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BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA;

OR,

A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A full Account of all the PROPER NAMES

Mentioned in ANTIENT AUTHORS.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Tables of COINS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES,

In Use among the GREEKS and ROMANS.

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PREFACE.

IN the following pages it has been the wish of the Author to give the most accurate and satisfactory account of all the proper names which occur in reading the Classics, and by a judicious collection of anecdotes and historical facts, to draw a picture of antient times, not less instructive than entertaining. Such a work, it is hoped, will not be deemed an useless acquisition in the hands of the public, and while the student is initiated in the knowledge of history and mythology, and familiarized with the antient situation and extent of kingdoms and cities that no longer exist, the man of letters may perhaps find it not a contemptible companion, from which he may receive information, and be made, a second time, acquainted with many important particulars which time, or more laborious occupations may have erazed from his memory. In the prosecution of his plan, the author has been obliged to tread in the steps of many learned men, whose studies have been directed, and not without success, to facilitate the attainment of classical knowledge, and the antient languages. Their compositions have been to him a source of information, and he trusts that their labors have now found new elucidation in his own, and that by a due consideration of every subject, he has been enabled to imitate their excellences, without copying their faults. Many compositions of the same nature have issued from the press, but they are partial, and unsatisfactory. The attempts to be concise, have rendered the labors of one barren and uninstructive, while long and unconnected quotations of passages, from Greek and Latin writers, disfigure the page of the other, and render the whole insipid and disgusting. It cannot, therefore, be a discouraging employment now, to endeavour to finish what others have left imperfect, and with the conciseness of Stephens, to add the diffuse researches of Lloyd, Hoffman, Collier, &c. After paying due attention to the antient poets and historians, from whom the most authentic information can be received, the labors of more modern authors have been consulted, and every composition, distinguished for the clearness and perspicuity of historical narration, or geographical descriptions, has been carefully examined. Truly sensible of what he owes to modern Latin and English writers and commentators, the author must not forget to make a public acknowledgment of the assistance he has likewise

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received from the labors of the French. In the Siecles Payens of l'Abbé Sabatier de Castres, he has found all the information which judicious criticism, and a perfect knowledge of heathen mythology could procure. The compositions of l'Abbé Banier, have also been useful, and in the Dictionaire Historique, of a literary society, printed at Caen, a treasure of original anecdotes, and a candid selection and arrangment of historical facts have been discovered.

It was the original design of the author of this Dictionary, to give a minute explanation of all the names of which Pliny, and other antient geographers make mention, but upon a second consideration of the subject, he was convinced, that it would have increased his volume in bulk, and not in value. The learned reader will be sensible of the propriety of this remark, when he recollects that the names of many places mentioned by Pliny and Pausanias, occur no where else in antient authors, and that to find the true situation of an insignificant village, mentioned by Strabo, no other writer but Strabo is to be consulted.

This Dictionary being undertaken more particularly for the use of schools, it has been thought proper to mark the quantity of the penultimate of every word, and to assist the student who can receive no fixed and positive rules for pronunciation. In this the authority of Smethius has been followed, as also Leedes's edition of Labbe's Catholici Indices.

As every publication should be calculated to facilitate literature, and to be serviceable to the advancement of the sciences, the author of this Dictionary did not presume to intrude himself upon the public, before he was sensible that his humble labors would be of some service to the lovers of the antient languages. The undertaking was for the use of schools, therefore he thought none so capable of judging of its merit, and of ascertaining its utility, as those who preside over the education of youth. With this view he took the liberty to communicate his intentions to several gentlemen in that line, not less distinguished for purity of criticism, than for their classical abilities, and from them he received all the encouragement which the desire of contributing to the advancement of learning can expect. To them, therefore, for their approbation and friendly communications, he publicly returns his thanks, and hopes, that now his labors are completed, his Dictionary may claim from them that patronage, and that support to which in their opinion the specimen of the work seemed to be entitled. He has paid due attention to their remarks, he has received with gratitude their judicious observations, and cannot pass over in silence their obliging recommendations, and particularly the friendly advice he has received from the Rev. R. Valpy, Master of Reading school.

For the account of the Roman laws, and for the festivals celebrated by the antient inhabitants of Greece and Italy, he is particularly indebted to the useful collections of Archbishop Potter, of Godwin and Kennett. In the tables of antient coins, weights, and measures, which he has annexed to the body of the dictionary, he has followed the learned calculations of Dr. Arbuthnot. The quoted authorities have been carefully examined, and frequently revised, and it is hoped the opinions of mythologists

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logiſts will appear without confuſion, and be found diveſted of all obſcurity.

Therefore, with all the confidence which an earneſt deſire of being uſeful can command, the author offers the following pages to the public, conſcious that they may contain inaccuracies and imperfections. A Dictionary, the candid reader is well aware, cannot be made perfect all at once, it muſt ſtill have its faults and omiſſions, however cautious and vigilant the author may have been, and in every page there may be found, in the opinion of ſome, room for improvement, and for addition. Before the candid, therefore, and the impartial, he lays his publication, and for whatever obſervations the friendly critic may make, he will ſhew himſelf grateful, and take advantage of the remarks of every judicious reader, ſhould the favors and the indulgence of the public, demand a ſecond edition.

J. LEMPRIERE.

Pembroke College, Oxford,
November, 1788.

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By the same just Published,

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

HERODOTUS,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,

WITH NOTES, HISTORICAL, CRITICAL, AND EXPLANATORY.

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A

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, &c.

ABA & Abæ, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo, surnamed Abæus. The inhabitants, called Abantes, were of Thracian origin. After the ruin of their country by Xerxes, they migrated to Eubœa, which from them was called Abantis. Some of them passed afterwards from Eubœa into Ionia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 33. —*Paus.* 10, c. 35.——A city of Caria.——Another of Arabia Felix.——A mountain near Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

ABACĒNE, a country of Sicily near Messana. *Diod.* 14.

ABĂLUS, an island in the German ocean where, as the antients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees. *Plin.* 37, c. 2. If a man was drowned here, and his body never appeared above the water, propitiatory sacrifices were offered to his manes during a hundred years.

ABANA, a place of Capua. *Cic. contra Rull.*

ABANTES, a people of Peloponnesus, who built a town in Phocis called Aba, after their leader Abas, whence also their name originated: they afterwards went to Eubœa. [*Vid.* Abantis.] *Herodot.* 1, c. 146.

ABANTIAS, & Abantiades, a patronymic given to the descendants of Abas king of Argos, such as Acrisius, Danae, Perseus, Atalanta, &c.

ABANTIDAS made himself master of Sicyon, after he had murdered Clinias the father of Aratus. He was himself soon after assassinated. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABANTIS, or Abantias, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——Also a country of Epirus. *Paus.* 5, c. 22.

ABARBAREA, one of the Naiades, mother of Æsepus and Pedasus by Bucolion Laomedon's eldest son. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 21.

ABARIMON, a country of Scythia, near mount Imaus. The inhabitants are said to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ABĂRIS, a man killed by Perseus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, c. 86.——A Rutulian killed by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.——A Scythian, son of Seuthes, in the age of Crœsus, or the Trojan war, who received a flying arrow from Apollo, with which he gave oracles, and transported himself wherever he pleased. He is said to have returned to the Hyperborean countries from Athens, without eating, and to have made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. *Herodot.* 4, c. 36.—*Strab.* 7. It is said he wrote several treatises in Greek, of which only the titles are extant.

ABĂRUS, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia. *Appian. in Parth.*——He is called Mezeres by *Flor.* 3, c. 11, and Ariamnes by *Plut. in Crass.*

ABAS, a mountain in Syria, where the Euphrates rises——A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani. *Plut. in Pomp.*—A son of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 7.——The 11th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, was famous for his genius and valor. He was father to Prœtus and Acrisius, and built Abæ. He reigned 23 years. *Paus.* 2, c. 16, l. 10, c. 35.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.——One of Æneas's companions, killed in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 170.——A Greek killed by the Trojans, at the burning of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 286.——A centaur, famous for his skill in hunting. *Ovid.*

Ovid. Met. 12, v. 306.——A soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue for his services to Lysander. *Pausf.* 10, c. 9.——A son of Neptune. *Hygin. fab* 15.

ABĀSA, an island in the Red sea, near Æthiopia. *Pausf* 6, c 26.

ABASĪTIS, a lake of Mysia in Asia. *Strab.*

ABASSĒNA or Abassinia. *Vid.* Abyssinia.

ABASSUS, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

ABĂTOS, an island near Memphis in Egypt, abounding with flax and papyrus. Osiris was buried there. *Lucan.* 10, v. 323.

ABDALONĪMUS, one of the descendants of the kings of Sidon, so poor, that to maintain himself, he worked in a garden. When Alexander took Sidon, he made him king, and enlarged his possessions on account of his great disinterestedness. *Justin.* 11, c. 10.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.

ABDĒRA, a town of Hispania Bætica, built by the Carthaginians. *Strab* 3.

ABDĒRA, a maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favorites. The Clazomenians and Teians beautified it. Some suppose that Abdera, the sister of Diomedes, built it. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens.* It gave birth to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecatæus. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 4, ep. 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 168.—*Mart.* 10, ep. 25.

ABDĒRIA, a town of Spain. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ABDERĪTES, a people of Pæonia, obliged to leave their country, on account of the great number of rats and frogs which infested it. *Justin.* 15, c. 2.

ABDĒRUS, a man of Locris, arm-bearer to Hercules, was torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, which the hero had trusted to his care when going to war against the Bistones. Hercules built a city, which, in commemoration of his friend, he called Abdera. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Philostrat.* 2. c. 25.

ABEĂTÆ, a people of Achaia. *Plin.* 4, c. 6.

ABELLA, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants were called Abellani. Its nuts called *avellanæ* were famous. *Justin.* 20, c. 5.

ABIA, formerly Ire, a maritime town of Messenia, one of the seven cities promised to Achilles by Agamemnon. It is called after Abia, daughter of Hercules, and nurse of Hyllus. *Pausf.* 4, c. 30.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 292.

ABENDA, a town of Caria. The inhabitants were the first who raised temples to the city of Rome.

ABII, a nation between Scythia and Thrace. They lived upon milk, were fond of celibacy, and enemies to war. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 6. According to *Curt.* 7, c. 6, they surrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent since the reign of Cyrus.

ABĪLA, or Abyla, a mountain of Africa, in that part which is nearest to the opposite mountain called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only eighteen miles distant. These two mountains are called the columns of Hercules, and were said formerly to be united, till the hero separated them, and made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 5, l. 2, c. 6.

ABISĂRES, an Indian prince, who offered to surrender to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

ABISĂRIS, a country beyond the Hydaspes in India. *Arrian.*

ABISONTES, some inhabitants of the Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.

ABLĒTES, a people near Troy.

ABOBRĪCA, a town of Lusitania.——Another in Spain.

ABOECRĪTUS, a Bœotian general, killed with a thousand men, in a battle at Cheronea, against the Ætolians. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABOLĀNI, a people of Latium, near Alba. *Plin.* 5, c. 5.

ABŌLUS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

ABONITEICHOS, a town of Galatia. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

ABORĀCA, a town of Sarmatia.

ABORIGĪNES, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn. Their posterity was called Latini, from Latinus one of their kings. They assisted Æneas against Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word signifies without origin, or whose origin is not known. *Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1. c. 10.—*Justin.* 43, c. 1.—*Plin* 3, c. 5.

ABORRAS, a river of Mesopotamia. *Strab.* 16.

ABRADĀTES, a king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. *Xenoph. Cyrop.* 5, 6, &c.

ABRENTIUS was made governor of Tarentum by Hannibal. He betrayed his trust to gain the favors of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army. *Polyæn.* 8.

ABROCŌMAS, son of Darius, was in the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. He

He was killed at Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 224.

Abrodiætus, a name given to Parrhasius the painter, on account of the sumptuous manner of his living. Vid. *Parrhasius.*

Abron, an Athenian who wrote a treatise concerning the religion of the ancient Greeks.——A grammarian of Rhodes who taught Rhetoric at Rome.——A Spartan, son of Lycurgus the orator. *Plut. in* 10. *Orat.*——A native of Argos, famous for his debauchery.

Abronycus, an Athenian, very serviceable to Themistocles in his embassy to Sparta. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 91. *Herodot.* 8, c. 21.

Abronius Silo, a Latin poet in the Augustan age. He wrote some fables. *Senec.*

Abrota, the wife of Nisus the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. As a monument to her chastity, Nisus after her death, ordered the garments which she wore to become the models of fashion in Megara. *Plut. Quæst. Græc.*

Abrotonum, the mother of Themistocles. *Plut. in Them.*——A town of Africa, near the Syrtes. *Plin.* 5, c. 4.——A harlot of Thrace. *Plut. in Arat.*

Abrus, a city of the Sapæi. *Paus.* 7, c. 10.

Abrypolis, an ally of Rome, driven from his possessions by Perseus, the last king of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 13 & 41.

Absius, a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. *Hygin. Præf. fab.*

Absinthii, a people on the coasts of Pontus, with a mountain of the same name. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

Absorus, Absyrtis, Absyrtides, Islands in the Adriatic, or near Istria, where Absyrtus was killed, whence their name. *Strab.* 7. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Absyrtos, a river falling into the Adriatic sea, near which Absyrtus was murdered. *Lucan.* 3, v. 190.

Absyrtus, a son of Æetes king of Colchis and Hypsea. His sister Medea, as she fled away with Jason, tore his body to pieces and strewed his limbs in her father's way to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis, others, near Istria. It is said that he arrived safe in Illyricum. The place where he was killed has been called Tomos, and the river adjoining to it, Absyrtos. *Lucan* 3, v. 190. *Strab.* 7. *Hygin. fab.* 23. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. *Flacc.* 8, 261. *Ovid Trist.* 3. *el.* 9. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.

Abulites, governor of Susa, betrayed his trust to Alexander and was rewarded with a province. *Curt.* 5, c. 2. *Diod.* 17.

Abydenus, a disciple of Aristotle, too much indulged by his master. He wrote some historical treatises on Cyprus, Delos, Assyria and Assyria. *Phil. Jud.*

Abydos, a town of Egypt, where was the famous temple of Osiris. *Plut. de Isid & Osir.*——A city of Asia, opposite Sestos in Europe, built by the Milesians by permission of king Gyges. It is famous for the amours of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont. *Lucan* 2, v. 674. *Justin* 2, c. 13. *Musæus in Lier. & Leand.* The inhabitants being besieged by Philip the father of Perseus, devoted themselves to death with their families, rather than fall into the enemy's hands. *Liv.* 31, c. 18.

Abyla. *Vid.* Abila.

Abyton, a city of Egypt.

Abyssinia, a large kingdom of Africa, in Upper Æthiopia, where the Nile takes its rise. The inhabitants are of Arabian origin.

Acacallis, a nymph, mother of Philander & Phylacis by Apollo. They were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete, but a goat giving them her milk preserve them, *Paus.* 10, c. 16.——A daughter of Minos, mother of Cydon, by Mercury. *Paus.* 8, c. 53.

Acacesium, a town of Arcadia built by Acacus son of Lycaon. Mercury surnamed Acacesius was worshipped there. *Paus.* 8, c. 3, 36, &c.

Academia, a place surrounded with trees near Athens belonging to Academus, from whom the name is derived. Some derive the word from ἀκὰς δῆμος, removed from the people. Here Plato opened his school of philosophy, and from this, every place sacred to learning has ever since been called Academia. To exclude from it profaneness and dissipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there. It was called Academia vetus to distinguish it from all other academies. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 3. *Diog.* 3. *Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 35.

Academus, an Athenian who discovered to Castor & Pollux, where Theseus had concealed their sister Helen, for which they amply rewarded him. *Plut. in Thes.*

Acalandrus, & Acalyndrus, a river falling into the bay of Tarentum. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Acalle, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Acamarchis, one of the Oceanides

Acamas, son of Theseus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans after her elopement from Menelaus. In his embassy he had a son by Laodice the daughter of Priam. He was concerned in the Trojan war, and afterwards built the town of Acamantium in Phrygia, and called a tribe after his own name at Athens. *Paus.* 10, c. 26. *Q. Calab.*

12. *Hygin.* 108.——A son of Antenor in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 11, v. 60, &c.

Acamprsis, a river of Colchis.

Acantha, a nymph loved by Apollo and changed into the flower Acanthus.

Acanthus, a town of Macedonia, founded by a colony from Andros. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 84.——A town of Thrace near mount Athos. *Mela*, 2, c. 2.

Acăra, a town of Pannonia.——Another of Italy.

Acaria, a fountain of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Eurystheus. *Strab.* 8.

Acarnania, (antiently Curetis) a country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian sea, divided from Ætolia by the Achelous. The inhabitants reckoned only 6 months in the year; they were luxurious and addicted to pleasure. Their horses were famous. It received its name from Acarnas. *Plin.* 2. c. 90. *Mela* 2, c. 3. *Strab.* 7, & 9. *Paus.* 8, c. 24. *Lucian in Dial. Meretr.*

Acarnas & Amphoterus sons of Alcmæon & Callirhoe. Alcmæon being murdered by the brothers of Alphesibœa his former wife, Callirhoe obtained from Jupiter, that her children who were still in the cradle, might grow and kill their father's murderers. This was granted. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Acarnas & Acarnan, a stony mountain of Attica. *Senec in Hippol.* v. 20.

Acasta, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod Theog.* v. 356.

Acastus, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, married Astydamia or Hyppolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus rejecting the addresses of Hyppolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chace, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife. *Vid.* Peleus & Astydamia. *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 306. *Heroid.* 13, v. 25.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 9, &c.

Acathantus, a bay in the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, shepherd of king Numitor's flocks. She brought up Romulus and Remus who had been exposed on the banks of the Tiber. From her wantonness, she was called Lupa, (a prostitute) whence the fable that Romulus was suckled by a she wolf. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 18. *Liv.* 1. c. 4.——The Romans yearly celebrated certain festivals [*vid. Laurentalia*] in honor of another prostitute of the same name, which arose from this circumstance: the keeper of the temple of Hercules one day playing at dice, made the god one of the number, on condition that if Hercules was defeated he should make him a present, but if he conquered, he should be entertained with an elegant feast, and share his bed with a beautiful female. Hercules was victorious, and accordingly Acca was conducted to the bed of Hercules, who in reality came to see her, and told her in the morning to go into the streets, and salute with a kiss the first man she met. This was Tarrutius, an old unmarried man, who, not displeased with Acca's liberty, loved her, and made her the heiress of all his possessions. These, at her death, she gave to the Roman people, whence the honors paid to her memory. *Plut. Quæst. Rom. & in Romul.*——A companion of Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 820.

Accia & Atia, daughter of Julia Cæsar's sister, & M. Atius Balbus. She was the mother of Augustus, and died A. U. C. 711. *Dio.*—*Suet. in Aug.* 4.

Accila, a town of Sicily. *Liv.* 24. c. 35.

L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet, whose roughness of stile was highly censured. Quintilian imputed it to the unpolished age, in which he lived, 200 years before Augustus. He translated some of the tragedies of Sophocles which are now lost. *Horat.* 2. ep. 1. v. 56.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 19.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 16.——A famous orator of Pisaurum in Cicero's age.

Accius Tullius, a prince of the Volsci very inimical to the Romans. Coriolanus when banished by his citizens, fled to him, and led his armies against Rome. *Liv.* 2, c. 37.—*Plut. in Coriol.*

Acco, a general of the Senones in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6. c. 4 & 44.

Acco, an old woman who fell mad on seeing her deformity in a looking glass. *Hesych.*

Accua, a town in Italy. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Ace, a town in Phœnicia, called also Ptolemais. *C. Nep. in Datam.* c. 5.——A place of Arcadia near Megalopolis where Orestes was cured from the persecution of the furies, who had a temple here. *Paus.* 8, v. 34.

Acerātus, a soothsayer, who remained alone at Delphi, when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants. *Herodot.* 8, c. 37.

Acerbas, a priest of Hercules at Tyre, who married Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus. *Justin* 18, c. 4.

Acerīna, a colony of the Brutii in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

Acerra, an ancient town of Campania, near the river Clanius, which often overflows the country. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225.

Acerscōmes [Unshorn] a surname of Apollo. *Jut.* 8, v. 128.

Aces, a river flowing by Parthia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 117.

Acesia, part of the island of Lemnos; it received this name from Philoctetes, whose wound was cured there. *Philostr.*

Acesines, a river of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 25.

Acesinus or Acesines, a river of Persia falling into the Indus. Its banks produce reeds of such an uncommon size, that a piece of them, particularly between two knots, can serve as a boat to cross the water. *Justin.* 12, c. 9. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Acesius, a surname of Apollo, as god of medicine.

Acesta, a town of Sicily, called after king Acestes. It received also the name of Segesta; it was built by Æneas, who left here part of his crew, as he was going to Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 718.

Acestes, son of Crimisus and Egeste, a Trojan woman, was king of the country near Drepanum in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there called Acesta, from Acestes. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 746.

Acestium, a woman who saw all her relations invested with the sacred office of torch-bearers in the festivals of Ceres. *Pauf.* 1, c. 37.

Acestodorus, a Greek historian, who mentions the review which Xerxes made of his forces before the battle of Salamis. *Plut. in Themist.*

Acestorides, an Athenian archon, A. M. 3460.——A Corinthian governor of Syracuse. *Diod.* 19.

Acites, one of Evander's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 30.

Achabytos, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple.

Achæa, a surname of Pallas, whose temple in Daunia was defended by dogs, who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons. *Aristot. de Mirab.*——Ceres was called Achæa from her lamentations at the loss of Proserpine. *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*

Achæi, the descendants of Achæus, at first inhabited the country near Argos, but being driven by the Heraclidæ 80 years after the Trojan war, they retired among the Ionians, whose 12 cities they seized and kept. The names of these cities are Pellena, Ægira, Ages, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhypæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, & Pharæ. The inhabitants of these three last began a famous league A. U. C. 460, which freed Greece from the power of the Macedonians. This league was broken A. U. C. 607.—They extended the borders of their country by conquest, and even planted colonies in Magna Græcia.—This name is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately by the poets. *Herodot.* 1, c. 145, l. 8, c. 36. —*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 164.—*Polyb.*—*Liv.* l. 27, 32, &c.—*Plut. in Philop.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 605.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1, &c.——Also a people of Asia on the borders of the Euxine. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 10, v. 27.

Achæium, a place of Troas opposite Tenedos. *Strab.* 8.

Achæmines, a king of Persia, among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; his descendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a separate tribe in Persia, of which the kings were members.—Cambyses son of Cyrus, on his death bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to suffer the Medes to recover their former power, and abolish the empire of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125, l. 3, c. 65, l. 7, v. 11. *Horat.* 2, od. 12, v. 21.

Achæmenia, part of Persia, called after Achæmenes.—Hence Achæmenius. *Horat. Epod.* 13, v. 12.

Achæmenides, a companion of Ulysses, abandoned on the coast of Sicily, where Æneas, on his voyage to Italy, found him. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 614.

Achæorum littus, a harbour in Cyprus. *Strab.*——In Troas,—in Æolia,—in Peloponnesus,—in the Euxine. *Pauf.* 4, c. 34.

Achæorum statio, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

Achæum, a city of Troas opposite Tenedos. *Strab.* 13.

Achæus, a king of Lydia, hung by his subjects for his extortion. *Ovid. in Ib.*——A son of Xuthus of Thessaly. He fled to Peloponnesus, after the accidental murder of a man; where the inhabitants were called from him Achæi. He afterwards returned to Thessaly. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1.——A tragic poet of Eretria, who wrote 43 tragedies, of which only one obtained the prize. He lived sometime after Sophocles.——Another of Syracuse, author of 10 tragedies.——A river which falls into the Euxine. *Arrian in Peripl.*——A relation of Antiochus the Great, appointed governor of all the king's provinces beyond Taurus. He aspired to sovereign power which he disputed for 8 years with Antiochus, and was at last betrayed by a Cretan. His limbs were cut off, and his body, sewed in the skin of an ass, was exposed on a gibbet. *Polyb.* 8.

Achaia, called also Hellas, a country of Peloponnesus

Peloponnesus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth. It was originally called Ægialus (shore) from its situation. The Ionians called it Ionia, when they settled there, and it received the name of Achaia from the Achæi, who dispossessed the Ionians. *Vid. Achæi.*——A small part of Phthiotis was also called Achaia, of which Alos was the capital.

Achaicum bellum was undertaken by the Romans against the Achæans. Olymp. 158, A. U. C. 606, in the consulship of P. Corn. Scip. Asiaticus, & L. Drusus. Corinth was taken by Mummius, and the armies of the Bœotians & Achæans destroyed and the war finished after the conquest of Greece. *Olymp.* 166.

Achara, a town near Sardis. *Strab.* 14.

Acharenses, a people of Sicily near Syracuse. *Cic. in Verr.* 3.

Acharnæ, a village of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

Achates, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that Fidus Achates became a proverb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 316.

Achelorium, a river of Thessaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

Achelōus, the son of Oceanus & Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus. As one of the numerous suitors of Deianira, daughter of Œneus, he entered the lists against Hercules, and, being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Acheloüs being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty. Some say that he was changed into a river after the victory of Hercules. This river is in Epirus. It rises in mount Pindus, and divides Acarnania from Ætolia, and falls into the Ionian sea. The sand and mud which it carries down have formed some islands at its mouth. This river is said to have sprung from the earth after the deluge. *Herodot.* 2, c. 10.—*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 5, l. 9, fab. 1. *Amor* 3, el. 6, v. 35.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3 & 7, l. 2, c. 7.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*——A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus.—Another flowing from mount Sipylus. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

Acherdus, a tribe of Attica, hence Acherdusius. *Demosth.*

Acherini, a people of Sicily. *Cic.* 3 *in Verr.*

Acheron, the son of Ceres, without a father. He concealed himself in hell, for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. It receives the souls of the dead, because a deadly languor seizes them at the hour of dissolution. Some make him son of Titan, and suppose that he was plunged into hell by Jupiter, for supplying the Titans with water. It is often taken for hell itself. *Horat.* 1, od. 3, v. 36. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 492. *Æn.* 2, v. 295. &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Lucan* 3, v. 16.—*Sil.* 2 *Sil.* 6, v. 80.——A river of Epirus near Pandosia, flowing into the bay of Ambracia. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.——A river of Elis in Peloponnesus.——Another on the Riphæan mountains. *Orpheus.*——Also a river in the country of the Brutii in Italy. *Justin* 12, c. 2.

Acherontia, a town of Apulia on a mountain. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 14.

Acherusia, a lake of Campania near Capua. Diodorus, *lib.* 1. mentions that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acherusia, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

Acherusias, a place near Heraclea where Hercules, as is reported, dragged Cerberus out of Hell. *Xenoph. Anab.* 6.

Achetus, a river of Sicily. *Sil.* 14.

Achillæus or Aquileus, the father of queen Zenobia. He put to death the officers of the emperor Aurelian, for which he was thrown to wild beasts and torn to pieces.

Achillas, a general of Ptolemy, who murdered Pompey the great. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Lucan* 8, v. 538.

Achillia, a peninsula near the mouth of the Borysthenes. *Mela* 2, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 55 & 76.——An island at the mouth of the Ister.—Here was the tomb of Achilles, over which birds never flew. *Plin.* 10, c. 29.——A fountain of Miletus, whose waters rise salted from the earth, and afterwards sweeten in their course. *Athen.*

Achilleienses, a people near Macedonia. *Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* 3.

Achilleis, a poem of Statius, in which he describes the education and memorable actions of Achilles. This composition is imperfect. The poet's immature death deprived the world of a valuable history of the life and exploits of this famous hero.

Achilles, the son of Peleus and Thetis, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was entrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music, and, by feeding him with the marrow of wild beasts, rendered him vigorous and active. He was taught eloquence by Phœnix, whom he ever after loved and respected.

spected. Thetis, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war, where she knew he was to perish, privately sent him to the court of Lycomedes, where he was disguised in a female dress, and, by his familiarity with the king's daughters, made Deidamia mother of Neoptolemus. As Troy could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes in the habit of a merchant, and exposed jewels and arms to sale. Achilles, chusing the arms, discovered his sex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong armour, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favourite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessa. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action, and to revenge. [*Vid. Patroclus.*] He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. In the 10th year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena, and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, of which wound he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honours were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory. It is said, that after the taking of Troy, the ghost of Achilles appeared to the Greeks, and demanded of them Polyxena, who accordingly was sacrificed on his tomb by his son Neoptolemus. Some say that this sacrifice was voluntary, and that Polyxena was so grieved at his death that she killed herself on his tomb. The Thessalians yearly sacrificed a black and a white bull on his tomb. It is reported that he married Helen after the siege of Troy, and others maintain that this marriage happened after his death, in the island of Leuce, where many of the ancient heroes lived, as in a separate elysium. [*Vid. Leuce.*] It is said, that when he was young, his mother asked him whether he preferred a long life, spent in obscurity and retirement, to a few years of military fame and glory; and that, to his honor, he made choice of the latter.——Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and admired the hero who had found a Homer to publish his fame to posterity. *Xenoph. de venat.*—*Plut. in Alex. De fortu in Orte Lan. De music. De amic. mult. Quæst. Græc.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 18, &c.—*Diod.* 17.—*Stat. Achill.*—*Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 3, &c. *Trist.* 3, el. 5, v. 37, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 472, 488, l. 2, v. 275, l. 6, v. 58, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin. fab.* 96 & 110.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 35, c. 15.—*Max. Tyr. orat.* 27.—*Horat.* 1, od. 8, l. 2, od. 4 & 16, l. 4, od. 6, 2 ep. 2, v. 42.—*Hom. Il. & Od.*—*Dictys Cret.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Juv.* 7, v. 210.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.* v. 869.——There were other persons of the same name. The most known were—a man who received Juno when she fled from Jupiter's courtship—a preceptor to Chiron the centaur—a son of Jupiter & Lamia, reported to be fairer than Venus—a man who instituted ostracism at Athens.

Achilles Tatius of Alexandria, wrote a mixed history of great men, &c.—He lived some time after the Augustan age.

Achilleum, a town of Troas near the tomb of Achilles, built by the Mitylenæans. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Achivi, the name of the inhabitants of Argos and Lacedæmon before the return of the Heraclidæ, by whom they were expelled from their possessions 80 years after the Trojan war. Being without a home they drove the Ionians from Ægialus, seized their 12 cities, and called the country Achaia. The Ionians were received by the Athenians. *Paus.* 7, c. 1. &c. *Vid.* Achaia.

Achlandrus, a Corinthian general killed by Aristomenes. *Paus.* 4, c. 19.

Achlous, one of the Harpies. *Hygin* 14.

Acichorius, general with Brennus in the expedition which the Gauls undertook against Pæonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 19.

Acidalia, a surname of Venus from a fountain in Bœotia sacred to her. The Graces bathed in the fountain. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 724.

Acidasa, a river of Peloponnesus, formerly called Jardanus. *Paus.* 5, c. 5.

Acilia, a plebeian family at Rome, which traced its pedigree up to the Trojans.——The mother of Lucan.

Acilia lex was enacted, A. U. C. 586, by Acilius the Tribune, for the plantation of five colonies in Italy. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.——Another called also Calpurnia, A. U. C. 684, which enacted that no person convicted of ambitus or using bribes at elections, should be admitted in the senate, or hold an office.——Another concerning such as were guilty of extortion in the provinces.

M. Acilius Balbus, consul with Portius Cato. A. U. C. 639. During his consulship milk and blood fell from heaven. *Plin.* 2. c. 56.

M. Acilius Glabrio, a tribune of the people A. U. C. 563. With a legion he quelled the insurgent slaves in Etruria.

Being

Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, by Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Hacket, of Grafton, in Worcestershire, and widow of Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton, in Warwickshire, by whom he had issue, Thomas, John, Francis, Robert, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, and Joan, married to Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton, in Warwickshire, Knt. Sir Thomas died 1 Eliz. and was buried at Fladbury, in Worcestershire, 2 Eliz. Sir Francis married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Beddington, in Surrey, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, in Suffolk, by whom he had issue, Thomas, Francis, Robert, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, and Mary, married to Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton, in Warwickshire, Knt. Sir Francis died 1 Eliz. and was buried at Fladbury, in Worcestershire, 2 Eliz. Sir Thomas married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Beddington, in Surrey, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, in Suffolk, by whom he had issue, Thomas, Francis, Robert, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, and Mary, married to Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton, in Warwickshire, Knt. Sir Thomas died 1 Eliz. and was buried at Fladbury, in Worcestershire, 2 Eliz. Sir Francis

Ebene, die gegen die Ecke des Würfels gerichtet ist, wird dann die Ecke des Würfels in zwei Dreiecke zerlegt, die wieder Quadrate sind, und die Ecke des Würfels wird dann

with great pomp, and the Lacedæmonians had the care of them. *Plut. in Anton.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 280.

Actis, son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology and founded Heliopolis. *Diod.* 5.

Actisanes, a king of Æthiopia, who conquered Egypt and expelled king Amasis. He was famous for his equity, and his severe punishment of robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished to a desart place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows, which they caught with difficulty. *Diod.* 1.

Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained there over Antony and Cleopatra, A. U. C. 724, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games. *Vid.* Actia.—*Plut. in Anton.*—*Sueton in Aug.*

Actius, a surname of Apollo from Actium, where he had a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 704.——A poet. *Vid.* Accius.——A prince of the Volsci. *Vid.* Accius.

Actius Labeo, a foolish poet in the age of Persius. He attempted to translate Homer's Iliad, but so obscurely that his verses were not intelligible even to himself.

Actius Navius, an augur who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill as an augur. *Flor.* 1, c. 5.—*Liv.* 1, c. 36.

Actor, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons.——The father of Menœtius by Ægina, whence Patroclus is called Actorides. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 8.——A man called also Aruncus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 93.——A son of Neptune by Agameda. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A son of Deion and Diomede. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——The father of Eurytus, and brother of Augea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A son of Acastus, one of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——The father of Astyoche. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Actorides, a patronymic of Patroclus, grandson of Actor. *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 1.——Two brothers so fond of each other that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip, whence they are represented with two heads, four feet and one body. Hercules conquered them. *Pindar.*

Actoris, a maid of Ulysses. *Homer*, od. 23.

M. Actorius Naso, a Roman historian. *Sueton. in Jul.* 9.

Acuphis, an ambassador from India to Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

Acusilaus and Damagetus, two brothers, conquerors at the olympic games.—The Greeks strewed flowers upon Diagoras their father, and called him happy in having such worthy sons. *Paus.* 6, c. 7.——An historian of Argos oft n quoted by Josephus.

Ada, a sister of queen Artemisia, who married Hidricus. After her husband's death she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but being expelled by her younger brother *Olymp.* 109. she retired to Alindæ, which she delivered to Alexander, after adopting him as her son. *Curt.* 2, c. 8.—*Strab.* 14.

Adamantea, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown the infant's cries, she had drums beat, and cymbals sounded around the tree. *Hygin.* fab. 139.

Adamas, a Trojan prince, killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 560.——A youth, who being emasculated by Cotys, king of Thrace, raised a rebellion. *Arist. Pol.* 5, c. 10.

Adaspii, a people at the foot of mount Caucasus. *Justin* 12, c. 5.

Adderhagia, a goddess of the Sicilians. *Ælian.* 1, *V. H.* c. 27.

Addua, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Adelphius, a friend of M. Antoninus, whom he accompanied in his expedition into Parthia, of which he wrote the history. *Strab.* 11.

Ademon raised a sedition in Mauritania to avenge his master Ptolomy, whom Caligula had put to death. *Sueton. in Calig.* 35.

Ades or Hades, the god of hell among the Greeks, the same as the Pluto of the Latins. It is derived from α & ιδεῖν, [*non videre*] because hell is deprived of light. The word is often used for hell itself.

Adgandestrius, a prince of Gaul, who sent to Rome for poison to destroy Arminius, and was answered by the senate, that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and never used perfidious measures. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 88.

Adherbal, son of Micipsa, and grandson of Masinissa, was besieged at Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome. *Sallust in Jug.*

Adherbas, the husband of Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus.

Adiante, a daughter of Danaus. *Apolled*, 2. c. 11.

Adiatorix, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was

was taken at Actium, led in triumph by Augustus, and strangled in prison. *Strab.* 12.

ADIMANTUS, a commander of the Athenian fleet, taken by the Spartans. All the men of the fleet were put to death, except Adimantus, because he had opposed the designs of his countrymen, who intended to mutilate all the Spartans. *Xenoph. Hist. Grac.* Pausanias says, 4, c. 17, l. 10, c. 9. that the Spartans had bribed him.——A brother of Plato. *Laert.* 3.——A Corinthian general who reproached Themistocles, with his exile.——A king struck with thunder for saying that Jupiter deserved no sacrifices. *Ovid in Ibin.* 337.

ADMĒTA, daughter of Eurystheus, was priestess of Juno's temple at Argos.——One of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 349.

ADMĒTUS, son of Pheres and Clymene, king of Pheræ in Thessaly, married Throne, daughter of Thestor, and after her death, Alceste, daughter of Pelias. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ, that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was chearfully done by Alceste.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promised his daughter in marriage only to him who would bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceste in marriage. Some say that Hercules brought him back Alceste from hell. *Senec. in Medea.* —*Hygin.* fab. 50, 51, & 243.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8 & 9, &c.—*Tibull.* 2, el. 3.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 17.——A king of the Molossi, in the age of Themistocles. *C. Nep. in Them.* 8.——An officer of Alexander, killed at the siege of Tyre. *Diod* 17.

ADŌNIA, festivals in honour of Adonis, first celebrated at Byblos in Phœnicia. They lasted two days, the first was spent in howlings and lamentations, the second in joyful clamours, as if Adonis was returned to life. In some towns of Greece and Egypt they lasted eight days. Only women were admitted, and such as did not appear were compelled to prostitute themselves for one day. The time of the celebration was supposed to be very unlucky. The fleet of Nicias sailed from Athens to Sicily on that day, whence many unfortunate omens were drawn. *Plut. in Nicia.*—*Ammian.* 22, c. 9.

ADŌNIS, son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, [*vid. Myrrha*] was the favourite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in their fury. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar, which he had wounded, and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemony. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of summer and winter. Adonis is often taken for Osiris, because the festivals of both were often begun with mournful lamentations, and finished with a revival of joy, as if they were returning to life again.—Adonis had temples raised to his memory, and is said to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus. —*Apollod* 3, c. 14.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13, v. 53. *Virg. Ecl.* 10, v. 18.—*Bion. in Adon.*—*Hygin.* 58, 164, 248, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 10. *Musæus de Her.*—*Pauf.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 41. ——A river of Phœnicia.

ADRAMYTTIUM, an Athenian colony on the sea coast of Mysia, near the Caycus. *Strab.* 13.—*Thucyd* 5, c. 1.

ADRANA, a river in Germany. *Tac. Ann.* 1, c. 56.

ADRĀNUM, a town of Sicily near Ætna, with a river of the same name. The chief deity of the place is called Adranus. His temple was guarded by 1000 dogs. *Plut. in Timol.*

ADRASTA, one of the Oceanides who nursed Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab. 182.

ADRASTIA, a fountain of Sicyon. *Pauf.* 2, c. 15.——A mountain. *Plut. in Lucul.* ——A country near Troy, called from Adrastus, who built there a temple to Nemesis. Here Apollo had an oracle. *Strab.* 13.——A daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the punisher of injustice. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men. *Strab.* 13.

ADRASTII CAMPI, a plain near the Granicus, where Alexander first defeated Darius. *Justin.* 11, c. 6.

ADRASTUS, son of Talaus and Lysimache, was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army headed by seven famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus, against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives slain in battle. Theseus went to his assistance and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign died thro' grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory

at Sicyon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, & 5.—*Hygin.* tab. 68, 69, & 70.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 39. l. 8, c. 25. l. 10. c. 90.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 67, &c.——A Phrygian prince, who having inadvertently killed his brother, fled to Crœsus, where he was humanely received, and entrusted with the care of his son Atys.—In hunting a wild boar Adrastus slew the young prince, and in his despair killed himself on his grave. *Herodot.* 1, c. 35. &c.——A Lydian, who assisted the Greeks against the Persians. *Pauf.* 7. c. 5.——A soothsayer in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2 & 6.——The father of Eurydice, who married Ilus the Trojan. *Apollod.* 2, c. 12.——A son of Hercules. *Hygin.* 242.

Adria, Adriānum, or Adriatĭcum Mare, a sea lying between Illyricum and Italy. *Horat.* 1, od. 33. l. 3. od. 3 and 9.

Adrianopŏlis, a town of Thrace on the Hebrus.——Another in Ætolia,—Pisidia, and Bithynia.

Adriānus, the 15th emperor of Rome, born A. C. 76. He is represented as an active, learned, warlike and austere general. He came to Britain, where he built a wall on the northern parts 80 miles long, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. He killed in battle 500,000 Jews who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jerusalem, which he called Ælia. His memory was so strong, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew all the soldiers of his army by name. He was the first emperor who wore a long beard, and this he did to hide the warts on his face. His successors followed his example, not thro' necessity but for ornament. He went always bare headed, and in long marches always travelled on foot. He died of a dysentry after a reign of 21 years. *Dio.*——An officer of Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*

Adrimētum, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians. *Sallust. in Jug.*

Adyrmachidæ, a maritime people of Africa near Egypt. *Herodot.* 4, c. 166.

Æa, a huntress changed into an island of the same name by the Gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. It had a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis. *Flacc.* 5, v. 426——A town of Thessaly—Of Africa,—A fountain of Macedonia near Amydon.

Æacēa, games at Ægina, in honour of Æacus.

Æacĭdas, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias. He was expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia. He left a son, Pyrrhus, only two years old, whom Chaucus king of Illyricum educated. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.

Æacĭdes, a patronymic of the descendants of Æacus, such as Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, &c.

Æacus, son of Jupiter by Ægina, daughter of Asopus, was king of the island of Œnopia, which he called by his mother's name. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom, and according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus myrmidons, from μυρμηξ, an ant.—Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He afterwards had Phocus by Psamathe, one of the Nereids. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. *Horat.* 2, od. 13. l. 4, od. 8.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 44. l. 2, c. 29.—*Ovid Met.* 7, fab. 25. l. 13, v. 25.—*Propert* 4, el. 12.—*Plut. de consol. ad Apoll.*—*Apollod* 3, c. 12.

Ææ, an island of Colchis, in the Phasis. *Apollon.* 3.

Ææa, a name of Circe.——The island where she lived. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Æantēum, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.——An island near the Thracian Chersonesus. *Id.* 4, c. 12.

Æantĭdes, a tyrant of Lampsacus, intimate with Darius. He married a daughter of Hippias, tyrant of Athens. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.

Æantis, an Athenian tribe. *Plut. Symp.* 2.

Æas, a river of Epirus, falling into the Ionian sea. In the fable of Io, Ovid describes it as falling into the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tempe. This some have supposed to be a geographical mistake of the poet. *Lucan* 6. v. 361.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 580.

Æatus, son of Philip and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having said that whoever of the two touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polyclea leaped ashore from her bother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her and reigned conjointly with her. Their son Thessalus gave his name to Thessaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

Æchmacŏras, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpye which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them. *Pauf.* 8, c. 12.

Æchmis,

ÆDUMUS, succeeded his father Polymnestor on the throne of Arcadia, in the reign of Theopompus of Sparta. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

ÆDEPSUM, a town of Eubœa. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.

ÆDESSA, or Edessa, a town near Pella. Cenanus king of Macedonia took it by following goats that sought shelter from the rain, and called it, from that circumstance, Ægeæ. It was the burying place of the Macedonian kings, and an oracle had said that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom subsist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account, some authors have said that the kingdom was extinguished in him. *Justin* 7, c. 1.

ÆDICULA Ridiculi, a temple raised to the god of mirth from the following circumstance: after the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal marched to Rome, where he was driven back by the inclemency of the weather; which caused so much joy in Rome, that the Romans raised a temple to the god of mirth. This deity was worshipped at Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc. Agid. & Cleom.*—Pausanias also mentions a θεος γελωτος

ÆDILES, Roman magistrates that had the care of all buildings, baths and aqueducts, and examined the weights and measures, that nothing might be sold without its due value. There were three different sorts; the Ædiles Plebeii, or Minores; the Majores Ædiles, and the Ædiles Cereales. The plebeian ediles were two, first created with the tribunes; they presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people. The Majores and Cereales had greater privileges, though they at first shared in the labour of the plebeian Ediles, they appeared with more pomp and were allowed to sit publicly in ivory chairs The office of an edile was honourable, and was always the primary step to greater honors in the republic. The ediles were chosen from the plebeians for 117 years till A. U. C. 338. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 14.—*Cic. Legib.* 3.

ÆDIPSUS, a town in Eubœa.

ÆDON, daughter of Pandarus married Zethus brother to Amphion, by whom she had a son called Itylus. She was so jealous of her sister Niobe because she had more children than herself, that she resolved to murder the elder, who was educated with Itylus. She by mistake killed her own son and was changed into a nightingale as she attempted to kill herself. *Homer, Od.* 19.

ÆDUI, or Hedui, a powerful nation of Celtic Gaul, which for a long time maintained a war against J. Cæsar. *Caes. de bell. Gall.*

ÆETA, or Ætes king of Colchis, son of Sol, and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus son of Athamas who had fled to his court on a golden ram. This murder he committed to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came against Colchis and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. Their expedition is very famous. [*vid. Jason, Medea, and Phryxus.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 3.—*Justin* 42, c. 2.—*Flacc. & Orpheus in Argon.*

ÆOA, an island of the Ægean sea between Tenedos and Chios.

ÆGEAS, a town, the inhabitants are called Ægeates. [*vid.* Ædessa.]

ÆGÆ, a city of Macedonia, the same as Edessa. Some writers make them different, but Justin proves this to be erroneous, 7, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.——A town of Eubœa, whence Neptune is called Ægæus. *Strab.* 9.

ÆGÆÆ, a town and sea port of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

ÆGÆON, one of Lycaon's 50 sons. *Apollod* 3, c. 8.——The son of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra. He is the same as Briareus. [*Vid. Briareus.*] It is supposed that he was a notorious pirate chiefly residing at Æga, whence his name; and that the fable about his 100 hands arises from his having 100 men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

ÆGÆUM MARE, (now Archipelago) part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Asia minor. It is full of islands, some of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. The word Ægeum is derived by some from Ægæ, a town of Eubœa, or from the number of islands which it contains that appear above the sea, as αιγες, goats, or from Ægeus, who is supposed to have drowned himself in it.

ÆGÆUS, a surname of Neptune, from Ægæ in Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.——A river of Corcyra.——A plain in Phocis.

ÆGALEOS, or Ægaleum, a mountain of Attica opposite Salamis. *Herodot.* 8, c. 90.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

ÆGAN, [*Grac.* αιγαν or αιγαιον] the Ægean sea. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 56.

ÆGAS, a place of Eubœa.——Another near Daunia in Italy. *Polyb.* 3.

ÆGATES, a promontory of Æolia.——Islands opposite Carthage, called Ægæ by *Virg.*

Virg. Æn. 1, near which the Romans in the first Punic war, defeated the Carthaginian fleet. *Liv.* 21, c. 10 & 41, l. 22, c. 34.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.

ÆGĒLION, a town of Macedonia taken by king Attalus. *Liv.* 31, c. 46.

ÆGERIA. *Vid.* Egeria.

ÆGESTA, the daughter of Hippotes and mother of Ægestus called Acestes. *Virg.* Æn. 1, v. 554——An ancient town of Sicily near mount Eryx, destroyed by Agathocles. *Diod.* 10.

ÆGEUS, king of Atheus, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return, stopped at the court of Pittheus king of Troezene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known by Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra had Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him, but he escaped, and upon shewing Ægeus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. When Theseus returned from Crete after the death of the Minotaur, he forgot to hoist up white sails as a signal of his success, and Ægeus at the sight of black sails concluding that his son was dead, threw himself from a high rock into the sea; which, from him, as some suppose, has been called the Ægean. [*Vid. Theseus, Minotaurus and Medea.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 1, c. 5, 22, 38. l. 4, c. 2.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Hygin.* fab. 37 & 43.

ÆGIĀLE, one of Phaeton's sisters changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades.——A daughter of Adrastus, by Amphitea daughter of Pronax. She married Diomedes, in whose absence, during the Trojan war, she prostituted herself to her servants, and chiefly to Cometes, whom the king had left master of his house. At his return, Diomedes being told of his wife's wantonness, went to settle in Daunia. Some say that Venus implanted those vitious and hurtful propensities in Ægiale, to revenge herself on Diomedes, who had wounded her in the Trojan war. *Ovid in Ib.* v. 350.—*Homer Il.* 5, v. 412.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Stat.* 3, *Silv.* 5, v. 48.

ÆGILĪA, an island near Peloponnesus, in the Cretan sea.——Another in the Ionian sea, near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 107.——The ancient name of Peloponnesus.

ÆGIALEUS, son of Adrastus by Amphitea or Demoanasse, was one of the Epigoni, i. e. one of the sons of those generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe, except Ægialeus, who was killed. That expedition is called the war of the Epigoni. *Paus.* 1, c. 43, 44. l. 2, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 7.——The same as Absyrtus brother to Medea. *Justin.* 42, c. 3.

ÆGIĀLUS, son of Phoroneus, was entrusted with the kingdom of Achaia by king Apis going to Egypt. Peloponnesus was called Ægialea from him.——A man who founded the kingdom of Sicyon 2091 before the Christian era, and reigned 52 years.

ÆGIALUS, a name given to part of Peloponnesus. [*Vid.* Achaia.] *Paus.* 5, c. 1, l. 7, c. 1.——An inconsiderable town of Pontus.——A city of Asia Minor.——A city of Thrace near the Strymon.——A mountain of Galatia.——A city of Pontus.——Another in Æthiopia.

ÆGĪLA, an island near Cythera.——A place in Laconia, where Aristomenes was taken prisoner by a crowd of religious women whom he had attacked. *Paus.* 4, c. 17.

ÆGILIA, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus.—A place in Eubœa. *Herodot.* 6, c. 101.

ÆGIMIUS, an old man who lived, according to Anacreon, 200 years. *Plin.* 7, c. 48.——A king of Doris, whom Hercules assisted to conquer the Lapithæ. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ÆGIMŌRUS or ÆGIMŪRUS, an island near Libya. *Liv.* 29, c. 27.

ÆGĪNA, daughter of Asopus, had Æacus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollod.* 1. c. 9. l. 3. c. 12. *Paus.* 2, c. 5 & 29.——An island formerly called Œnopia, in a part of the Ægean sea, called Saronicus Sinus. The inhabitants were once destroyed by a pestilence, and the country was repeopled by ants, changed into men by Jupiter, at the prayer of king Æacus. They were once very powerful by sea. They gave themseves to Darius when he demanded submission from all the Greeks. The Athenians under Pericles expelled them from

from their possessions. *Herodot.* 5, 6 & 7. —*Paus.* 2, c. 29.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ælian.* V. H. 12, c. 10.

Ægīnētes, a king of Arcadia, in whose age Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. *Paus.* 1, c. 5.

Ægŏchus, a surname of Jupiter, from his using the goat Amalthæa's skin, instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans. *Diod.* 5.

Ægīpan, a name of Pan, because he had goat's feet.

Ægira, a town between Ætolia and Peloponnesus.——A town of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 145.

Ægirossa, a town of Ætolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149.

Ægis, the shield of Jupiter, ἀπὸ τῆς αἰγὸς, a goat's skin. This was the goat Amalthæa, with whose skin he covered his shield. The goat was placed among the constellations. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 352 & 435.

Ægisthus, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes by his daughter Pelopea. Thyestes being at variance with his brother Atreus, was told by the Oracle that his wrongs could be revenged only by a son born of himself and his daughter. To avoid such an incest Pelopea had been consecrated to the service of Minerva by her father, who some time after met her in a wood and ravished her, without knowing who she was. Pelopea kept the sword of her ravisher, and finding it to be her father's, exposed the child she had brought forth. The child was preserved, and when grown up, presented with the sword of his mother's ravisher. Pelopea, soon after this melancholy adventure, had married Atreus, who received into his house her natural son. As Thyestes had debauched the first wife of Atreus, Atreus sent Ægisthus to put him to death, but Thyestes knowing the assassin's sword, discovered he was his own son, and fully to revenge his wrongs, sent him to murder Atreus. After this murder Thyestes ascended the throne, and banished Agamemnon and Menelaus the sons, or, as others say, the grandsons of Atreus. These children were taken care of by Œneus, king of Ætolia. By their marriage with the daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, they were impowered to recover the kingdom of Argos, in which Agamemnon succeeded, while Menelaus reigned in his father-in-law's place. Ægisthus had been reconciled to the sons of Atreus, and when they went to the Trojan war, he was left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife Clytemnestra. Ægisthus fell in love with Clytemnestra, and lived with her. At Agamemnon's return these two adulterers murdered him, and by a public marriage strengthened themselves on the throne of Argos. Orestes, Agamemnon's son, would have shared his father's fate, had not his sister Electra privately sent him to his uncle Strophius, king of Phocis, where he contracted the most intimate friendship with his cousin Pylades. Some time after Orestes came to Mycenæ, the residence of Ægisthus, and resolved to punish the murderers of his father, in conjunction with Electra, who lived in disguise in the tyrant's family. To effect this more effectually Electra publicly declared that her brother Orestes was dead, upon which Ægisthus and Clytemnestra went to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god for his death. Orestes, who had secretly conceled himself in the temple, attacked them, and put them both to death, after a reign of seven years. They were buried without the city walls. [*Vid.* Agamemnon, Thyestes, Orestes, Clytemnestra, Pylades, & Electra.] *Ovid. de Rem. Am.* 161. *Trist.* 2. v. 396.—*Hygin.* fab. 87 & 88.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Paus.* 2, c. 16, &c.—*Sophocl. in Electra.*—*Æschyl.* & *Senec. in Agam.*—*Homer. Od.* 3 & 11.——Pompey used to call J. Cæsar Ægisthus, on account of his adultery with his wife Mucia, whom he repudiated after she had borne him three children. *Suet. in Cæs.* 50.

Ægitum, a town of Ætolia on a mountain, eight miles from the sea. *Thucyd* 3, c. 97.

Ægle, the youngest daughter of Æsculapius and Lampetie.—A nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra. *Virg. Ec.* 6, v. 20. ——A nymph, daughter of Panopeus beloved by Theseus after he had left Ariadne. *Plut. in Thes.*——One of the Hesperides. —One of the Graces.—A prostitute. *Martial* 1, ep. 95.

Æoles, a Samian wrestler born dumb. Seing some unlawful measures pursued in in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue through the desire of speaking, and ever after spoke with ease. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

Æolētes, a surname of Apollo.

Æglŏge, a nurse of Nero. *Suetor. in Ner.* 50.

Ægocĕros, or Capricornus, an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation. *Lucret.* 1, v. 613.

Ægon a shepherd. *Virg. Ecl. Theocrit. Idyl.*——A promontory of Lemnos.—A name of the Ægean Sea. *Flacc.* 1, v. 628. ——A boxer

——A boxer of Zacynthus who dragged a large bull by the heel from a mountain into the city. *Theocrit. Idyl.* 4.

ÆGOS POTĂMOS, i. e. the goat's river, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, with a river where the Athenian fleet was defeated by Lysander, in the 27th year of the Peloponnesian war. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 2, c. 58.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8 & 11.

ÆGOSĂGÆ, an Asiatic nation under Attalus, with whom he conquered Asia, and to whom he gave a settlement near the Hellespont. *Polyb.* 5.

ÆGUS and ROSCILLUS, two brothers amongst the Allobroges, who deserted from Cæsar to Pompey. *Cæs. bell. civ.* 3, c. 59.

ÆGY, a town near Sparta, destroyed because its inhabitants were suspected by the Spartans of favouring the Arcadians. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

ÆGYPĂNES, a nation in the middle of Africa, their body is human above the waist, and that of a goat below. *Mela.* 1, c. 4, & 8.

ÆGYPSUS, a town of the Getæ, near the Danube. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, ep. 8, l. 4, ep. 7.

ÆGYPTII, the inhabitants of Egypt. [*vid.* Ægyptus.]

ÆGYPTIUM MARE, that part of the sea which is on the coast of Egypt.

ÆGYPTUS, son of Belus and brother to Danaus, gave his 50 sons in marriage to the 50 daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed, and Hypermnestra alone spared her husband Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. *Vid. Danaus, Danaides, Lynceus.*——Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus. *Hygin.* fab. 168, 170.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.—*Paus.* 7, c. 21.

ÆGYPTUS, an extensive country of Africa watered by the Nile, bounded on the east by Arabia, and on the west by Libya. Its name is derived from Ægyptus brother to Danaus. Its extent, according to modern calculation, is 100 leagues from east to west, and 180 from north to south. It is divided into lower, which lies near the Mediterranean, and upper, which is towards the south. Upper Egypt is famous for the town of Thebes, Lower Egypt was the most peopled. It contains the Delta, a number of large islands which, from their form, have been called after the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. This country has been the mother of arts and sciences. The greatest part of Lower Egypt has been formed by the mud and sand which the Nile carries down. The Egyptians reckoned themselves the most antient nation in the universe. (*Vid. Psammetichus.*) Some authors make them of Æthiopian origin. They are remarkable for their superstition; they paid as much honour to the cat, the crocodile, the bull, and even to onions, as to Isis. Rain never or seldom falls in this country, the fertility of the soil originates in the yearly inundations of the Nile, which rises about 25 feet above the surface of the earth, and exhibits a large plain of waters in which are scattered here and there the towns and villages, as the Cyclades in the Ægean sea. The air is not wholesome, the population is great, and the cattle very prolific. It is said that Egypt once contained 20,000 cities. It was governed by kings who have immortalized themselves by the pyramids they have raised, or the canals they have opened. The priests traced the existence of the country for many thousands of years. Their history is generally divided into three epochas; the first beginning A. M. 1816 to the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses A. M. 3479.—The second ends at the death of Alexander, who conquered it A. M. 3681. The third comprehends the reign of the Ptolemies, and ends at the death of Cleopatra A. M. 3974, when the country became a Roman province under Augustus. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, 3 & 7.—*Theocrit. Id.* 17, v. 79.—*Polyb.* 15.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, l. 14, c. 7.—*Marcell.* 22, c. 40.—*Justin.* 1.—*C. Nep. in Paus.* 3; *in Iphic.* 2, *in Datam* 3.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.—*Juv.* 15, v. 175.—*Paus.* 1, c. 14.—*Plut. de Facie in Orb. Lun. de Isid. & Osir. In Prol. in Alex. Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 5.——A minister of Mausolus king of Caria. *Polyæn.* 6.——The antient name of the Nile. *Homer. Od.* ξ, v. 258.—*Paus.* 9, c. 40.

ÆGYS. *Vid.* Ægy.

ÆGYSTHUS. *Vid.* Ægisthus.

ÆLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*——The name of some towns built or repaired by the emperor Adrian.

ÆLIA lex enacted by Ælius Tubero, the tribune A. U. C. 559, to send two colonies into the country of the Bruttii. *Liv.* 34, c. 53.——Another A. U. C. 568, ordaining that in public affairs the Augurs should observe the appearance of the sky, and the magistrates be impowered of postponing the business.——Another called Ælia Sextia by *Ælius Sextus* A. U. C. 756. It enacted that all slaves who bore any marks of punishment received from their masters, or who had been imprisoned should be set at liberty, but not rank as Roman citizens.

ÆLIA PETINA, of the family of Tubero, married Claudius Cæsar, by whom she had a son.

a son. The emperor divorced her to marry Messalina. *Sueton. in Claud.* 26.

Ælianus Claudius, a Roman sophist of Præneste in the reign of Adrian. He wrote treatises de Animalibus, Varia Historia, & Re Militari, in Greek. Philostratus praises the elegance of his style, which, he observes, was uncommon in a person who was not a native of Greece.

Ælius & Ælia, a family in Rome so poor that 16 lived in a small house, and were maintained by the produce of a little field. Their poverty continued till Paulus conquered Perseus, king of Macedonia, and gave his son-in-law Æl. Tubero five pounds of gold from the booty. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.

Ælius Adrianus, an African, grandfather to the emperor Adrian.

Ælius Gallus, a Roman knight, the first who invaded Arabia Felix. He was very intimate with Strabo the geographer, and sailed on the Nile with him to take a view of the country. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.

P. Ælius, one of the first questors chosen from the plebeians at Rome, *Liv.* 4, c. 54.

Q. Ælius Pætus, son of Sextus or Publius. As he sat in the senate house a woodpecker perched on his head, upon which a soothsayer exclaimed that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish and Rome decay, and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.

Ælius Saturninus, a satyrist, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock for writing verses against Tiberius.

Ælius Sejanus. *Vid.* Sejanus.

Ælius Sextus Catus was Censor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting in earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the earthen cups, &c. which, for his virtues, he had received from his father-in-law L. Paulus after the conquest of Macedonia. *Plin.* 33, c. 11.

Ælius Spartianus wrote the lives of the emperors Adrian, Antoninus Pius, & M. Aurelius. He flourished A. D. 240.

Ælius Tubero, grandson of L. Paulus was austere in his morals, and a formidable enemy to the Gracchi. *Cic. Brut.* 31. His grandson was accused before Cæsar and ably defended by Cicero.

Ælius Verus Cæsar, the name of L. C. Commodus Verus, after Adrian had adopted him. He was made prætor and consul by the emperor, who was soon convinced of his incapacity in the discharge of public duty. He killed himself by drinking an antidote; and Antoninus, surnamed Pius, was adopted in his place. Ælius was father to Antoninus Verus, whom Pius adopted.

Aello, one of the harpies (from ἱλαυσα ἄλλο, alienum tollens, or ἀελλα, tempestas) *Flacc.* 4 v. 450. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 710.—— One of Actæon's dogs.

Æsurus (a cat) was worshipped by the Egyptians; and after death was embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubastis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 66, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.

Æmathion. *Vid.* Emathion.

Æmilia Lex was enacted by the dictator Æmilius, A. U. C. 900. It ordained that the censorship which was before quinquennial, should be limited to one year and a half. *Liv.* 9, c. 33.—Another in the second consulship of Æmilius Mamercus, A. U. C. 302. It gave power to the eldest prætor to drive a nail in the Capitol on the ides of September. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.——The driving of a nail was a superstitious ceremony, by which the Romans supposed that a pestilence could be stopped, or an impending calamity averted.

Æmilius. *Vid.* Æmylius.

Æmnestus, tyrant of Enna, was deposed by Dionysius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

Æmon. *Vid.* Hæmon.

Æmŏna, a large city of Asia. *Cic. pro Flacc.*

Æmŏnia, a country of Greece, which receives its name from Æmon, or Æmus. It was afterwards called Thessaly. Achilles is called Æmonius, as being born there. *Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 11. l. 4, el. 3.—*Horat.* 1. od. 37. It was also called Pyrrha, from Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, who reigned there.

Æmŏnides, a priest of Apollo in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 537.

Æmylia Gens, a noble family in Rome, descended from Mamercus, son of Pythagoras, who, for his humanity, was called Αἱμύλος, blandus.

Æmylia, a vestal who rekindled the fire of Vesta, which was extinguished, by putting her veil over it. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.——The wife of Africanus the elder, famous for her behaviour to her husband, when suspected of infidelity. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 7.

Æmylia Lepida, daughter of Lepidus, married Drusus the younger, whom she disgraced by her wantonness. She killed herself when accused of adultery with a slave. *Tacit.* 6, c. 40.

ÆMYLIA, a part of Italy, called also Flaminia. *Martial*, 6, ep. 85.——A public road leading from Placentia to Ariminum; it is called after the consul Æmylius, who is supposed to have made it. *Martial*, 3. p. 4.

ÆMYLIANUS, a name of Africanus the younger, son of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the same name. *Juv.* 8, v. 2.

ÆMYLII, a noble family in Rome, descended from Æmylus, who reckoned Æneas among his ancestors. Plutarch says, that they are descended from Mamercus, the son of Pythagoras, surnamed Æmylus, *in Num. & Æmyl.*

ÆMYLIUS, a beautiful youth of Syberis. His wife met with the same fate as Procris. *Vid.* Procris.

ÆMYLIUS CENSORINUS, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded those who invented new ways of torturing. Patereulus gave him a brazen horse for this purpose, and the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor. *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*

ÆMYLIUS LEPIDUS, a youth who had a statue in the capitol, for saving the life of a citizen in a battle. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.——A triumvir with Octavius. *Vid.* Lepidus.

ÆMYLIUS MACER, a poet of Verona in the Augustan age. He wrote some poems upon serpents, birds, and herbs. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, el. 10.

ÆMYLIUS MAMERCUS, three times dictator, conquered the Fidenates, and took their city. He limited to one year and a half, the censorship, which before his time was exercised during five years. *Liv.* 4, c. 17, 19, &c.

ÆMYLIUS PAPINIANUS, son of Hostilius Papinianus, was in favour with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his sons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus, for upbraiding him, was murdered by the soldiers. From his school the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianists.

ÆMYLIUS PAULUS, a senator who banished [illegible] from the senate, P. Cornelius Rufinus, who had [illegible] because he put [illegible] of silver plate, [illegible] U. C. [illegible]

M. ÆMYLIUS PAULUS, an elegant orator. [illegible]

ÆMYLIUS RECUS, a Roman governor of Lusitania. [illegible]

ÆMYLIUS RECUS, [illegible] the [illegible] of Britain [illegible] and gained a [illegible]

[illegible]

citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himself, was a coal-merchant. He was ædile, and afterwards prætor. He fought against Jugurtha.—His son Marcus, was [illegible] to Sylla, and in his ædileship he built a very magnificent theatre. *Plin.* [illegible]——A bridge at Rome called [illegible] *Juv.* 6, v. 32.

ÆNARIA, an island in the bay of [illegible], abounding with cypress trees. *Plin.* [illegible] 6.—*Sil.* 8, *Virg.* 5, v. 104.

ÆNEA or ÆNEIA, a town of Thrace, 15 miles from Thessalonica, [illegible] by Æneas. *Liv.* 40, c. 4.

ÆNEADES, a town of Cheronesus, built by Æneas. Cassander destroyed it and carried the inhabitants to Thessalonica, lately built. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

ÆNEAS, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises, and the goddess Venus. The opinions of authors concerning his parentage are different. He was educated at Cumæ. *Nonn. Cynegi.* 1.—He married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son called Ascanius. During the Trojan war, he behaved with great valor, in defence of his country, and came to an engagement with Diomedes and Achilles. The writers Dictys of Crete, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Dares of Phrygia, accuse him of betraying his country to the Greeks, and Antenor, and of preserving his fortune by this treacherous measure. He was at variance with Priam, because he received not sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family, as *Homer.* [illegible] This might have provoked him to [illegible] revenge by perfidy.—Authors of [illegible] report that when Troy was in [illegible] carried away, upon his shoulders, [illegible] Anchises, and the statues of the [illegible] gods, leading in his hand his [illegible] and leaving his wife to follow [illegible] Some say that he retired to mount Ida, where he built a fleet of 20 ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. [illegible] others maintain that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived 250 years after the Trojan war, *Il.* 20, v. 30, &c. that the Gods [illegible] Æneas and his posterity [illegible] over the Trojans. This [illegible] explained by saying that Homer means the Trojans who had gone over to [illegible] Æneas, and not the ancient inhabitants of Troy. According to Virgil and other [illegible] who, in the [illegible] the Roman emperors, traced their origin up to Æneas, and described his arrival in Italy [illegible] he touch his first time to the Thracian Chersonesus, [illegible]

agor, one of his allies, reigned. From thence he visited Delos and the Strophades, Epirus and Drepanum, the court of king Acestes, in Sicily, where he buried his father. From Sicily he sailed for Italy, but was driven on the coasts of Africa, and kindly received by Dido, queen of Carthage. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him, but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he was driven to Sicily, and from thence he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell that he might hear from his father the fates which attended him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years and the loss of 13 ships, he came to the Tyber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus, by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas, and after many battles the war was decided by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honor he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. After a short reign, Æneas was killed in a battle against the Etrurians. Some say that he was drowned in the Numicus, and his body weighed down by his armour; upon which the Latins, not finding their king, supposed that he had been taken up to heaven, and therefore offered him sacrifices as to a god. Dionys. Hal. fixes the arrival of Æneas in Italy in the 54th olymp. Some authors suppose that Æneas, after the siege of Troy, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, together with Andromache, and that he was carried to Thessaly, whence he escaped to Italy. Others say that after he had come to Italy, he returned to Troy, leaving Ascanius king of Latium. Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of the gods. *Homer. Il.* 13 & 20. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Diod.* 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 33. l. 3. c. 22. l. 10, c. 25.—*Plut. in Romul. & Cerd. Quæst. Rom.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Justin.* 20, c. 1. l. 31, c. 8. l. 43. c. 1.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares. Phry.* 6. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Strab.* 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Aur. Victor.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 22.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 3, &c. *Trist.* 4. v. 798.——A son of Æneas and Lavinia, called Sylvius, because his mother retired with him into the woods after his father's death. He succeeded Ascanius in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 770.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.——An ambassador sent by the Lacedæmonians to Athens, to treat of peace, in the 8th year of the Peloponnesian war.

Æneia, a place near Rome, afterwards called Janiculum.——A city of Troas. *Strab.* 17.——A city of Thrace. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

Æneis, a poem of Virgil, which has for its subject the settlement of Æneas in Italy. The great merit of this poem is well known. The author has imitated Homer, and, as some say, Homer is superior to him only because he is more ancient, and is an original. Virgil died before he had corrected it, and at his death desired it might be burnt. This was happily disobeyed, and Augustus saved from the flames a poem, which proved his family to be descended from the kings of Troy. *Plin.* 7, c. 30, &c.

Æneisidinus, a brave general of Argos. *Liv.* 32, c. 25.

Æneisius, a surname of Jupiter, from mount Æneum.

Æneitus, a victor at Olympia, who in the moment of victory died tho' an excess of joy. *Paus.* 3, c. 18.

Æneia, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 10.

Æniochi, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 591.

Ænobarbus, or Ahenobarbus, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited them, upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen color, whence the surname given to himself and all his descendants.

Ænos, an independent city of Thrace, built by Æneas. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Ænum, a town of Thrace,—of Thessaly.—A mountain in Cephallenia. *Strab.* 7.——A river and village near Ossa.—A city of Crete built by Æneas.

Ænyra, a place in Thasos. *Herodot.* 6, c. 47.

Æolia, or Æolis, a country of Asia minor, near the Ægean sea. It has Troas at the north, and Ionia at the south. The inhabitants were of Grecian origin, and were masters of many of the neighbouring islands. They had 12, others say 30 considerable cities, of which Cumæ and Lesbos were the most famous. They receive their name from Æolus son of Hellenus. They settled here 80 years after the Trojan war, when the Heraclidæ took possession of Peloponnesus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 26, &c.—*Strab.* 1, 2 & 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela*, 1, c. 2 & 18.——Thessaly has been antiently called Æolia. Bœotus son of Neptune having settled there, called his followers Bœotians, and their country Bœotia.

Æolia and Æoliuzæ, seven islands between Sicily and Italy; they are Lipara, Hiera,

the Sacrament of Baptism, and Confirmation, and
Penance, and Extreme Unction, and the Sacrament
of Order, and of Matrimony, and the Sacrifice of
the Mass, and the Adoration, and Invocation of
Saints, and the Relics of Saints, and the Ceremonies
and Rites of the Church, and the Power of
Excommunication, and the Bishop of Rome, and
the Purgatory, and the Pardons, and the Worship
of Images, and the Holy Bible, and the Holy
Ghost, and the Holy Trinity, and the Holy Cross,
and the Holy Water, and the Holy Oil, and the
Holy Bread, and the Holy Wine, and the Holy
Candles, and the Holy Palms, and the Holy
Ashes, and the Holy Days, and the Holy Fast,
and the Holy Feast, and the Holy Water, and
the Holy Oil, and the Holy Bread, and the Holy
Wine, and the Holy Candles, and the Holy
Palms, and the Holy Ashes, and the Holy Days,
and the Holy Fast, and the Holy Feast, and the
Holy Water, and the Holy Oil, and the Holy
Bread, and the Holy Wine, and the Holy Candles,
and the Holy Palms, and the Holy Ashes, and
the Holy Days, and the Holy Fast, and the
Holy Feast, and the Holy Water, and the Holy
Oil, and the Holy Bread, and the Holy Wine,
and the Holy Candles, and the Holy Palms,
and the Holy Ashes, and the Holy Days, and

Æschrion, a Mitylenean poet, intimate with Aristotle.——A lieutenant of Archagathus, killed by Hanno. *Diod.* 20.

Æschylus an excellent soldier and poet of Athens, 63 *Olymp.* son of Euphorion, and brother to Cynægirus. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa. Being informed that he was to die by the fall of a house, he retired from the city into the fields, where he sat down. An eagle, with a tortoise in her bill, flew over his bald head, and supposing it to be a stone, dropped her prey upon it to break the shell, and Æschylus instantly died of the blow. He wrote 90 tragedies, of which only seven are extant. 40 of these obtained the prize. He went in his old age to the court of Hiero in Sicily. *Horat. Art. Poet.* 278.—*Gellius* 10, c. 1.—*Plin.* 10, c. 3.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——The 12th perpetual archon of Athens.——A Corinthian, brother-in-law to Timophanes, intimate with Timoleon. *Plut. in Timol.*——A Rhodian set over Egypt, with Peucestes of Macedonia. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Æsculapius, son of Apollo, by Coronis, or as some say, by Larissa, daughter of Phlegias, was god of Medicine. After his union with Coronis Apollo set a crow to watch her, and was soon informed, that she admitted the caresses of Ischys, of Æmonia. The god, in a fit of anger, destroyed Coronis with lightning, but saved the infant from her womb, and gave him to be educated to Chiron, who taught him the art of medicine. Some authors say, that Coronis separated herself from her father, to avoid the discovery of her pregnancy; and that she exposed her child near Epidaurus. A goat of the flocks of Aresthanas gave him her milk, and the dog who kept the flock stood by him to shelter him from injury. He was found by the master of the flock, who went in search of his stray goat, and saw his head surrounded with resplendent rays of light. Æsculapius was physician to the Argonauts. He restored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder. Apollo, angry at the death of his son, killed the Cyclops who made the thunderbolts. Æsculapius received divine honors after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Rome A. U. C. 462, was delivered of a plague, and built a temple to the god of medicine, who, as was supposed, had come there in the form of a serpent, and hid himself among the reeds in an island in the Tyber. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding in his hand a staff, round which is wreathed a serpent; his other hand is sometimes supported on the head of a serpent. Serpents are more particularly sacred to him, as the antient physicians used them in their prescriptions. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their skill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirus; and four daughters, of whom Hygiea, goddess of health, is the most known. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war. Hesiod makes no mention of him. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 193. *Hymn. in Æscul.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Hygin.* fab. 49.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 11, & 27. l. 7, c. 23, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 3.—*Lucian. Dial. de Saltat.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.——*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22, says there were three of this name; the 1st, a son of Apollo, worshipped in Arcadia; 2d, a brother of Mercury; 3d, a man who first taught medicine.

Æsepus, a son of Bucolion. *Homer. Il.* 6, c. 21.——A river. *Vid.* Æsapus.

Æsernia, a city of the Samnites, in Italy. *Liv.* 27, c. 12—*Sil.* 8, v. 567.

Æsion, an Athenian, famous for his respect for the talents of Demosthenes. *Plut. in Demosth.*

Æson, son of Cretheus, was born at the same birth as Pelias. He succeeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos, but was soon exiled by his brother. He married Alcimeda, by whom he had Jason, whose education he entrusted to Chiron, being afraid of Pelias. When Jason was grown up, he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who gave him evasive answers, and persuaded him to go in quest of the golden fleece. [*Vid. Jason.*] At his return, Jason found his father very infirm; and Medea, [*Vid. Medea.*] at his request, drew the blood from Æson's veins, and refilled them with the juice of certain herbs which she had gathered, and immediately the old man recovered the vigor and bloom of youth. Some say, that Æson killed himself by drinking bull's blood, to avoid the persecution of Pelias. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 285. *Hygin.* fab. 12.——A river of Thessaly, with a town of the same name.

Æsonides, a patronymic of Jason, as being descended from Æson.

Æsopus, a Phrygian philosopher of a great natural deformity, according to some authors. He was originally a slave, but procured his liberty by the sallies of his genius. He lived in the age of Crœsus, to whom he dedicated his fables, so well known to the

[illegible] son of [illegible] and [illegible], married Pyrrhe, by whom he had Pyrrhus and Cadmus. Having accidentally killed a person, he left his country and came to live in that part of Greece which has been called, from him, Ætolia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.

Æ[illegible], a rocky island between Tenedos and Chios. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city in the country of the Marsi.——The nurse of Jupiter, changed into a constellation.

Æ[illegible], an inhabitant of Africa.

Æ[illegible], a Roman matron who frequented the forum, forgetful of female decency. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

Æ[illegible], a Latin comic poet, often compared to Menander. He lived in the age of Terence. He is blamed for the unnatural love of boys, which he mentions in his writings. *Quint.* 15, c. 1.—*Suetos. Nero.* 21.—

21.—*Horat.* 2. ep. 3, v. 57.——A general of Pompey, conquered by Cæsar in Spain. *Suet. Cæs.* 34.—*Plut. in Pomp.*

Afranius Potitus, a plebeian who told before Caligula, that he would willingly die if he Caligula could recover from the distemper he laboured under. The emperor recovered, and Afranius was put to death that he might not forfeit his word. *Dio.*

Africa, called Libya by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the great peninsula of the universe, was bounded on the east by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, south and west by the ocean. It is joined on the east to Asia, by an isthmus 60 miles long, which some of the Ptolemies endeavoured to cut, in vain, and to join the Red and Mediterranean seas. It is so immediately under the sun, that only the maritime parts are inhabited, and the inland country is barren and sandy, and infested with wild beasts. The antients, thro' ignorance, people the southern parts of Africa with monsters, enchanters and chimæra; errors which have been corrected by modern travellers. *Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c. —*Diod.* 3, 4, & 20.—*Herodot.* 2, 9, 17, 26 & 32. l. 4, c. 42, &c.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, &c. ——There is a part of Africa, called Propria, which lies about the middle, and has Carthage for its capital.

Africanus, a blind poet, commended by Ennius.——The surname of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa. *Vid.* Scipio.

Africum mare, is that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coast of Africa.

Agaerianæ portæ, gates at Syracuse, near which the dead were buried. *Cic. in Tusc.*

Agalasses, a nation of India, conquered by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

Agaula, a woman of Corcyra, who wrote a treatise upon grammar. *Athen.* 1.

Agamedes and Trophonius, two architects who made the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god, whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after they were found dead in their bed. *Plut. de inf. ed. Apol.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.—— *Paus.* 9, c. 11 & 37, gives a different account.

Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Pleisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is false upon the authority of Hesiod, Apollod. &c. [*Vid. Pleisthenes.*] When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus, who fled to Polyphidus king of Sicyon, and hence to Œneus, king of Ætolia, where they were educated. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces going against Troy. Their fleet was detained at Aulis, where Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] Before Troy he behaved with much valor, but his quarrel with Achilles, whose mistress he took by force, was fatal to the Greeks. [*Vid. Briseis.*] After the ruin of Troy, Cassandra fell to his share; and foretold him that his wife would put him to death. He gave no credit to this and returned to Argos with Cassandra. Clytemnestra with her adulterer Ægisthus [*Vid. Ægisthus.*] prepared to murder him, and as he came from the bath, to embarrass him, she gave him a tunic whose sleeves were sewed together, and while he attempted to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes. [*Vid.* Clytemnestra, Menelaus and Orestes.] *Homer Il.* 1, 2, &c. *Od.* 4, &c.—*Ovid. de Rem. Am.* v. 777. *Met.* 12, v. 30.—*Hygin.* fab. 88 & 97.—*Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 9.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 26.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, 2, &c. —*Dares Phryg.*—*Sophocl. in Electr.*—*Euripid. in Orest.*—*Senec. in Agam.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 6, l. 9, c. 40, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 838.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Agamitor, an athlete of Mantinea. *Paus.* 6, c. 10.

Agamnestor, the 11th king of Athens, reigned 29 years.

Aganippe, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia at the foot of mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the muses, who, from it were called Aganippedes. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Propert.* 2, el. 3. —*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 312.

Agapenor, the commander of Agamemnon's fleet. *Homer. Il.* 2.——The son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who after the ruin of Troy, was carried by a storm into Cyprus, where he built Paphos. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

Agar, a town of Africa. *Hirt. bell. Afr.* 76.

Agarini, a people of Arabia. Trajan destroyed their city called Agarum. *Strab.* 16.

Agarista, daughter of Clisthenes, was courted by all the youths of Greece. She married

married Megacles. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 24. —*Herodot.* 6, c. 126, &c. ——A daughter of Hippocrates who married Xanippus. She dreamed that she had brought forth a lion and some time after became mother of Pericles. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Herodot.* 6, c. 131.

AGASICLES, king of Sparta, was son of Archidamus, and one of the Proclidæ. He used to say that a king ought to govern his subjects, as a father governs his children. *Pausf.* 3, c. 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.*

AGASSÆ, a city of Thessaly. *Liv.* 45, c. 27.

AGASTHENES, king of Elis, father to Polyxenus, was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

AGASTRŌPHUS, a Trojan, wounded by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 338.

AGASTHUS, 2d archon of Athens, reigned 36 years.

AGASUS, a harbour on the coast of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

AGATHARCHIDAS, a general of Corinth in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 83. ——A Samian historian, who first found the true causes of the increase of the Nile. *Plut. in Parall.*

AGATHARCUS, an officer in the Syracusan fleet. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 25.——A painter in the age of Zeuxis. *Plut. in Pericl.*

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian of Æolia.

AGATHO, a Samian historian. *Plut. in Parall.* ——a son of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24. ——A governor of Babylon. *Curt.* 5, c. 1. ——A Pythagorean philosopher. *Ælian V. H.* 13, c. 4.——A learned and melodious musician who first introduced songs in tragedy. *Aristot. in Poet.*

AGATHOCLEA, a beautiful courtezan of Egypt. One of the Ptolemies destroyed his wife Eurydice to marry her. She with her brother long governed the kingdom, and attempted to murder the king's son. *Plut. in Cleon.*—*Justin* 30, c. 1.

AGATHOCLES, a lascivious and ignoble youth who entered in the Sicilian army and arrived to the greatest honours. He made himself master of Syracuse. He fought with success against the Carthaginians, reduced all Sicily under his power, and after a reign of 28 years of prosperity and adversity, died A. U. C. 473, in the 72 year of his age. *Plut. in Apophth.*—*Justin* 22 & 23. *Polyb.* 15. *Diod.* 18, &c.——A son of Lysimachus taken prisoner by the Getæ. He was ransomed and married Lysandra daughter of Ptolemy Lagus. His father in his old age married Arsinoe the sister of Lysander. After her husband's death, Arsinoe, fearful for her children, attempted to murder Agathocles. Some say that she fell in love with him and killed him because he slighted her. When Agathocles was dead, Lysandra fled to Seleucus. *Strab.* 13.—*Plut. in Pyrrh. & Demetr.*—*Pausf.* 1, c. 9 & 10.——A Greek historian of Babylon. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 24. ——An archon of Athens. *Olymp.* 105.

AGATHON, *vid.* Agatho.

AGATHONINUS wrote an history of Persia.

AGATHYLLUS, an elegiac poet of Arcadia.

AGATHYRNUM, a town of Sicily.

AGATHYRSI, an effeminate nation of Scythia. They had their wives in common. They received their name from Agathyrsus, son of Hercules. *Herodot.* 4, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

AGAVE, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. [*vid. Pentheus.*] She is said to have killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honours after death. *Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 725.—*Lucan* 1, v. 574.—*Stat. Theb.* 11, v. 318.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1.——A tragedy of Statius. *Juv.* 7, v. 87, &c.

AGAUI, a northern nation who lived upon milk. *Homer. Il.* 13 calls them innocent.

AGAVUS, a son of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.

AGDESTIS, a mountain of Phrygia where Atys was buried. *Pausf.* 1, c. 4.——A surname of Cybela.

AGELASTUS, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and this was upon seeing an ass eat thistles. *Cic. de fin.* 5.—*Plin.* 7, c. 19.

AGELEUS, a king of Corinth, son of Ixion.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Homer. Od.* 20.——A son of Hercules and Omphale, from whom Crœsus was descended. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A servant of Priam, who preserved Paris when exposed on mount Ida. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

AGENDICUM, a town of Gaul near the Senones. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 44.

AGENOR, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. *Hygin.* fab. 6.——*Ital.* 1, v. 15. l. 17, v. 58.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 1.——A son of Jasus, and father of Argus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 10 ——A son of Ægyptus *Id.* 2, c. 1.——A son of Phlegyas. *Id.* 3, c. 7.——A son of Pleuron, and father to Phineus. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——A son of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A king of Argos, father to Crotopus.——A son of Antenor. *Homer. Il.*

E. 21, v. 579.——A Mitylenean, who wrote a treatise on music.

Agerinus, a freed man of Agrippina, accused of attempting Nero's life. *Tacit. An.* 14, c. 16.

Agesias a Platonic philosopher, who taught the immortality of the soul. One of the Ptolemies forbade him to continue his lectures, because his doctrine was so prevalent, that many of his auditors committed suicide.

Agesilaus 1st, king of Sparta, was son of Doryagus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204—*Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Agesilaus 2d, son of Archidamus, succeeded to the throne of Sparta, after the death of his brother Agis. He made war against Artaxerxes, routed his forces, and defeated the Athenians and Bœotians at Coronea in Peloponnesus. He went to war against Tachus, king of Egypt, and died in his return, aged 34, A. U. C. 393. He was of a small stature, and lame of one foot. *Justin.* 6, c. 2.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in vit*—*Paus.* 3, c. 9.—*Xenoph. Orat. pro Ages.*——A brother of Themistocles, who went into the Persian camp, and stabbed Mardonius instead of Xerxes. *Plut. in Parall.*——A surname of Plato.——A Greek who wrote an history of Italy.

Agesipolis, 1st, king of Lacedæmon, was son of Pausanias. He obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus. *Paus.* 3, c. 5. l. 8, c. 8.—*Xenoph.* 3. *Hist. Græc.*

Agesipolis, 2d, son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was succeeded by Cleomenes 2d. *Paus.* 1, c. 13. l. 3, c. 5.

Agesistrata, a virtuous woman, mother of king Agis. *Plut. in Agid.*

Agesistratus, a man who wrote a treatise De arte Machinali.

Aggrammes, a cruel king of the Gangarides. His father was a hairdresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and when she made governor to the king's children, to gratify her passion. He killed them to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne. *Curt.* 9, c. 2.

Aggrinæ, a people near mount Rhodope. *Cic. in L. Pis.* 37.

Agidæ, the descendants of Euristhenes.

Agilaus, king of Corinth, reigned 36 years.——One of the Ephori, almost murdered by the partizans of Cleomenes. *Plut. in Cleom.*

Agis, 1st, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes. A. M. 2998. He reigned one year, and was succeeded by his son Echestratus. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Agis, 2d, king of Sparta, waged bloody wars against Athens, and restored liberty to many Greek cities. He was killed in prison by his citizens. *Plut. in Agid.*

Agis, 3d, son of Archidamus, 4th, signalized himself in the war which the Spartans waged against Epidaurus. He obtained a victory at Mantinea, and was successful in the Peloponnesian war. He reigned 27 years. *Thucyd.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8 & 10.

Agis, 4th, son of Archidamus, king of Sparta, endeavoured to deliver Greece from the empire of Macedonia, with the assistance of the Persians. He was conquered in the attempt, and slain by Antipater, Alexander's general, and 5,300 Lacedæmonians perished with him. *Curt.* 6, c. 1.—*Diod.* 17.—*Justin.* 12, c. 1. &c.

Agis, 5th, son of Eudamidas, was killed in a battle against the Mantineans. *Paus.* 8, c. 10.——An Arcadian in the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 18.——A poet of Argos, who said that Bacchus and the sons of Leda would give way to Alexander, when a God. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

Aglaia, one of the Graces. She is called sometimes Pasiphae. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

Aglaonice, daughter of Hegemon, was aquainted with astronomy and eclipses, whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. *Plut. de Orac. defect.*

Aglaope, one of the Sirens.

Aglaophon, an excellent painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.

Aglaosthenes, wrote an history of Naxos. *Strab.* 6.

Aglauros, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She was changed into a stone by Mercury. *Vid. Herse.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 12.

Aglaus, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, king of Lydia. *Plin.* 7, c. 46.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 1.

Agno, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on mount Lycæus. When the priest of Jupiter, after a prayer, stirred the waters of this fountain with a bough, a thick vapour arose, which was soon dissolved into a plentiful shower. *Paus.* 8, c. 31, &c.

Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, who disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males

[illegible] of the constitution. [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One of his servants assumed his name, and raised many commotions. *Id.* 2. c. 39.——A philosopher. *Diog.* 9.——A consul who conquered the Æqui.——A son of Aristobulus, imprisoned by Tiberius, and made king of Judæa by his successor. *Joseph.*

Agrippa (Herodes) married his sister Berenice. *Jun.* 6, v. 156.—The last king of Judæa, sent to Rome by Vespasian, he died A. C. 100. *Tacit.* 2. *Hist.* c. 81.

Agrippa (Menenius,) a Roman general who obtained a triumph over the Sabines. He appeased the populace of Rome by the well known fable of the belly and limbs. *Liv.* 2, c. 32.—*Flor.* 1, c. 23.

Agrippa (Sylvius,) a son of Tiberinus Sylvius, 12th king of Latium. He reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son Remulus Sylvius. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 8.

Agrippina, a wife of Tiberius. The emperor repudiated her to marry Julia, daughter of Augustus. *Sueton. in Tib.* 7.——A daughter of M. Agrippa, and grand daughter to Augustus. She married Germanicus, whom she accompanied in Syria, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, and starved herself. *Tac.* 1, *Ann.* c. 2, &c.—*Sueton in Tib.* 52.

Agrippina (Julia,) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Domitius Ænobarbus, by whom she had Nero. After her husband's death she married her uncle the emperor Claudius, whom she destroyed to make Nero succeed to the throne. After many cruelties and much licentiousness, she was assassinated by order of her son, and as she expired, she exclaimed, "strike the belly which could give birth to such a monster". *Tacit. An.* 4, 75. l. 12, c. 7. 22 & 25.——A city on the Rhine, called after Nero's mother, who was born there. *Tac. An.* 12. c. 27.

Agrisius. *Vid.* Acrisius.

Agrisope, the mother of Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 6.

Agrius, son of Parthaon, drove his brother Œneus, from the throne. He was afterwards expelled by Diomedes, the grandson of Œneus, upon which he killed himself. *Hygin.* fab. 175 & 242.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A giant.——A centaur killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2. c. 5.——A son of Ulysses by Circe. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1013.——The father of Thersites. *Ovid. ex Ponto* 3. el. 9, v. 9.

Agrolas surrounded the citadel of Athens with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by Cimon. *Paus.* 1, c. 28.

Agron, a king of Illyria, who after conquering the Ætolians, drank to such excess that he died instantly. *Polyb.* b. 2, c. 4.

Agrotera, an anniversary sacrifice of goats, offered to Minerva at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to sacrifice to the goddess so many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight against the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica. The number of the slain was so great that a sufficient quantity of goats could not be procured, therefore they were limited to 500 every year, till they equalled the number of the Persians slain in battle.

Agyleus and Agyeus, from αγυια, a street, a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens. *Horat.* 4, od. 6.

Agylla, a town of Etruria, called after its founder. *Virg. An.* 8, v. 479.

Agyllæus, a wrestler of Cleonæ, not inferior to Hercules in strength. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 837.

Agyrus, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians. *Diod.* 14.

Agyrium, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called Agyrinenses. *Diod.* 14.—*Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 65.

Agyrius, an Athenian general who succeeded Thrasybulus. *Diod.* 14.

Agyrtes, a man who killed his father. *Ovid Met.* 5, v. 148.——A piper. *Sil.* 2. *Ach.* v. 50.

Ahala, the surname of the Servilii at Rome.

Ahenobarbus. *Vid.* Ænobarbus.

Ajax, son of Telamon, by Periboea or Eriboea, daughter of Alcathous, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war, after Achilles. He engaged Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses disputed their claim to the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged, that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses; and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound, was changed into the flower Hyacinth. Some say that he was killed by Paris in battle, others, that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on mount Rhœtus. His tomb was visited by Alexander. Hercules, according to some authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son, with a skin as impenetrable as the skin of the Nemæan lion, which he then wore.

 His

[illegible] Ordinance of Nisi Prius, and the Ordinance of Assize, and the Ordinance of Gaol Delivery, and the Ordinance of Trailbaston, and the Ordinance of Pleas of the Crown, and the Ordinance of Sheriffs, and the Ordinance of Escheators, and the Ordinance of Justices of Peace, and the Ordinance of Justices of Labourers, and the Ordinance of Justices of Victuals, and the Ordinance of Justices of Forests, and the Ordinance of Justices of Waters, and the Ordinance of Justices of Marches, and the Ordinance of Justices of Wales, and the Ordinance of Justices of Ireland, and the Ordinance of Justices of Gascoigne, and the Ordinance of Justices of Aquitaine, and the Ordinance of Justices of Calais, and the Ordinance of Justices of Guines, and the Ordinance of Justices of Ponthieu, and the Ordinance of Justices of Normandy, and the Ordinance of Justices of Brittany, and the Ordinance of Justices of Anjou, and the Ordinance of Justices of Maine, and the Ordinance of Justices of Touraine, and the Ordinance of Justices of Poitou, and the Ordinance of Justices of Saintonge, and the Ordinance of Justices of Angoumois, and the Ordinance of Justices of Perigord, and the Ordinance of Justices of Limoges, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bordeaux, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bayonne, and the Ordinance of Justices of Dax, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bigorre, and the Ordinance of Justices of Comminges, and the Ordinance of Justices of Foix, and the Ordinance of Justices of Navarre, and the Ordinance of Justices of Castile, and the Ordinance of Justices of Leon, and the Ordinance of Justices of Portugal, and the Ordinance of Justices of Aragon, and the Ordinance of Justices of Valencia, and the Ordinance of Justices of Granada, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tunis, and the Ordinance of Justices of Algiers, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tlemcen, and the Ordinance of Justices of Fez, and the Ordinance of Justices of Morocco, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tripoli, and the Ordinance of Justices of Cyrene, and the Ordinance of Justices of Alexandria, and the Ordinance of Justices of Cairo, and the Ordinance of Justices of Damascus, and the Ordinance of Justices of Aleppo, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tyre, and the Ordinance of Justices of Acre, and the Ordinance of Justices of Jerusalem, and the Ordinance of Justices of Jaffa, and the Ordinance of Justices of Ascalon, and the Ordinance of Justices of Gaza, and the Ordinance of Justices of Hebron, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bethlehem, and the Ordinance of Justices of Nazareth, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tiberias, and the Ordinance of Justices of Sidon, and the Ordinance of Justices of Beirut, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tripoli, and the Ordinance of Justices of Antioch, and the Ordinance of Justices of Edessa, and the Ordinance of Justices of Mecca, and the Ordinance of Justices of Medina, and the Ordinance of Justices of Aden, and the Ordinance of Justices of Muscat, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bahrein, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bagdad, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bassora, and the Ordinance of Justices of Ispahan, and the Ordinance of Justices of Teheran, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tabriz, and the Ordinance of Justices of Samarcand, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bokhara, and the Ordinance of Justices of Khiva, and the Ordinance of Justices of Kabul, and the Ordinance of Justices of Cabul, and the Ordinance of Justices of Peshawar, and the Ordinance of Justices of Lahore, and the Ordinance of Justices of Delhi, and the Ordinance of Justices of Agra, and the Ordinance of Justices of Lucknow, and the Ordinance of Justices of Calcutta, and the Ordinance of Justices of Madras, and the Ordinance of Justices of Bombay, and the Ordinance of Justices of Goa, and the Ordinance of Justices of Pondicherry, and the Ordinance of Justices of Chandernagore, and the Ordinance of Justices of Mahe, and the Ordinance of Justices of Yanaon, and the Ordinance of Justices of Karikal, and the Ordinance of Justices of Colombo, and the Ordinance of Justices of Kandy, and the Ordinance of Justices of Trincomalee, and the Ordinance of Justices of Galle, and the Ordinance of Justices of Jaffna, and the Ordinance of Justices of Batticaloa, and the Ordinance of Justices of Mannar, and the Ordinance of Justices of Hambantota, and the Ordinance of Justices of Matara, and the Ordinance of Justices of Chilaw, and the Ordinance of Justices of Negombo, and the Ordinance of Justices of Kalutara, and the Ordinance of Justices of Panadura, and the Ordinance of Justices of Beruwala, and the Ordinance of Justices of Ambalangoda, and the Ordinance of Justices of Hikkaduwa, and the Ordinance of Justices of Dodanduwa, and the Ordinance of Justices of Weligama, and the Ordinance of Justices of Tangalle

Latium, and reigned 36 years. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 612.

ALBA LONGA, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, son of Æneas. The descendants of Æneas reigned there in the following order. 1. Ascanius son of Æneas. 2. Sylvius Posthumus, son of Æneas, 29 years. 3. Æneas Sylvius, 31 years. 4. Latinus, five years. 5. Alba, 36 years. 6. Atys or Capetus, 26 years. 7. Capys, 28 years. 8. Calpetus, 13 years. 9. Tiberinus, eight years. 10. Agrippa, 33 years. 11. Romulus, 19 years. 12. Aventinus, 37 years. 13 *Proca*, 13 years. 14. Numitor and Amulius.

ALBA, a city of the Marsi in Italy.

ALBA POMPEIA, a city of Liguria. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

ALBĀNIA, a country of Asia between the Caspian sea and Iberia. The inhabitants are said to have their eyes all blue. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from mount Albanus in Italy when he returned from the conquest of Geryon. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 25.—*Justin.* 42, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Plin.* 8, c. 40.—*Mela.* 3, c. 5.——The Caspian sea is called Albanum mare, as being near the Caspian sea. *Plin.* 6, c. 13.

ALBĀNUS, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 16 miles from Rome. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 27.

ALBĪCI, a people of Gallia Aquitania. *Cæs. bell. civ.* 1, c. 34.

ALBIĒNÆ, a people of Latium. *Dionys. Hal.*

ALBIGAUNUM, a town of Liguria. *Mela* 2, c. 4.

ALBĪNI, two Roman orators of great merit mentioned by Cicero *in Brut.* This name is common to many tribunes of the people. *Liv.* 2, c. 33, l. 6, c. 30.—*Sallust. de Jug. b. ll.*

ALBINOVĀNUS CELSUS, an attendant of Nero in Horace's age. *Horat.* 1, ep. 8.

ALBINOVĀNUS PEDO, a poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams and heroic poetry. *Ovid ex Pont.* 4, ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 5.

ALBINTEMĒLIUM, a town of Liguria. *Tacit. Hist.* c. 13.

ALBĪNUS was born at Adrumetum in Africa. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army, and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, & he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off and his body to be thrown into the Rhone. Albinus, according to the exaggerated account of a certain writer called Codrus, was famous for his voracious appetite, and sometimes eat for breakfast, no less than 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20 pounds of dry raisins, 10 melons, and 400 oysters.

ALBINUS, a pretorian sent to Sylla, as ambassador from the Senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers. *Plut. in Syll.*

L. ALBĪNUS, a Roman plebeian who received the Vestals into his chariot, in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome which the Gauls had sacked. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Liv.* 5, c. 40. *Flor.* 1, c. 13.

ALBINUS, (A. Posthumus) consul with Lucullus, A. U. C. 602, wrote an history of Rome in Greek.

ALBION, son of Neptune by Amphitrite came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter because he opposed the passage of Hercules. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

ALBION, now Great Britain, the greatest island of Europe in the ocean. It is called after Albion, who is said to have reigned there, or from its chalky rocks which appear at a great distance. *Plin.* 4, c. 16.—*Tacit. in Agric.*——The ancients compared its figure to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

ALBIS, a river of Germany falling into the German ocean. *Lucan* 2, v. 52.

ALBIUS, a man, father to a famous spendthrift. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4.——A name of the poet Tibullus. *Horat. Od.*

ALBUCILLA, an immodest woman. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 47.

ALBŪLA, the ancient name of the river Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 332.

ALBŪNEA, a wood near Tybur and the river Anio. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 83.

ALBUS PAGUS, a place near Sidon, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

ALBŪTIUS, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife. *Arrian.*——A sordid man, father to Canidia. He beat his servants before they were guilty of any offence, lest, said he, I should have no time to punish them when they offend. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2.

ALCÆUS, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Lesbos, about 600 years before the christian era. He fled from a battle, and his enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was contemporary to the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Of all his works nothing but a few fragments remain; they are found in Athenæus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 95.—*Horat.* 4, od.

[illegible] Pag. ——A tragic poet. [illegible] epigrams.—A comic poet.—[illegible] who went with Her[illegible] and was made king of part [illegible] *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A son [illegible] of Omphale.—A son [illegible] and father of Amphitryon. [illegible] Hercules has been called Alcides. [illegible] *Pauf.* 8, c. 14

ALCAMENES, one of the Agidæ, was the 9th king of Sparta. He succeeded his father [illegible], and reigned 27 years. The Helots rebelled in his reign. *Pauf.* 3, c. 2, l. 4, c. 4 & 5.——A general of the Achæans. *Pauf.* 7, c. 15.——A statuary. *Pauf.* 5, c. [illegible].——The commander of a Spartan fleet. He was killed by the Athenians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 5, &c.

ALCANDER, an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulysses. *Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 257.——A Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lyc.*—*Pauf.* 3, c. 18.

ALCANDRE, the wife of Polybius, a rich Theban. *Homer. Od.* 4.

ALCĂTHOE, a name of Megara in Attica.

ALCĂTHOUS, a son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother, came to Megara, where he killed a lion which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara. In commemoration of this, festivals called Alcathoia, were instituted at Megara. *Pauf.* 1, c. 4. &c.——A Trojan who married Hippodamia, daughter of Anchises. He was killed in the Trojan war, by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.* 12. v. 93.——A son of Parthaon, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod* 1, c. 7, &c.

ALCE, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A town of Spain which surrendered to Gracchus. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

ALCĒNOR, an Argive, who alone with Chromius survived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

ALCESTE, or ALCESTIS, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She with her sisters put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigor by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste. They were soon pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus, and Admetus being taken prisoner, was redeemed from death, by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shades of her father. Some say that Alceste laid down her life for her husband, when she had been told by an oracle, that he could never recover from a disease if none of his friends died in his place. According to some authors Hercules brought her back from hell. She had many suitors while she lived with her father. *Vid.* Admetus. *Juv.* 6, v. 651—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 251.—*Eurip. in Alcest.*

ALCĒTAS, a king of the Molossi, descended from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.——A general of Alexander's army, brother to Perdiccas.—The eighth king of Macedonia, who reigned 39 years.——An historian, who wrote an account of every thing that had been dedicated in the temple of Delphi. *Athen.*——A son of Arybas, king of Epirus. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.

ALCHĪDAS, a Rhodian, who became enamoured of a naked Cupid of Praxiteles. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ALCHIMĀCHUS, a celebrated painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ALCIBIĀDES, an Athenian general, famous for his enterprising genius and natural foibles. He was disciple to Socrates, whose lessons and example checked, for a while, his vicious propensities. In the Peloponnesian wars he encouraged the Athenians to make an expedition against Syracuse. He was chosen general in that war, and in his absence, his enemies accused him, and confiscated his goods. Upon this he fled to Thebes, stirred up the Spartans to make war against Athens; and when this did not succeed, he retired to Tissaphernes, the Persian general. Being recalled by the Athenians, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Alcib.*—*Thucyd.* 5. 6. & 7.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* 1. &c.—*Diod.* 12.

ALCIDĀMAS, of Cos, father to Ctesilla, who was changed into a dove. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 12.——A celebrated wrestler. *Stat. Theb.* 10, v. 500.——A philosopher and orator. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.

ALCIDAMĒA was mother of Bunus by Mercury.

ALCIDAMĪDAS a general of the Messenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans. *Strab.* 6.

ALCIDĀMUS,

Alcidamus, an Athenian rhetorician, who wrote an eulogy on death, &c. *Cic. 1. Tusc. c. 48.—Plut. de Orat.*

Alcidas, a Lacedæmonian, sent with 23 galleys against Corcyra, in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd. 3, c. 16, &c.*

Alcides, a name of Hercules, from his strength, ἀλκὴ, or from his grandfather Alcæus.——A surname of Minerva in Macedonia. *Liv. 42, c. 51.*

Alcidice, the mother of Tyro by Salmoneus. *Apollod. 1, c. 9.*

Alcimede, the mother of Jason, by Æson. *Flac. 1, v. 296.*

Alcimedon, a plain of Arcadia, with a cave where Alcimedon lived. His daughter was ravished by Hercules. *Pauf. 8. c. 12.*——An excellent carver. *Virg. Ecl. 3.*

Alcimenes, a tragic poet of Megara.——A comic writer of Athens.——An attendant of Demetrius. *Plut. in Dem.*——A man killed by his brother Bellerophon, *Apollod. 2, c. 3.*

Alcimus, an historian of Sicily.——An orator. *Diog.*

Alcinoe, a daughter of Sthenelus. *Apollod. 2. c. 4.*

Alcisor. *Vid.* Alcenor.

Alcinous, a son of Nausithous king of Phæacia, praised for his love of agriculture. He kindly entertained Ulysses, who had been shipwrecked on his coast, and heard the recital of his adventures; whence arose the proverb of the stories of Alcinous for improbability. *Homer. Od. 7.—Orph. in Argon.—Virg. G. 2, v. 87.—Stat. 1. Sylv. 3, v. 81.—Juv. 5, v. 152.—Ovid. Am. 1, el. 10, v. 56.—Plato. de Rep. 10.—Apollod. 1, c. 9.*——A son of Hippocoon. *Apollod. 3, c. 10.*——A man of Elis. *Pauf.*

Alcippe, a daughter of the god Mars, by Agraulos. She was ravished by Halirrhotius. *Apollod. 3, c. 14.*——The wife of Metion, and mother to Eupalamus. *Id. 3. c. 16.*——The daughter of Oenomaus and wife of Evenus, by whom she had Marpessa.——A woman who brought forth an elephant. *Plin. 7.*——A countrywoman. *Virg. Ecl. 7.*

Alcippus, a reputed citizen of Sparta banished by his enemies. He married Democrite of whom *Plut. in Erat.*

Alcis, a daughter of Egyptus. *Apollod.*

Alcithoe, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked, into a vine and ivy. *Ovid Met. 4, fab. 1.*

Alcmæon was son of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war where he was to perish, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. [*Vid. Eriphyle.*] As soon as he heard of his father's death he murdered his mother, for which crime the furies persecuted him till Phlegeus purified him and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. He gave her the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father. He afterwards divorced her and married Callirhoe the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alphesibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alphesibœa's brothers murdered him on account of the treatment he had given their sister, and left his body a prey to wild beasts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers. [*Vid. Alphesibœa, Amphiaraus.*] *Pauf. 5, c. 17, l. 6, c. 18. l. 8, c. 24.—Plut. de Exil.—Apollod. 3, c. 7.—Hygin. fab. 73 & 245.—Stat. Theb. 2 & 4.—Ovid. Fast. 2, v. 44. Met. 9, fab. 10.*——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*——A philosopher, disciple to Pythagoras. *Cic. de Nat. D. 6, c. 27.*——A son of the poet Æschylus.——A son of Sillus, driven from Messenia with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ are descended. *Pauf. 1, c. 18.*

Alcmæonidæ, a noble family of Athens descended from Alcmæon. They delivered their country from the tyranny of Pisistratus. *Herodot. 5 & 6.—Thucyd. 6, c. 59.—Plut. in Solon.*

Alcman, a very antient Lyric poet before the age of Cyrus, about the 23 *Olymp. Pauf. 1, c. 41. l. 3, c. 15.—Aristot. Hist. Anim. 5, c. 31.*

Alcmena, was daughter of Electrion, king of Argos, by Anaxo, whom *Plut. de reb. Græc.* calls Lysidice, and *Diod. l. 2,* Eurymede. Her father promised his crown and his daughter to Amphitryon if he would revenge the death of his sons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans, a people of Ætolia. While Amphitryon was gone against the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, resolved to introduce himself into her bed. The more effectually to insure success in his amour, he assumed the form of Amphitryon, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even presented her with a cup, which he said he had preserved from the spoils for her sake. Alcmena yielded to her lover what she had promised to her future husband, and Jupiter, to delay the return of Amphitryon, ordered his messenger, Mercury, to stop the rising of Phœbus, or the sun, so that the night he passed with Alcmena was prolonged to three long nights. Amphitryon

tryon returned the next day, and after complaining of the coldness with which he was received, Alcmena acquainted him with the reception of a false lover the preceding night, and even showed him the cup which she had received. Amphitryon was perplexed at the relation, and more so upon missing the cup from among his spoils. He went to the prophet Tiresias, who told him of Jupiter's intrigue, and he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her husband; and when she was going to bring forth, Jupiter boasted in heaven, that a child was to be born that day to whom he would give absolute power over his neighbours, and even over all the children of his own blood. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter's amours with Alcmena, made him swear by the Styx, and immediately prolonged the travails of Alcmena, and hastened the bringing forth of the wife of Sthenelus, king of Argos, who, after a pregnancy of seven months, had a son called Eurystheus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 5, &c. says, that Juno was assisted by Lucina to put off the bringing forth of Alcmena, and that Lucina, in the form of an old woman, sat before the door of Amphitryon with her legs and arms crossed. This posture was the cause of infinite torment to Alcmena, till her servant, Galanthis, supposing the old woman to be a witch, and to be the cause of the pains of her mistress, told her that she had brought forth. Lucina retired from her posture, and immediately Alcmena brought forth two twins, Hercules, conceived by Jupiter, and Iphiclus by Amphitryon. Eurystheus was already born, and therefore Hercules was subjected to his power. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and retired to Ocalea in Bœotia. This marriage, according to some authors, was celebrated in the island of Leuce. The people of Megara said that she had been buried in their city, near the temple of Jupiter Olympius. *Paus.* 1, c. 41, l. 5, c. 18, l. 9, c. 26.—*Plut. in Thes. Lys. & Romul.*—*Homer. Od.* 11. *Il.* 19.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 9.—*Lucian. Dial. Deor.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, 7. l. 3, c. 1.—*Plaut. in Amphit.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 43 & 45.——*Vid.* Amphitryon, Hercules, Eurystheus.

Alcon, a famous archer, who one day saw his son attacked by a serpent, and aimed at him so dexterously that he killed the beast without hurting his son.——A silversmith *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 5.——A son of Hippocoon. *Paus.* 3, c. 14.——A son of Mars.——A son of Amycus. These two last were at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Hygin.* fab. 173.

Alcyone, or Halcyone, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprized Alcyone in a dream of her husband's fate, and when she found, on the morrow, his body washed on the sea shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was with her husband changed into birds of the same name, who keep the waters calm and serene while they build, and sit on, their nests on the surface of the sea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 65.——One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. She had Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She with her sisters was changed into a constellation. *Vid.* Pleiades. *Paus.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 157.——The daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her husband pursued the ravisher with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. Upon this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx. *Homer. Il.* 9, v. 558.——The wife of Meleager. *Hygin.* fab. 174.——A town of Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 7. Here Philip, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

Alcyoneus, a youth of exemplary virtue, son to Antigonus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Diog.* 4.——A giant, brother to Porphyrion. He was killed by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into Alcyons, by Amphitrite. *Claudian. de Rap. Pros.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Alcyona, a pool of Greece, whose depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to sind. *Paus.* 2, c. 37.

Aldascus, a river of European Sarmatia, rising from the Riphæan mountains, and falling into the northern sea. *Dionys. Per.*

Aldunis, *Vid.* Dubis.

Alea, a surname of Minerva, from her temple, built by Aleus, son of Aphidas in Tegæa in Arcadia. The statue of the goddess was of ivory. Augustus carried it to Rome. *Paus.* 8, c. 4 & 46.——A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples, that of Minerva, Bacchus, and Diana the Ephesian. When the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated, the women were whipped in the temple. *Paus.* 8. c. 23.

Alebas, a tyrant of Larissa, killed by his own guards for his cruelties. *Ovid. in Ib.* 323.

Albion and Dercynus, sons of Neptune, were killed by Hercules for stealing

stealing his oxen in Africa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ALECTO, one of the furies. (α, ληγω non desino) She is represented with her head covered with serpents, and breathing vengeance, war, and pestilence. *Vid.* Eumenides. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 324. l. 10, v. 41.

ALECTOR succeeded his father Anaxagoras, in the kingdom of Argos, and was father to Iphis and Capaneus. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

ALECTRYON, a youth whom Mars, during his amours with Venus, stationed at the door, to watch against the approach of the sun. He fell asleep, and Apollo came and discovered the lovers, who were exposed by Vulcan, in each other's arms, before all the gods. Mars was so incensed that he changed Alectryon into a cock, who, still mindful of his neglect, early announces the approach of the sun. *Lucian. in Alect.*

ALEIUS CAMPUS, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horse Pegasus, and wandered over the country till the time of his death. *Homer. Il.* 6. v. 201.—*Dionys. Perieg.*

ALEMANNI, or Alamanni, a people of Germany.

ALEMON, the father of Myscellus. He built Crotona in Magna Græcia. Myscellus is often called Alemonides. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19 & 26.

ALEMUSII, inhabitants of Attica, in whose country there is a temple of Ceres and of Proserpine. *Paus. in Attic.*

ALENS, a place in the island of Cos.

ALEON, or Ales, a river of Ionia, near Colophon. *Paus.* 7, c. 5. l. 8, c. 28.

ALESE, a town of Sicily, called afterwards Archonidion, after the founder. The Romans made it an independent city.

ALESIA, or Alexia, a famous city of the Mandubri in Gaul, founded by Hercules as he returned from Iberia. It stood on a high hill. J. Cæsar conquered it. *Flor.* 3. c. 10.—*Cæs. bell Gall.* 7, c. 68.

ALESIUM, a town and mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 8, c. 10.

ALETES, a son of Ægisthus, murdered by Orestes. *Hygin.* fab. 122.

ALETHES, the first of the Heraclidæ, who was king of Corinth. He was son of Hippotas. *Paus.* 2, c. 4.——A companion of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 125.

ALETHIA, one of Apollo's nurses.

ALETIDAS, (from αλαομαι, to wander) certain sacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of Erigone, who wandered with a dog after her father Icarus.

ALETRIUM, a town of Latium. The inhabitants are called Aletrinates. *Liv.* 9, c. 42.

ALETUM, a tomb near the harbour of Carthage in Spain. *Polyb.* 10.

ALEUADÆ, a royal family of Larissa, in Thessaly, descended from Aleua, king of that country. They betrayed their country to Xerxes. The name is often applied to the Thessalians without distinction. *Diod.* 16.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 6. 172.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8. l. 7, c. 10—*Ælian. Anim.* 8, c. 11.

ALEUS, a king of Arcadia, famous for his skill in building temples. *Paus.* 8, c. 4 & 53.

ALEX, a river in the country of the Brutii. *Dionys. Perieg.*

ALEXAMENUS, an Ætolian, who killed Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon. The people murdered him soon after. *Liv.* 35, c. 34.

ALEXANDER 1st, son of Amyntas, was the tenth king of Macedonia. He killed the Persian ambassadors for their immodest behaviour to the women of his father's court. He was the first who raised the reputation of the Macedonians. He reigned 42 years. *Justin.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 5, 7, 8, & 9.

ALEXANDER 2d, son of Amyntas 2d, king of Macedonia, was treacherously murdered by his younger brother Ptolemy, who held the kingdom for four years, and made way for Perdiccas and Philip. *Justin.* 7, c. 3.

ALEXANDER 3d, surnamed the Great, was son of Philip and Olympias. He was born A. U. C. 398, *Olymp.* 106, on that night in which the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt by Erostratus. This event, according to the magicians, was an early prognostic of his future greatness, as well as the taming of Bucephalus, a horse whom none of the king's courtiers could manage, upon which Philip said with tears in his eyes, that his son must seek another kingdom, as that of Macedonia would not be sufficiently large for the display of his greatness. Olympias during her pregnancy declared, that she was with child by a dragon; and the day that Alexander was born, two eagles perched for some time on the house of Philip, as if foretelling that his son would become master of Europe and Asia. He was pupil to Aristotle during five years, and he received his learned preceptor's instructions with much deference and pleasure, and always respected his abilities. When Philip went to war, Alexander in his 15th year, was left governor of Macedonia, where he

he quelled a dangerous sedition, and soon after followed his father to the field, and saved his life in a battle. He was highly offended when Philip divorced Olympias to marry Cleopatra, and even caused the death of Attalus, the new queen's brother. After this he retired from court to his mother Olympias, but was recalled; and when Philip was assassinated he punished his murderers; and, by his prudence and moderation, gained the affections of his subjects. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thebes, and after he had been chosen chief commander of all the forces of Greece, he declared war against the Persians, A. U. C. 420, who under Darius and Xerxes had laid waste and plundered some of the Grecian cities. With 32,000 foot and 5,000 horse, he invaded Asia, and after the defeat of Darius at Granicus, he conquered all the provinces of Asia minor. He obtained two other celebrated victories over Darius at Issus and Arbela, took Tyre after an obstinate siege, and made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia. From Egypt he visited the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and bribed the priests, who saluted him as the son of their God, and enjoined his army to pay divine honours to him. He built a town which he called Alexandria, in a most eligible situation on the western side of the Nile, near the coast of the Mediterranean. His conquests were extended in India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country; and after he had invaded Scythia and visited the Indian ocean, he retired to Babylon, loaded with the spoils of the east. His entering the city was foretold by the magicians as fatal, and their prediction was fulfilled. He died at Babylon in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of continual success, 324 years before the christian era. His death was so premature that some have attributed it to the effects of poison, and excess of drinking. Antipater has been accused of causing the fatal poison to be given him at a feast, and perhaps the resentment of the Macedonians, whose services he seemed to forget, by entrusting the guard of his body to the Persians, was the cause of his death. He was so universally regretted that Babylon was filled with tears and lamentations; and the Medes and Macedonians declared that no one was able or worthy to succeed him. Many conspiracies were formed against him by the officers of his army, but they were all seasonably suppressed. His tender treatment of the wife and mother of king Darius, who were taken prisoners, has been greatly praised, and the latter, who had survived the death of her son, killed herself when she heard that Alexander was dead. His great intrepidity more than once endangered his life; he always fought as if sure of victory, and the terror of his name was often of more effect than his arms. He was always forward in every engagement, and bore the labors of the field as well as the meanest of his soldiers. During his conquests in Asia, he founded many cities, which he called Alexandria after his own name. When he had conquered Darius, he ordered himself to be worshipped as a God, and Callisthenes, who refused to do it, was shamefully put to death. He murdered, at a banquet, his friend Clitus, who had once saved his life in a battle, because he enlarged upon the virtues and exploits of Philip, and preferred them to those of his son. His victories and success encreased his pride; he dressed himself in the Persian manner, and gave himself up to pleasure and dissipation. He set on fire the town of Persepolis in a fit of madness. Yet among all his extravagancies, he was fond of candor and of truth, and when one of his officers read to him, as he sailed on the Hydaspes, an history which he had composed of the wars with Porus, and in which he had too liberally panegyrized him, Alexander snatched the book from his hand and threw it into the river, saying, "what need is there of such flattery, are not the exploits of Alexander sufficiently meritorious in themselves, without the colorings of falsehood?"——He in like manner rejected a statuary, who offered to cut mount Athos like him, and represent him as holding a town in one hand, and pouring a river from the other. He forbad any statuary to make his statue except Lysippus, and any painter to draw his picture except Apelles. On his death bed he gave his ring to Perdiccas, and it was supposed that by this singular present, he wished to make him his successor. Some time before his death, his officers asked him whom he appointed to succeed him on the throne, and he answered, the worthiest among you. All his family and infant children, were put to death by Cassander.——The first deliberation that was made after his decease, among his generals, was to appoint his brother Aridæus successor, until Roxane, who was then pregnant by him, brought into the world a legitimate heir. Perdiccas wished to be supreme regent, as Aridæus wanted capacity; and, more strongly to establish himself, he married Cleopatra, Alexander's sister, and made alliance with Eumenes. As he endeavoured to deprive Ptolemy of Egypt, he was defeated in a battle by Seleucus and Antigonus, on the banks of the river Nile, and

and assassinated by his own cavalry. Perdiccas was the first of Alexander's generals who took up arms against his fellow soldiers, and he was the first who fell a sacrifice to his rashness and cruelty. To defend himself against him, Ptolemy made a treaty of alliance with some generals, among whom was Antipater, who had strengthened himself by giving his daughter Phila, an ambitious and aspiring woman, in marriage to Craterus, another of the generals of Alexander.—After many dissensions and bloody wars among themselves, the generals of Alexander laid the foundations of several great empires in the three quarters of the globe.——Ptolemy seized Egypt, where he firmly established himself; his successors were called Ptolemies in honor of the founder of their empire, which subsisted till the time of Augustus. Seleucus and his posterity reigned in Babylon and Syria. Antigonus at first established himself in Asia minor, and Antipater in Macedonia. The descendants of Antipater were conquered by the successors of Antigonus, who reigned in Macedonia till it was conquered by the Romans in the time of king Perseus. Lysimachus made himself master of Thrace, and Leonatus, who had taken possession of Phrygia, meditated for a while to drive Antipater from Macedonia. Eumenes established himself in Cappadocia, but was soon overpowered by the combinations of his rival Antigonus, and starved to death. During his life time, Eumenes appeared so formidable to the successors of Alexander that none of them dared to assume the title of king. *Curt. Arrian & Plut.* have written an account of Alexander's life. *Diod* 17 & 18. —*Paus.* 1, 7, 8, 9.—*Justin* 11 & 12.—*Val. Max.*—*Strab.* 1, &c.

Alexander, a son of Alexander the Great, by Roxane. Cassander put him to death with his mother. *Justin.* 15, c. 2.

Alexander, a man, who, after the expulsion of Telestes, reigned in Corinth. Twenty-five years after, Telestes dispossessed him and put him to death.——A son of Cassander, king of Macedonia. He reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater, and was prevented by Lysimachus from revenging his mother Thessalonica, whom his brother had murdered. Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, put him to death. *Justin.* 16, c. 1.—*Paus.* 9, c. 7.

Alexander 1st, king of Epirus, was brother to Olympias, and succeeded Arymbas. He banished Timolaus to Peloponnesus, and made war in Italy against the Romans, and observed that he fought with men, while his nephew, Alexander the Great, was fighting with an army of women (meaning the Persians). He was surnamed Molossus. *Justin.* 17, c. 3.—*Diod.* 16.—*Liv.* 8, c. 17 & 27—*Strab.* 16.

Alexander 2d, son of Pyrrhus, was king of Epirus. He conquered Macedonia, from which he was expelled by Demetrius. He recovered it by the assistance of the Acarnanians. *Justin.* 26, c. 3.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Alexander 1st, king of Syria, was driven from his kingdom by Nicanor, son of Demetrius Soter, and his father-in-law Ptolemy Philometor. *Justin.* 35, c. 1 & 2. —*Joseph.* 13. *ant. Jud.*—*Strab.* 17.

Alexander 2d, king of Syria, first called Bala, was a merchant, and succeeded Demetrius 14 years before the Christian era. He conquered Nicanor by means of Ptolemy Physcon, and was afterwards killed by Antiochus Grynus, son of Nicanor. *Joseph. ant. Jud.* 13, c. 18

Alexander Ptolemy 1st, was the ninth of the Ptolemean kings in Egypt. His mother, Cleopatra, made him king in preference to his brother Ptolemy Lathurus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra, however, expelled him, and soon after recalled him, and Alexander, to prevent being expelled a second time, put her to death, and for this unnatural action was himself murdered by one of his subjects. *Joseph.*—13 *Ant. Jud.* c. 20, &c.—*Justin.* 39, c. 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 1, c. 9.

Alexander Ptolemy 2d, king of Egypt, was son of the preceding. He was educated in the island of Cos, and falling into the hands of Mithridates, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom. He was murdered by his subjects 19 days after his restoration. *Appian.* 1. *bell. Civ.*

Alexander Ptolemy 3d, was king of Egypt, after his brother Alexander 2. After a peaceful reign of 19 years, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people. *Cic. pro Rull.*

Alexander, a youth, ordered by Alexander the Great to climb the rock Aornus with 30 other youths. He was killed in the attempt. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

Alexander, an historian, mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.*——An Epicurean Philosopher. *Plut.*——A governor of Æolia, who assembled a multitude, on pretence of shewing them an uncommon spectacle, and confined them till they had each bought their liberty with a sum of money. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 10.——A name given to Paris, son of Priam. *Vid.* Paris.

Alexander, a Thessalian, who, as he was going to engage in a naval battle, gave to

to his soldiers a great number of missile weapons, and ordered them to dart them continually upon the enemy to render their numbers useless. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 27.——A son of Lysimachus. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 12. A governor of Lycia, who brought a reinforcement of troops to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.——A son of Polysperchon, killed in Asia by the Dymæans. *Diod.* 18 & 19.——A poet of Pleuron, who said that Theseus had a daughter called Iphigenia, by Helen. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.——A man of Antioch, familiar with M. Antony. *Plut. de Anton.*——A Spartan, killed with two hundred of his soldiers by the Argives, when he endeavoured to prevent their passing through the country of Tegea. *Diod.* 15.

ALEXANDER, a cruel tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly, who made war against the Macedonians and took Pelopidas prisoner. He was murdered by his wife called Thebe, whose room he had carefully searched every night, fearful of some dagger that might have been conceled to take away his life. *Cic. de off.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Pelop.*—*Paus.* 6, c. 5.—*Diod.* 15 & 16.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 321.

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, a philological writer in 173 *Olymp.*

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, a Roman Emperor. *Vid.* Severus.—The name of Alexander has been given to some kings of Judæa. *Joseph.*

ALEXANDRA, the name of some queens of Judæa, mentioned by *Joseph.*

ALEXANDRI ARÆ, the boundaries, according to some, of Alexander's victories, near the Tanais. *Plin.* 6. c. 16.

ALEXANDRĪA, the name of some cities which were founded by Alexander, during his conquests in Asia, the most famous are—a great and famous city which became the capital of Egypt, on the western side of the Delta. The commodities of India were brought there, and thence dispersed to the different countries around the Mediterranean. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.—*Strab.* 17—*Plin.* 5, c. 10.——Another in Albania, at the foot of mount Caucasus.——Another in Arachosia, in India.——The capital of Aria, between Hecatompylon and Bactra.——Another of Carmania.——Another in Cilicia, on the confines of Syria.——Another, the capital of Margiana.——Another of Troas, &c. *Curt.* 7.—*Plin.* 6, c. 16, 23, 25.

ALEXANDRĪDES, a Lacedæmonian who married his sister's daughter, by whom he had Doryeus, Leonidas, and Cleombrotus.——A native of Delphi, of which he wrote an history.

ALEXANDRĪNA AQUA, baths in Rome, built by the emperor Alexander Severus.

ALEXANDRŎPŎLIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great. *Plin.* 6, c. 25.

ALEXĀNOR, a son of Machaon, who built a temple to his grandfather Æsculapius, and received divine honors after death. *Paus.* 2, c. 11.

ALEXARCHUS, a Greek historian.

ALEXAS, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony by Timagenes. He was the cause that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra. Augustus punished him severely after the defeat of Antony. *Plut. in Anton.*

ALEXIA, or Alesia. *Vid.* Alesia.

ALEXICĀCUS, a surname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXĪNUS, a disciple of Ebulis, the Milesian, famous for the acuteness of his genius and judgment. He died of a wound he had received from a sharp-pointed reed, as he swam across the river Alpheus. *Diog. in Euclid.*

ALEXIO, a physician, intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Att.* 13, ep. 25.

ALEXIPPUS, a physician of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

ALEXIRAES, a son of Hercules by Hebe. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A place of Boeotia, where Alexiraes was born, bears also this name. *Paus.* 9, 25.

ALEXIRHOE, a daughter of the river Granicus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 763.

ALEXIS, a man of Samos, who endeavoured to ascertain, by his writings, the borders of his country.——A comic poet before the age of Menander.——A servant of Asinius Pollio.——An ungrateful youth of whom a shepherd is deeply enamoured, in Virgil's *Ecl.* 2.——A statuary, disciple to Polycletes, 87 Olymp. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A school-fellow of Atticus. *Cic ad Attic.* 7, ep. 2.

ALEXON, a native of Myndos, who wrote fables. *Diog.*

ALFATERNA, a town of Campania, beyond mount Vesuvius.

ALFĒNUS, a Roman who was made consul, though originally a cobler. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 130.

ALGĪDUM, a town of Latium near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Horat.* 1, od. 21.

ALIACMON & HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly. It flows into the Ægean sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

ALIARTUM, a city of Boeotia, taken by M. Lucretius. *Liv.* 42, c. 63.

ALIARTUS,

ALIARTUS & HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, near the river Permessus.——Another in Peloponnesus, on the coast of Messenia. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 274.

ALIEIS, a town of Laconia.——A tribe of Athens. *Strab.*

ALIĒNUS CÆCINA, a questor in Bœotia, appointed for his services, commander of a legion in Germany, by Galba. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, for which he raised commotions in the empire. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c 52.

ALĪFÆ, Alifa, or Alipha, a town of Italy, near the Vulturnus. *Liv.* 8, c. 25.

ALILÆI, a people of Arabia Felix.

ALINDÆ, a town of Caria. *Arrian.*

ALIPHĒRA, a town of Arcadia, situate on a hill. *Polyb.* 4, c. 77.

ALIAROTHIUS, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been defeated by Minerva, in his dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and endeavoured to cut down the olive, which had sprung from the ground, and given the victory to Minerva, but in the attempt he missed his aim, and cut his own legs so severely, that he instantly expired.

T. ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, a Roman knight who married his brother's daughter to please Agrippina.

ALLIA, a river of Italy falling into the Tiber. The Romans were defeated on its banks by Brennus and the Gauls, who were going to plunder Rome. *Plut. in Camil.*—*Liv.* 5, c. 37.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 717.

ALLIĒNUS, a pretor of Sicily, under Cæsar. *Hirt. Afric.* 2.

ALLŎBRŎGES, a warlike nation of Gaul, near the Rhone. The Romans destroyed their city, because they had assisted Hannibal. Their ambassadors were allured by great promises to join in Catiline's conspiracy against his country, but they scorned the offers, and discovered the plot. *Dio.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Tacit.* 1. *Hist.* c. 66.—*Sallust. in Jug. bell.*

ALLOBRŎGES, a people of Gaul, supposed to be the same as the Allobroges *Polyb.* 30, c. 56.

ALLOTRIGES, a nation on the southern parts of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

ALMO, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 387.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 600.

ALMON, a Rutulian, killed by the Trojans during the wars of Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 532.

ALŪA, festivals at Athens, in honor of Bacchus and Ceres, by whose beneficence the husbandmen received the recompence of their labors. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called from this Aloas and Alois.

ALŒUS, a giant, son of Titan and Terra. He married Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called Aloides. They made war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook their war. They built the town of Ascra, at the foot of mount Helicon. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 582.—*Homer. Il.* 5, *Od.* 11.

ALŒIDES & ALOIDÆ, the sons of Aloeus. *Vid.* Aloeus.

ALŎPE, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleusis, had a child by Neptune, whom she exposed, and covered with a piece of her gown. The child was preserved, and carried to Alope's father, who upon knowing the gown, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not save his mistress, changed her into a fountain. The child was called Hippothoon, and placed by Theseus upon his grandfather's throne. *Paus.* 1, c. 5 & 39.—*Hygin.* fab. 187.——One of the Harpies. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A town of Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 682.

ALOPECE, an island in the Palus Mæotis. *Strab.*——Another in the Cimmerian Bosporus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——Another in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna. *Id.* 5, c. 31.

ALOPECES, a small village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius whom the Spartans had sent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. Socrates and Aristides were born there. *Æschin. contra. Timarch.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 64.

ALOPIUS, a son of Hercules and Antiope. *Apollod.*

ALOS, a town of Phthiotis, the capital of a part of the country which is called Achaia. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

ALOTIA, festivals in Arcadia, in commemoration of a victory gained over Lacedæmon, by the Arcadians.

ALPĒNUS, the capital of Locris, at the north of Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176. &c.

ALPES, high mountains that separate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany. They are covered with perpetual snows, and distinguished by different names according to their situation. A traveller is generally five days in reaching the top in some parts. They were supposed for a long time to be impassable. Hannibal marched his army over them, and made his way through rocks by softening, and breaking them

them with vinegar. They were inhabited by fierce uncivilized nations, who were unsubdued till the age of Augustus, who, to eternize the victory he had obtained over them, erected a pillar in their territory. *Strab.* 4 & 6.—*Liv.* 21, c. 35.—*Juv.* 10, v. 151.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 183.—*Tacit. Hist.* 8, c. 53.

Alpheia, a surname of Diana in Elis. It was given her when the river Alpheus endeavoured to ravish her, without success. ——A surname of the nymph Arethusa. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 487.

Alphenus. *Vid.* Alfenus.

Alphesiboea, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. [*Vid. Alcmæon.*] She received as a bridal present, the famous necklace which Polymices had given to Eriphyle, to induce her to betray her husband Amphiaraus. Alcmæon, being persecuted by the manes of his mother, left his wife by order of the oracle, and retired near the Achelous, whose daughter Callirhoe he married. Callirhoe had two sons by him, and begged of him as a present, the necklace which was then in the hands of Alphesiboea. He endeavoured to obtain it, and was killed by Temenus and Axion, Alphesiboea's brothers, who thus revenged their sister, who had been so innocently abandoned. *Hygin.* fab. 244.—*Propert.* 2, el. 15, v. 15.—*Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Alphesiboeus, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

Alphius, a famous river of Peloponnesus, which rises in Arcadia, and after passing thro' Elis and Achaia, falls into the sea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana. The fountain Arethusa is in Ortygia, a small island near Syracuse, and the antients affirm, that the river Alpheus passes under the sea from Peloponnesus, and, without mingling itself with the salt waters, rises again in Ortygia, and joins the stream of Arethusa. If any thing is thrown into the Alpheus in Elis, according to their traditions, it will re-appear, after some time, swimming in the waters of Arethusa, near Sicily. Hercules made use of the Alpheus to clean the stables of Augias. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 176.—*Stat. Theb* 1, & 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 5, c. 7. l. 6, c. 21.—*Marcellin.* 25.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Alphius, or Alfius, a celebrated usurer in Horat. *Epod* 2.

Alvinus (Cornelius,) a contemptible poet who wrote a tragedy of Memnon, son of Aurora. He was the author of som other poems, which Horace ridicules 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 36.

Alvinus (Julius,) one of the chiefs o the Helvetii. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 68.

Alsium, a town on the Tiber. *Sil.* 8.

Alsus, a river of Achaia in Peloponnesus, flowing from mount Sipylus. *Paus.* 7 c. 27.——A shepherd. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

Althæa, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Œneus, king of Calydon, by whom he had many children, among whom was Meleager. When Althæa brought forth Meleager, the Parcæ placed a log of wood in the fire, and said that as long as it was preserved, so long would the life of the child just born, be prolonged. The mother saved the wood from the flames, and kept it very carefully, but when Meleager killed his two uncles, Althæa's brothers, Althæa, to revenge their death, threw the log into the fire, and as soon as it was burnt, Meleager expired. She was afterwards so sorry for the death which she had caused, that she killed herself, unable to survive her son. *Vid.* Meleager.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Paus.* 8, c. 45, l. 10, c. 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

Althæmenes, a son of Creteus king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a settlement to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son Althæmenes; when he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened and swallowed him up. *Apollod.* 3, c. 2.

Altinum, a flourishing city near Aquileia. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

Altis, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia. *Paus.* 5, c. 20, &c.

Altus, a city of Peloponnesus. *Xenoph. Hist. Græc.*

Aluntium, a town of Sicily. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4

Alus, Aluus, & Halus, a village of Arcadia, called also the temple of Æsculapius. *Paus* 8, c. 25.

Alyattes 1st, a king of Lydia, descended from the Heraclidæ.

Alyattes 2d, king of Lydia, was of the family of the Mermnadæ, and was father to Crœsus. He drove the Cimmerians from Asia, and made war against the Medes. He died when engaged in a war against Miletus, A. M. 3496, after a reign of 35 years.

years. A monument was raised on his grave with the money which the women of Lydia had obtained by prostitution. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, 17, &c.

Alyba, a country near Mysia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Alycæa, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

Alycæus, son of Sciron, was killed by Theseus. A place in Megara, received its name from him. *Plut. in. Thes.*

Alyssus, a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters could cure the bite of a mad dog. *Paus.* 8, c. 19.

Alyxothoe, daughter of Dymus, was mother of Æsacus by Priam. *Ovid. Met.* 11. fab. 11.

Amadocus, a king of Thrace defeated by his antagonist Seuthes. *Aristot.* 5.—*Polit.* 10.

Amage, a queen of Sarmatia remarkable for her justice and fortitude. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 56.

Amalthæa, daughter of Melissus king of Crete, fed Jupiter with a goat's milk. Hence some authors have called her a goat, and have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindnesses, placed her in heaven as a constellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who had taken care of his infant years. This horn was called the horn of plenty and had the power to give the nymphs whatever they desired. *Diod.* 3, 4. & 5.—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 113.—*Strab.* 10.—*Hygin. fab.* 139.—*Paus.* 7, c. 26.

Amalthæa, a Sibyl of Cumæ, called also Hierophile and Demophile. She is supposed to be the same who brought nine books of prophecies to Tarquin king of Rome, &c. *Varro.*—*Tibull.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 67. [*Vid.* Sibyllæ.]

Amalthēum, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country house, and provided with every thing which could furnish entertainment and convey instruction. *Cic. ad Attic.* 1, ep. 13.

Amāna or Amānus, a mountain of Cilicia. *Lucan* 3, v. 244.

Amantes or Amantīni, a people of Illyricum descended from the Abantes of Phocis. *Callimach.*

Amānus, one of the deities worshipped in Persia. *Strab* 11

Amardi, a nation near the Caspian sea. *Mela.* 1, c. 3.

Amartus, a city of Greece. *Homer Hym in Apoll.*

Amaryllis, the name of a country woman in Virgil's Eclogues. Some have supposed that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

Amaryncēus, a king of the Epeans, buried at Buprasium. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 8, c. 1.

Amarynthus, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia.—Eubœa is sometimes called Amarynthus. *Paus.* 1, c. 31.

Amas, a mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3.

Amasia, a city of Pontus where Mithridates the great, and Strabo the geographer were born. *Strab.* 12.

Amāsis, a man who, from a common soldier, became king of Egypt. He made war against Arabia, and died before the invasion of his country by Cambyses, king of Persia. He made a law that every one of his subjects should yearly give an account to the public magistrates of the manner in which he supported himself. He refused to continue in alliance with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, on account of his uncommon prosperity. When Cambyses came in Egypt, he ordered the body of Amasis to be dug up, and to be insulted and burnt, an action which was very inimical to the religious notions of the Egyptians. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.——A man who led the Persians against the inhabitants of Barce. *Herodot.* 4, c. 201, &c.

Amastris, the wife of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily. She was sister to Darius, whom Alexander conquered. *Strab.*——Also, the wife of Xerxes, king of Persia. [*Vid. Amestris.*]——A city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine sea. *Catull.*

Amastrus, one of the auxiliaries of Perses, against Æetes king of Colchis. He was killed by Argus, son of Phryxus. *Flacc.* 6, v. 534.

Amata, the wife of king Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy. She zealously favoured the interest of Turnus, and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son in law. *Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

Amāthus, (gen. Amathuntis) a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus. It was particularly dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 51. *Ptol.* 5, c. 14

Amaxampēus, a fountain of Scythia whose waters embitter the stream of the river Hyparis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52.

Amaxia or Amaxīta, an ancient town of Troas.—A place of Cilicia abounding with wood fit for building ships. *Plin.* 5, c. 9. *Strab.* 14.

Amazēnes or Mazēnes, a prince of the island Oaraetas who sailed for some time with the Macedonians and Nearchus in

in Alexander's expedition into the east. *Arrian in Indic.*

Amazŏnes, a nation of famous women who lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exercises. They never had any commerce with the other sex; but, only for the sake of propagation, they visited the inhabitants of the neighbouring country for a few days, and the male children which they brought forth were given to the fathers. According to Justin, they were strangled as soon as born, and Diodorus says that they maimed them and distorted their limbs. The females were carefully educated as their mothers, in the labours of the field; their right breast was burnt off that they might hurl a javelin with more force and make a better use of the bow; from that circumstance, therefore, their name is derived (α, non, μαζα, mamma). They founded an extensive empire in Asia minor, along the shores of the Euxine and near the Thermodon. They were defeated in a battle near the Thermodon, by the Greeks; and some of them migrated beyond the Tanais, and extended their country as far as the Caspian sea. Themiscyra was the most capital of their towns. Smyrna, Magnesia, Thyatira and Ephesus, according to some authors, were built by them. Diodorus l. 3, mentions a nation of Amazons in Africa, more antient than those of Asia. Some authors, among whom is Strabo, deny the existence of the Amazons, but Justin and Diodorus particularly support it; and the latter says that Penthesilea, one of their queens, came to the Trojan war on the side of Priam, and that she was killed by Achilles, and from that time the glory and character of the Amazons gradually decayed and was totally forgotten. The Amazons of Africa florished long before the Trojan war, and many of their actions have been attributed to those of Asia. It is said that after they had almost subdued all Asia, they invaded Attica, and were conquered by Theseus. Their most famous actions were their expedition against Priam, and afterwards the assistance they gave him during the Trojan war; and their invasion of Attica to punish Theseus, who had carried away Antiope, one of their queens. They were also conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hyppolite, Antiope, Lampeto, Marpesia, &c. are famous. Curtius says that Thalestris, one of their queens, came to Alexander whilst he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, for the sake of raising children from a man of such military reputation; and that after she had remained 13 days with him, she retired into her country. *Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 7.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Justin* 2, c. 4.—*Curt.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 7, l. 14, c. 8, l. 36, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 110.—*Strab.* 11.—*Diod.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Paus.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3 & 5.—*Hygin fab.* 14 & 163.

Amazŏnia, a celebrated mistress of the emperor Commodus.—The country of the Amazons, near the Caspian sea.

Amazŏnium, a place in Attica, where Theseus obtained a victory over the Amazons.

Amazŏnius, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

Ambarri, a people of Gallia Celtica; they were related to the Ædui. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 11.

Ambĕnus, a mountain of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 85.

Ambarvālia, a joyful procession round the ploughed fields, in honor of Ceres, the goddess of corn. There were two festivals of this name celebrated by the Romans, one about the month of April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields crowned with oak leaves, singing hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preserve their corn. The word is derived, *ab ambiendis arvis*, going round the fields. A sow, a sheep, and a bull, called ambarvaliæ hostiæ, were afterwards immolated, and the sacrifice has sometimes been called suovetaurilia, from sus, ovis, and taurus. *Cato. de R. R.* c. 141.

Ambialītes, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Cæs. bell. G.* 3, c. 9.

Ambianum, a town of Belgium. Its inhabitants conspired against J. Cæsar. *Cæs.* 2, *bell. G.* c. 4.

Ambiatīnum, a village of Germany, where the emperor Caligula was born. *Sueton. in Cal.* 8.

Ambigātus, a king of the Celtæ, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus. Seing the great population of his country, he sent his two nephews, Sigovesus and Bellovesus, with two colonies in quest of new settlements; the former towards the Hercynian woods, and the other towards Italy. *Liv.* 5, c. 34, *&c.*

Ambiōrix, a king of the Eburones in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with J. Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 11, 26. l. 6. c. 30.

Ambląda, a town of Pisidia. *Strab.*

Ambracia, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron. It was the residence of king Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 4, c. 63.—*Strab.* 10.

Ambracius

Ambracius Sinus, a bay of the Ionian sea, near Ambracia. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Flor.* 4, c. 11.

Ambri, an Indian nation. *Justin.* 22, c. 4.

Ambrones, certain nations of Gaul, who lost their possessions by the inundation of the sea. They lived upon rapine and plunder. They were conquered by Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

Ambrosia, festivals in honor of Bacchus, in some cities in Greece. They were the same as the Brumalia of the Romans. ——One of the daughters of Atlas, changed into a constellation after death.——The food of the gods was called ambrosia, and their drink nectar. The word signifies immortal. It had the power of giving immortality to all those who eat it. It was sweeter than honey, and of a most odoriferous smell. Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Soter, was saved from death by eating ambrosia, given her by Venus. Tithonus was made immortal by Aurora, by eating ambrosia, and in like manner Tantalus and Pelops, who, on account of their impiety, had been driven from heaven, and compelled to die upon earth. It had the power of healing wounds. Apollo, in Homer's Iliad, saves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction by rubbing it with ambrosia; and Venus heals the wounds of her son, in Virgil's Æneid, with it. The gods used generally to perfume their hair with ambrosia, as Juno when she adorned herself to captivate Jupiter; and Venus when she appeared to Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 1, 14, 16 & 24.—*Lucian de dea Syria.*—*Catull.* ep. 100—*Theocrit. Id.* 15 —*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 403. l. 12, v. 419.—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Pindar.* 1, *Olyep.*

Ambrion, a man who wrote the life of Theocritus of Chios. *Diog.*

Ambrysus, a city of Phocis, which receives its name from a hero of the same name. *Paus.* 10, c. 35.

Amburii, a surname of Castor and Pollux, in Sparta.

Amelus, a river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain. *Plut* 10, *de Rep.*

Amesanus, a river of Sicily, near mount Ætna.

Amestrides, a servant of Darius, the last king of Persia. Alexander set him over the Arimaspi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

Amenocles, a Corinthian, said to be the first Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 13.

Ameria, a city of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. 14. Hence Amerinus. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 265.

Amestratus, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. The Romans besieged it for seven months, and it yielded at last, after a third siege, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves. *Polyb.* 1, c. 24.

Amestris, queen of Persia, was wife to Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiante, her husband's mistress, and cut off her nose, ears, lips, breast, tongue, and eyebrows. She also sacrificed 14 noble Persian youths to appease the deities under the earth. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61. l. 9, c. 111. ——A daughter of Oxyartes, wife to Lysimachus. *Diod.* 20.

Amida, a city of Mesopotamia, besieged and taken by Sapor, king of Persia. *Ammian.* 19.

Amilcar, a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning. He was surnamed Rhodanus. When the Athenians were afraid of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens. *Trogus.* 21, c. 6.

Amilcar, a Carthaginian, whom the Syracusans called to their assistance against the tyrant Agathocles, who besieged their city. Amilcar soon after favored the interest of Agathocles, for which he was accused at Carthage. He died in Syracuse. *Diod.* 20.—*Justin* 22, c. 2 & 3.

Amilcar, the Carthaginian, surnamed Barchas, was father to the celebrated Annibal. He was general in Sicily during the first Punic war, and after a peace had been made with the Romans, he destroyed a rebellion of slaves, who had besieged Carthage, and taken many towns of Africa, and rendered themselves so formidable to the Carthaginians that they begged and obtained assistance from Rome. After this, he passed into Spain with his son Annibal, who was but nine years of age, and subdued the greatest part of the country. He was killed in a battle against the Vettones. He had formed the plan of an invasion of Italy, by crossing the Alps, which his son afterwards carried into execution. His great enmity to the Romans was the cause of the second Punic war. He used to say of his three sons, that he kept three lions to devour the Roman power. *C. Nep. in Vit.*—*Liv.* 21, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Annib.*

Amilcar, a Carthaginian general, who assisted the Insubres against Rome, and was taken by Cn. Cornelius. *Liv.* 32, c. 30. l. 33, c. 8.

Amilcar, a son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself that his body might not be

be found among the slain. Sacrifices were offered to him. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165, &c.

Amĭlos, or Anŭlus, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants go to wash themselves by moonshine. *Plin.* 8, c. 1.——A town of Arcadia. *Pauf. in Arcadic.*

Amimŏne, or Amymŏne, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain which is near Argos, and flows into the lake Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

Amĭnea, a part of Campania, where the inhabitants are great husbandmen. *Virg. G* 2, v. 97.

Aminias, a famous pirate whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 18.

Aminius, a river of Arcadia, *Pauf.* 8, c. 30.

Amisēna, a country of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

Amisias, a comic poet whom Aristophanes ridiculed for his insipid verses.

Amissas, an officer in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 10, c. 8.

Amiternum, a town of Italy, where Sallust was born. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Amithāon or Amythāon, was father to Melampus the famous prophet. *Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 451.

Ammālo, a festival in honour of Jupiter in Greece.

Ammiānus. *Vid.* Marcellinus.

Ammon & Hammon, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. He appeared under the form of a ram to Bacchus, who with his army suffered the greatest extremities for want of water, in the deserts of Africa, and shewed him a fountain. Upon this Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, i. e. sandy, with the horns of a ram. The ram according to some, was made a constellation. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deserts of Libya, nine days' journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle which, according to antient tradition, was established about 18 centuries before the time of Augustus, by two doves who flew away from Thebais in Egypt, and came one to Dodona, and the other in Libya, where the people were soon informed of their divine mission. The oracle of Hammon was consulted by Hercules, Perseus, and others, but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its long established reputation, and in the age of Plutarch it was scarce known. The situation of the temple was pleasant, and according to *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 310.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 847.—*Herodot. in Melpom.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 7. there was near it a fountain whose waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening. There were above 100 priests in the temple, but only the elders delivered oracles. There was also an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Æthiopia. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Strab.* 1, 11 & 17.—*Plut. cur orac. edi deserant, & in Isid.*—*Curt.* 6, c. 10. l. 10, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1 c. 6. l. 2, c. 32 & 55. l. 4. c. 44.—*Pauf.* 3, c. 18. l. 4, c. 23.—*Hygin.* fab. 133 *Poet. astr.* 2, c. 20. *Justin* 1. c. 9. l. 11 c. 11.——A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. He gave his name to the temple of Hammon according to Diod. 8.

Ammōnia, a name of Juno in Elis. *Pauf.* 5, c. 15.

Ammōnii, a nation of Africa, who derived their origin from the Egyptians and Æthiopians. Their language was a mixture of that of the two people from whom they were descended. *Herodot.* 2, 3 & 4.

Ammōnius, a philosopher in the age of Nero and Vespasian. He was master to Plutarch.

Ammōnius, an Athenian general surnamed Barcas. *Polyb.* 3.

Ammothea, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.*

Amnias, a river of Bithynia. *Appian de bell. Mithr.*

Amnīsus, a port of Gnossus in Crete, with a small river of the same name. *Callim.*

Amœbæus, an Athenian player of great reputation, who sang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 6.

Amomētus, a Greek historian. *Plin.* 6, c. 17.

Amor, the son of Venus, was the God of Love. *Vid.* Cupido.

Amorges, a Persian general killed in Caria, in the reign of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 5, c. 121.

Amorgos, an island among the Cyclades, where Simonides was born. *Strab.* 10.

Ampĕlus, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete,—Macedonia.—Liguria—& Cyrene.——A favourite of Bacchus.

Ampelūsia, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 5 & 6.

Amphēa, a city of Messenia, taken by the Lacedæmonians. *Pauf.* 4, c. 5.

Amphialāus, a famous grave in the island of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.* 8.——

Amphiānax, a king of Lycia in the time of Acrisius & Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

Amphiarāus, son of Oicleus, or according to others of Apollo, by Hypermnestra, was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He was famous for his knowledge of futurity. He married Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, by whom

whom he had two sons, Alcmæon & Amphilochus. When Adrastus, at the request of Polynices, declared war against Thebes, Amphiaraus secreted himself not to accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to perish. But Eriphyle who knew where he had conceled himself, was prevailed upon to betray him by Polynices, who gave her, as a reward for her perfidy, a famous golden necklace set with diamonds. Amphiaraus being thus discovered, went to the war, but previously charged his son Alcmæon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as soon as he was informed that he was killed. The Theban war was fatal to the Argives, and Amphiaraus was swallowed up in his chariot by the earth as he attempted to retire from the battle. The news of his death was brought to Alcmæon, who immediately executed his father's command and murdered Eriphyle. Amphiaraus received divine honors after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropios in Attica. His statue was made of white marble, and near his temple was a fountain, whose waters were never used. They only who had consulted his oracle, or had been delivered of a disease, were permitted to bathe in it, after which they threw pieces of gold and silver into the stream. Those who consulted the oracle of Amphiaraus, first purified themselves, and abstained from food for 24 hours and three days from wine, after which they sacrificed a ram to the prophet, and spread the skin upon the ground, upon which they slept in expectation of receiving in a dream the answer of the oracle. Plutarch *de Orac. defect.* mentions that the oracle of Amphiaraus was once consulted in the time of Xerxes, by one of the servants of Mardonius, for his master, who was then with an army in Greece, and that the servant, when asleep, saw in a dream the priest of the temple, who upbraided him and drove him away, and even threw stones at his head when he refused to comply. This oracle was verified in the death of Mardonius, who was actually killed by the blow of a stone he received on the head. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 40.—*Philostr. in vit. Apollon.* 2, c. 11.—*Homer. Od.* 15, v. 243. &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 70. 73, 128 & 150.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid* 9, fab. 10.—*Paus.* 1, c. 34. l. 2, c. 5. l. 9, c. 8 & 19.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8 & 9. l. 3, c. 6, &c.—*Strab.* 8.

Amphiarides, a patronymic of Alcmæon, as being son of Amphiaraus. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, c. 43.

Amphicrates, an historian who wrote the lives of illustrious men. *Diog.*

Amphictyon, son of Deucalion & Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and first attempted to give the interpretation of dreams, and to draw omens. Some say that the deluge happened in his age. *Justin* 2, c. 6.

Amphictyon, son of Helenus, first established the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, which was composed of the wisest and most virtuous of some cities of Greece. This august assembly consisted of 12 persons, originally sent by the following states; the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magnetians, Pithians, and Ænimians. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were encreased to the number of 30. They generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. They took into consideration all matters of difference which might exist between the different states of Greece. When the Phocians plundered the temple of Delphi, the Amphictyons declared war against them, and this war was supported by all the states of Greece, and lasted 10 years. The Phocians with their allies, the Lacedæmonians, were deprived of the privilege of sitting in the council of the Amphictyons, and the Macedonians were admitted in their place, for their services in support of the war. About 60 years after, when Brennus with the Gauls invaded Greece, the Phocians behaved with such courage that they were reinstated in all their former privileges. Before they proceded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces, intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were taken up to enforce them. *Paus. in Phocic. & Achaic.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Suidas.*—*Hesych.*

Amphidamus, a son of Aleus, brother to Lycurgus. He was of the family of the Inachidæ. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Argonauts. *Flac.* 1, v. 376.——A son of Busiris, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Amphidromia, a festival observed by private families at Athens the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to run round the fire with a child in their arms, whence the name of the festivals.

Amphigenia, a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 178.

Amphilochus, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos his native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus. *Strab.* 7.—*Paus.*

Ainsi, si le Gouvernement ne peut pas, dans le moment actuel, nous présenter un projet de loi qui nous permette de nous occuper de la question de la Caisse des retraites, il nous présentera, au moins, un projet de loi qui nous permettra de nous occuper de la question de la Caisse des pensions.

Je ne crois pas, Messieurs, que le Gouvernement puisse nous présenter un projet de loi qui nous permette de nous occuper de la question de la Caisse des retraites, parce que, dans le moment actuel, il ne peut pas nous présenter un projet de loi qui nous permette

Amphisthenes, a Lacedæmonian who fell delirious in sacrificing to Diana. *Pauf.* 3, c. 16.

Amphistides, a man so naturally destitute of intellects, that he seldom remembered he ever had a father. He wished to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4. *Aristot.*

Amphistratus & Rhecas, two Laconian persons, charioteers to Castor and Pollux. Jason appointed them over many different places. *Strab.* 11.—*Justin* 42, c. 3.

Amphitea, the mother of Ægialeus, by Cyanippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle and Ægialea, by Adrastus, king of Argos. She was daughter to Pronax. *Apollod.* 1.——The wife of Autholycus, by whom she had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes. *Homer. Od.* 19.

Amphitheatrum, a large round or oval building at Rome, where the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts and other exhibitions. It was generally built with wood; Statilius Taurus was the first who made one with stones under Augustus.

Amphithemis, a Theban general who involved the Lacedæmonians into a war with his country. *Plut. in Lys.*—*Pauf.* 3, c. 9.

Amphithoe, one of the Nereides.

Amphitrite, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Neptune, though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. She had by him Triton, one of the sea deities. She had a statue at Corinth in the temple of Neptune. She is sometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the sea itself. *Verrs. de L. L.* 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3—*Claudian de Rapt. Pros.* 1, v. 104.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 14.

Amphitryon, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus, and Hypponome. His sister Astyo had married Electryon, king of Mycenæ, whose sons were all killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promised his crown and daughter Alcmena to him who could revenge the death of his sons upon the Teleboans, and Amphitryon offered himself and was received, on condition that he should not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. Jupiter, who was captivated with the charms of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, when he was gone to the war, and introduced himself to Electryon's daughter, as her husband returned victorious. Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus by Amphitryon after his return. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon, the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows having strayed from the rest, Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a stick which struck the horns of the cow and rebounded with such violence upon Electryon that he died on the spot. After this accidental murder, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, seized the kingdom of Mycenæ and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder. Hercules has been called Amphitryoniades, though he was not in reality the son of Amphitryon. *Apollod.* 2, c 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 213.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 1.—*Hesiod in Scut. Hercul.*—*Hygin. fab.* 29.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 14.

Amphoterus was appointed commander of a fleet in the Hellespont by Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 1.

Amphrysus, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 367.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 2.

Ampia Labiena Lex, was enacted by T. Ampius and T. Labienus, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 693. It gave Pompey the Great the privilege of appearing in triumphal robes, and with a golden crown at the Circensian games, and with a prætexta and golden crown at theatrical plays.

Ampracia. [*Vid.* Ambracia.]

Ampycides, a patronymic of Mopsus, son of Ampyx. *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 316.

Ampyx, a son of Pelias. *Pauf.*——A man mentioned by *Ovid Met.* 5, v. 184.——The father of Mopsus. *Orph. in Argon.*—*Pauf.* 5, c. 17.

Amsactus, a place about the middle of Italy, whose waters are so sulphureous that they infect and destroy whatever comes near the place. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 563.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 36.

Amulius, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. Yet in spite of all these precautions, Rhea became pregnant by the God Mars, and brought forth two twins, Romulus and Remus. Amulius, who was informed of this, ordered the mother to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born. They were providentially saved by some shepherds, or, as others say, by a she wolf; and when they had attained the years of manhood, they put to death the

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Menelaus. He reigned 24 years, and after his death his son Philip murdered all his brothers, and ascended the throne. *Justin.* 7, c. 4 & 5.—*Diod.* 14, &—*C. Nep. & Plut. in Pelopid.* There are other kings of Macedonia of the same name, but of their lives few particulars are recorded in history.

Amyntas, succeeded Dejotarus, in the kingdom of Gallogræcia. After his death it became a Roman province under August. *Strab.* 12.

Amyntas, one of Alexander's officers. —Another officer who deserted to Darius, and was killed as he attempted to seize Egypt. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.——A son of Antiochus who withdrew himself from Macedonia because he hated Alexander. —An officer in Alexander's cavalry. He had two brothers called Simmias and Polemon. He was accused of conspiracy against the king, on account of his great intimacy with Philotas, and acquitted. *Curt.* 4, c. 15. l. 6, c. 9. l. 8, c. 12.——A shepherd's name in Virgil's *Eclog.*—A Greek writer who composed several works quoted by Athenæus.

Amyntor, a king of Argos, son of Phrastor. He deprived his son Phœnix of his eyes, to punish him for the violence he had offered to Clytia, his concubine. *Hygin.* fab. 173.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 307.—*Apollod.* 3. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A general of the Dolopes. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 364.——A son of Ægyptus, killed by Damone the first night of his marriage. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

Amyrius Campus, a plain of Thessaly. *Polyæn.* 3.

Amyrtus, a king by whom Cyrus was killed in a battle. *Ctesias.*

Amyrus, a town of Thessaly.—A river mentioned by *Val. Flacc.* 2, v. 11.

Amystis, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arian in Indic.*

Amythaon, a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, by Tyro. He married Idomene, by whom he had Bias and Melampus. After his father's death he established himself in Messenia, with his brother Neleus. He re-established or regulated the Olympic games.—Melampus is called Amythaonius, from his father Amythaon. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer Od.* 11. ——A son of Hippasus, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Lycomedes. *Homer. Il.* 17.

Anaces, a name given to Castor and Pollux. Their festivals were called Anacia. *Plut. in Thes.*

Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher, who on account of his wisdom, temperance and extensive knowledge, has been called one of the seven wise men. He made use of a cart instead of a house. He lived in the age of Solon, with whom he was intimate. He used to compare laws to cobwebs; which can stop only small flies, and are unable to resist the superior force of large insects. When he returned to Scythia, from Athens, where he had spent some time in study, he attempted to introduce there the laws of the Athenians, which so irritated his brother, who was then on the throne, that he killed him with an arrow. *Herodot.* 4, c. 46, 76 & 77.—*Plut. in Contiv.* —*Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 32.

Anactum, a mountain with a temple sacred to the Anaces in Peloponnesus. *Polyæn.* 1, c. 21.

Anacreon, a famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, about the 60th olympiad. He was highly favoured by Polycrates; and Hipparchus, son of Philostratus, and was contemporary with Solon and Æsopus. He was of a lascivious and intemperate disposition, and much given to drinking. He was deeply enamoured of a youth called Bathyllus. His odes are still extant, and the uncommon sweetness and elegance of his poetry is well known. He lived to his 85th year, and after much pleasure and debauchery, choaked himself with a grape stone, and expired. Plato says that he was descended of an illustrious family, and that Codrus, the last king of Athens, was one of his progenitors. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens; it represented him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. *Paus.* 1, c. 2, 25.—*Strab.* 14.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 4.—*Cic. in Tusc.* 4, c. 33. —*Horat. epod.* 14, v. 20.—*Plin.* 7, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 121.

Anactoria & Anactorium, a town of Epirus, in a peninsula towards the gulf of Ambracia. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and was the cause of many quarrels between the Corcyreans and Corinthians.—Augustus carried the inhabitants to the city of Nicopolis, after the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 10.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 55.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Anactoria, a town of the Molossi. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.——An antient name of Miletus.

Anadyomene, a valuable painting of Venus rising from the sea, by Apelles. Augustus bought it, and placed it in the temple of J. Cæsar. The lower part of it was a little defaced, and there were found no painters in Rome able to repair it. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Anagnia, a city of the Hernici in Latium, where Antony struck a medal when he divorced Octavia, and married Cleopatra.

tra. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 684.—*Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 8, v. 392.

Anaitis, a goddess of Armenia. The virgins who were consecrated to her service, esteemed themselves more dignified by public prostitution. The festivals of this deity are called Sacarum Festa, and when they are celebrated, both sexes assist at the ceremony, and inebriate themselves to such a degree, that the whole is concluded by a scene of the greatest lasciviousness and intemperance. They were first instituted by Cyrus, when he marched against the Sacæ, and covered tables with the most exquisite dainties, that he might detain the enemy by the novelty and sweetness of food to which they were unaccustomed, and thus easily destroy them *Strab.* 11. ——Diana is also worshipped under this name by the Lydians. *Plin.* 33, c. 4.

Anagyrontum, a small village of Attica.

Anăphe, an island that rose out of the sea. It receives this name from the Argonauts, who, in the middle of a storm, suddenly saw the new moon. Apollo was worshipped there and called Anaphæus. *Apollonius.*

Anaphlystus, an Athenian tribe called after an ancient hero of the same name who was son of Troezen.——A small village near Athens.

Anăpus, a river of Epirus. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 82.——Of Sicily. *Id.* 6, c. 96.

Anartes, a people of lower Pannonia. *Cæs.* 6, *bell. G. c.* 25.

Anas, a river of Spain. *Strab.* 3.

Anatŏle, one of the Horæ or hours. *Hygin. fab.* 183.——A mountain near the Ganges, where Apollo ravished a nymph called Anaxibia.

Anauchidas, a Samian wrestler. *Paus.* 5, c. 27.

Anaurus, a river of Thessaly, near the foot of mount Pelion.

Anax, a son of Cœlus and Terra, from whom Miletus has been called Anactoria. *Paus.* 1, c. 36. l. 7, c. 2.

Anaxagŏras succeeded his father Megapenthes on the throne of Argos. He shared the sovereign power with Bias & Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madness. He lived about 1,300 years before Augustus. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.

Anaxagŏras, a Clazomenian philosopher, son of Hegesibulus, disciple to Anaximenes and preceptor to Socrates, Pericles, and Euripides. He disregarded wealth and honours to indulge his fondness for meditation and philosophy. He applied himself to astronomy, was acquainted with eclipses, and predicted that one day a stone would fall from the sun, which really fell into the river Ægos. He died in the 62d year of his age. *Olymp.* 88, A. U. C. 326, at Lampsacus. Being asked by the Lampsacenians before his death, whether he wished any thing to be done in commemoration of him, Yes, says he, let the boys be allowed to play on the anniversary of my death. This was carefully observed, and that time dedicated to relaxation, was called Anaxagoreia. *Diog. in vita.*—*Plut. in Nicia & Pericl.*—*Cic. Acad Q.* 4, c. 23. *Tusc.* 1, c. 43.——A statuary of Ægina. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.——A grammarian, disciple to Zenodotus. *Diog.*——An orator, disciple to Socrates. *Diog.*——A son of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Diodorus, destroyed Hegesias, tyrant of Ephesus.

Anaxander, of the family of the Heraclidæ, was son of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. The second Milesian war began in his reign in which Aristomenes so egregiously signalized himself. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204. —*Plut. in Apoph.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 3. l. 4, c. 15 & 16.——A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

Anaxandrĭdes, son of Leon and father to Cleomenes 1st, and Leonidas, was king of Sparta. By the order of the Ephori, he divorced his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, on account of her barrenness; and he was the first Lacedæmonian who had two wives. *Herodot.* 1, 5 & 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.* 1.—*Paus.* 3, c. 3, &c. ——A son of Theopompus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.——A comic poet of Rhodes in the age of Philip and Alexander. He was the first poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the stage. He was of such a passionate disposition that he tore to pieces all his compositions which met with no success. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize. Some fragments of his poetry remain in Athenæus. *Aristot.* 3 *Rhet.*

Anaxarchus, a philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus. He was seized by his enemy Nicocreon, tyrant of Cyprus, and pounded in a stone mortar with iron hammers. He bore this with much resignation, and exclaimed, "Pound the body of Anaxarchus, for thou dost not pound Anaxarchus himself or his virtues. Upon this, Nicocreon threatened to cut his tongue, and Anaxarchus cut it off with his teeth, and spit it out in the tyrant's face. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 571.—*Plut. in Symp.* 7.—*Diog. in Vitâ.*—*Cic. in Tusc.* 2, c. 22.——A Theban general. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 100.

Anaxarĕte, a girl of Salamis, who so arrogantly despised the addresses of Iphis,

Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that the lover hung himself at her door. She saw this sad spectacle without emotion or pity, and was changed into a stone. *Ovid Met.* 14, v. 748.

ANAXĪNOR, a musician, whom M. Antony greatly honored, and presented with the tribute of four cities. *Strab.* 14.

ANAXIAS, a Theban general. *Pauf.* 2, c. 22.

ANAXIBIA, a sister of Agamemnon. *Pauf.* 2, c. 29.—A daughter of Bias, brother to the physician Melampus. She married Pelias, king of Iolchos, by whom she had Acastus, and four daughters, Pisidice, Pelopia, Hippothoe, and Alceste. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. She is called daughter of Dymas by Hygin. fab. 14.

ANAXICRĀTES, an Athenian archon. *Pauf.* 10, c. 23.

ANAXIDĀMUS, succeeded his father Zeuxidamus on the throne of Sparta. Aristomenes lived in his reign. *Pauf.* 3, c. 7. l. 4, c. 15.

ANAXILAS & ANAXILĀUS, a Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium. He took Zancle, and was so mild and popular during his reign, that when he died he left his infant sons to the care of one of his servants, and the citizens chose rather to obey a slave, than revolt from their benevolent sovereign's children. *Justin.* 3, c. 2.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 23. l. 5, c. 26.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 23. l. 7, c. 167.

ANAXILĀUS, a magician of Larissa, banished from Italy by Augustus.——A Pythagorean philosopher.——A physician.——An historian, who began his history with bitter invectives against former writers. *Diogf. Hal.*——A Lacedæmonian. *Plut. in Alcib.*

ANAXILĀDES, wrote some treatises concerning philosophers. He mentioned that Plato's mother became pregnant by a fantom of the god Apollo, from which circumstance her son was called the prince of wisdom. *Diog. in Plat.*

ANAXIMANDER, a Milesian philosopher. He was a companion and disciple of Thales. He lived about the reign of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. He was the first who constructed spheres, asserted that the earth was of a cylindrical form, and taught that men were born of earth and water mixed together, and heated by the beams of the sun. He made the first geographical maps and sun dials. *Cic. acad. quæst.* 4, c. 37.—*Diog. in vit.*—*Plin.* 2, c. 79. He had a son who bore his name. *Strab.* 1.

ANAXIMĒNES, a philosopher, son of Eurystratus. He was the disciple of Anaximander, and succeeded him in his school. He died the same day that Sardes was taken by Cyrus, and Crœsus made prisoner. He said that the air was the cause of every created being, and a self-existent divinity, and that the sun, the moon, and the stars, had been made from the earth. *Cic acad. Quæst.* 4, c. 37, *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 10.—*Plin.* 2, c. 76.——A native of Lampsacus, son of Aristocles. He was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, and preceptor to Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote the history. When Alexander, in a fit of anger, threatened to put to death all the inhabitants of Lampsacus, because they had maintained a long siege against him, Anaximenes was sent by his countrymen to appease the king, who, as soon as he saw him, swore he would not grant the favor he was going to ask. Upon this, Anaximenes begged the king to destroy the city, and enslave the inhabitants, and by this artful request the city of Lampsacus was saved from destruction. *Pauf.* 6, c. 18.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 3.

ANAXIPŎLIS, a comic poet of Thasos. *Plin.* 14, c. 14.

ANAXIPPUS, a comic writer, in the age of Demetrius. He used to say, that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions. *Athen.*

ANAXIRHOE, a daughter of Coronus, who married Epeus. *Pauf.* 5, c. 1.

ANAXIS, a Bœotian historian, who wrote an history down to the age of Philip, son of Amyntas. *Diod.* 25.

ANAXO, a virgin of Trœzene carried away by Theseus. *Plut. in. Thes.*

ANCÆUS, the son of Lycurgus and Antinoe, was in the expedition of the Argonauts. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, in which he perished. *Hygin.* fab. 173 & 248.

ANCÆUS, the son of Neptune and Astypalea. He went with the Argonauts, and succeeded Tiphis as pilot of the ship Argo. He reigned in Ionia, where he married Samia, daughter of the Mæander, by whom he had four sons, Perilas, Enudus, Samus, Alitherses, and one daughter, called Parthenope. *Orpheus Argon.* He was once told by one of his servants, whom he pressed with hard labour in his vineyard, that he never would taste of the produce of his vines. He had already the cup in his hand, and called the prophet to convince him of his falsehood; when the servant, yet firm in his prediction, uttered this well-known proverb,

——Πολλα μεταξυ πιλει κυλικος και χειλεος ακρου.

——Multa cadunt inter calicem suprema que labra.

and

and that very moment Ancæus was told that a wild boar had entered his vineyard, upon which, he threw down the cup and ran to drive away the wild beast. He was killed in the attempt.

Ancalites, a people of Britain near the Trinobantes. *Cæs. bell G.* 5, c. 21.

Ancarius, a god of the Jews. *Martial.* 11, ep. 95.

Ancharia, a family of Rome.——The name of Octavia's mother. *Plut. in Anton.*

Ancharius, a noble Roman, killed by the partizans of Marius during his civil wars with Sylla. *Plut. in Mario.*

Anchemŏlus, son of Rhetus, king of the Marrubii in Italy, ravished his mother-in-law, Casperia, for which he was expelled by his father. He fled to Turnus, and was killed by Pallas, son of Evander, in the wars of Æneas against the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 389.

Anchesites, a wind which blows from Anchisa, a harbour of Epirus *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.*

Anchesmus, a mountain of Attica, where Jupiter Anchesmius has a statue.

Anchiăle & Anchiala, a city on the sea coast of Cilicia. Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, built it with Tarsus in its neighbourhood, in one day. *Strab.* 14. *Plin.* 5, c. 27. The founder was buried there, and had a statue, under which was a famous inscription, denoting the great intemperance, and dissipation which distinguished all his life. There was a city of the same name in Thrace, called by Ovid the city of Apollo. There was another in Epirus. *Ovid. Trist.* 1. el. 10, v. 36. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Anchiălus, a famous astrologer.——A great warrior.——One of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.*——A god of the Jews, as some suppose, in *Martial's* epigrams. 11, ep. 95.

Anchimolius, a Spartan general sent against the Pisistratidæ, and killed in the expedition. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——A son of Rhetus. *Vid.* Anchemolus.

Anchinoe, a daughter of Nilus and wife of Belus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Anchion. *Vid.* Chion.

Anchise, a city of Italy. *Dionys. Hal.*

Anchises, a son of Capys by Themis, daughter of Ilus. He was of such a beautiful complexion that Venus came down from heaven on mount Ida to enjoy his company. The goddess became pregnant, and forbad Anchises ever to mention the favors he had received, on pain of being struck with thunder. The child which Venus brought forth was called Æneas; he was educated as soon as born by the nymphs of Ida, and, when of a proper age, was entrusted to the care of Chiron the centaur. When Troy was taken, Anchises was become so infirm that Æneas, to whom the Greeks permitted to take away whatever he esteemed most, carried him through the flames upon his shoulders, and thus saved his life. He accompanied his son in his voyage towards Italy, and died in Sicily in the 80th year of his age. He was buried on mount Eryx, by Æneas and Acestes, king of the country, and the anniversary of his death was afterwards celebrated by his son and the Trojans on his tomb. Some authors have maintained that Anchises had forgot the injunctions of Venus, and boasted at a feast, that he enjoyed her favors on mount Ida, upon which he was struck with thunder and killed. Others say, that the wounds he received from the thunder were not mortal, and that they only weakened and disfigured his body. Virgil, in the 6th book of the Æneid, introduces him in the Elysian fields, relating to his son the fates that attended him, and the fortune of his descendants, the Romans. [*Vid.* Æneas.] *Virg. Æn.* 1, 2, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 94, 254, 260, 270.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 1010.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 34.—*Homer. Il.* 20. & *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Xenoph. Cyneg.* c. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, *de Antiq. Rom.*——*Pausanias* 8, c. 12, says, that Anchises was buried on a mountain in Arcadia, which, from him, has been called Anchisia.

Anchises, an Athenian Archon *Dionys. Hal.* 8.

Anchisia, a mountain of Arcadia, at the bottom of which is a monument of Anchises. *Paus.* 8, c. 12 & 13.

Anchisiădes, a patronymic of Æneas, as being son of Anchises. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 348, &c.

Anchoe, a place near the mouth of the Cephisus, where there is a lake of the same name. *Strab.*

Anchŏra, a fortified place in Galatia.

Anchūrus, a son of Midas, king of Phrygia, who sacrificed himself for the good of his country, when the earth had opened and swallowed up many buildings. The oracle had been consulted, and gave for answer, that the gulf would never close, if Midas did not throw into it whatever he had most precious. Though the king had parted with many things of immense value, yet the gulf continued open, till Anchurus, thinking himself the most precious of his father's possessions, took a tender leave of his wife and family, and leaped into the earth, which closed immediately over his head. Midas erected there an altar of stones to Jupiter, and that altar was

was the first object which he turned into gold, when he had received his fatal gift from the gods. This unpolished lump of gold existed still in the age of Plutarch. *Plut. in Parall.*

Ancīle & Ancȳle, a sacred shield, which, according to the Roman authors, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa, when the Roman people laboured under a pestilence. Upon the preservation of this shield depended the fate of the Roman empire, and therefore Numa ordered 11 of the same size and form to be made, that if ever any attempt was made to carry them away, the plunderer might find it difficult to distinguish the true one. They were made with such exactness, that the king promised Veterius Mamurius, the artist, whatever reward he desired. [*Vid. Mamurius.*] They were kept in the temple of Vesta, and an order of priests was chosen to watch over their safety. These priests were called Salii, and were twelve in number; they carried every year, on the first of March, the shields in a solemn procession round the walls of Rome, dancing and singing praises to the god Mars. This sacred festival continued three days, during which every important business was stopped. It was deemed unfortunate to be married on those days, or to undertake any expedition, and *Tacitus* in 1 *Hist.* has attributed the unsuccessful campaign of the emperor Otho, against Vitellius, to his leaving Rome during the celebration of the Ancyhorum festum. These two verses of Ovid explain the origin of the word Ancyle, which is applied to these shields:

Idque ancyle vocat, quod ab omni parte recisum est,
Quemque notes oculis, angulus omnis abest. *Fast.* 3, v. 377, *&c.*

Varro de L. L. 5, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Juv.* 2, v. 124.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 663.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

Ancon & Ancōna, a town of Picenum, built by the Sicilians, with a harbour in the form of a crescent. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 402.—*Ital.* 8, v. 437.

Ancus Martius, the 4th king of Rome, was grandson to Numa, by his daughter. He waged a successful war against the Latins, and joined mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge, and inclosed mount Martius and Aventine within the walls of the city. He extended the confines of the Roman territories to the sea where he built the town of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. He inherited the valor of Romulus with the moderation of Numa. He died A. U. C. 138, after a reign of 24 years. *Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 32, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 815.

Ancyræ, a town of Sicily.——A town of Phrygia. *Paus.* 1.

Anda, a city of Africa. *Polyb.*

Andabātæ, certain gladiators who fought blindfolded. *Cic.* 7, *ad. famil.* ep. 10.

Andania, a city of Arcadia, where Aristomenes was educated. *Paus.* 4, c. 1, *&c.* It received its name from a gulf of the same name. *Id* 4, 33.

Andecavia, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the Ocean. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 41.

Andes, a nation among the Celtæ. *Cæs.* 2 *bell. Gall.* c. 35.——A village of Italy, near Mantua, where Virgil was born—hence Andinus. *Ital.* 8, v. 595.

Andocides, an Athenian orator, son of Leogoras. He lived in the age of Socrates the philosopher, and was intimate with the most illustrious men of his age. He was often banished, but his dexterity always restored him to favor. *Plut.* has written his life *in* 10 *Orat.*

Andomatis, a river of India, falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

Andræmon, the father of Thoas. *Hygin.* fab. 97.——The son-in-law and successor of Oeneus. *Apollod.* 1.

Andragăthus, a man bribed by Lysimachus to betray his country, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

Andragŏras, a man who died a sudden death. *Martial.* 6, ep. 53.

Andramytes, a king of Lydia, who castrated women, and made use of them as of eunuchs. *Athen.*

Andrēas, a statuary of Argos. *Paus.* 6, c. 16.——A man of Panormum who wrote an account of all the remarkable events that had happened in Sicily. *Athen.*——A son of Peneus. Part of Greece was called Andreis after him. *Paus.* 9, c. 34, *&c.*

Andricus, a mountain of Cilicia, *Strab.* 14.——A river of Troas, falling into the Scamander. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Andriscus, a man who wrote an history of Naxos. *Athen.* 1.——A worthless person called Pseudophilippus, on account of the likeness of his features to king Philip. He incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome. He was conquered and led in triumph by Metellus. *Flor.* 2, c. 14.

Andronius, a famous painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 12.

Androclēa, a daughter of Antipoenus of Thebes. She, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed herself in the service of her country,

try, when the oracle had promised the victory to her countrymen who were engaged in a war against Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth devoted himself for the glory of his nation. Antipoenus refused to do it, and his daughters chearfully accepted it. They received great honours after death. Hercules, who fought on the side of Thebes, dedicated to them the image of a lion in the temple of Diana. *Pauf.* 9, c. 17.

ANDRŌCLES, a son of Phintas who reigned in Messenia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 5, &c.

ANDROCLĪDES, a noble Theban who defended the democratical, against the encroachments of the oligarchical power. He was killed by one of his enemies.

ANDROCLUS, a son of Codrus who reigned in Ionia and took Ephesus and Samos. *Pauf.* 7, c. 2.

ANDROCYDES, a physician, who wrote the following letter to Alexander:—Vinum potaturus, Rex, memento te bibere sanguinem terræ; sicuti venenum est homini cicuta, sic et vinum. *Plin.* 14, c. 5.

ANDRODĀMUS, a man of Rhegium who gave laws to the Thracians. *Arist.*

ANDRŌGEUS, son of Minos & Pasiphae, was famous for his skill in wrestling. He overcame every antagonist at Athens, and became the favorite of the people. Ægeus king of Athens grew jealous of his popularity, and caused him to be assassinated as he was going to Thebes. Some say that he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war against Athens to revenge the death of his son, and peace was at last re-established on condition that Ægeus sent yearly seven boys and seven girls from Athens to Crete to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] The Athenians established festivals by order of Minos, in honour of his son, and they were called Androgeia. *Hygin fab.* 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 20.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 1. & 27.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 1 & 15.—*Plut. in Thes.*

ANDROGYNÆ, a nation of Africa, beyond the Nasamones. Every one of them bears the characteristics of the male and female sex, and one of their breasts is that of a man and the other that of a woman. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ANDROMĀCHE, daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, married Hector son of Priam, king of Troy, by whom she had Astyanax. She was so fond of her husband that she even fed his horses with her own hand. During the Trojan war she remained at home employed in her domestic concerns. Her parting with Hector who was going to a battle in which he perished, has always been deemed the best, most tender and pathetic of all the passages in Homer's Iliad. She received the news of her husband's death with extreme sorrow, and after the taking of Troy, she had the misfortune to see her only son Astyanax, after she had saved him from the flames, thrown headlong from the walls of the city, by the hands of the man whose father had killed her husband. *Senec. in Troad.*——Andromache, in the division of the prisoners by the Greeks, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, who treated her as his wife, and carried her to Epirus. He had by her three sons, Molossus, Pielus & Pergamus, and afterwards repudiated her. After this divorce she married Helenus son of Priam, who, as herself, was a captive of Pyrrhus. She reigned with him over part of the country, and became mother by him of Cestrinus. Some say that Astyanax was killed by Ulysses, and Euripides says that Menelaus put him to death. *Homer Il.* 6, 22 & 24.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 486.—*Hygin. fab.* 123.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Ovid Am.* 1, el. 9, v. 35. *Trist.* 5, el. 6, v. 43.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 11.

ANDROMACHIDÆ, a nation who presented to their king all the virgins who were of nubile years, and permitted him to use them as he pleased.

ANDROMĀCHUS, an opulent person of Sicily, father to the historian Timæus. *Diod.* 16. He assisted Timoleon in recovering the liberty of the Syracusans.—A general of Alexander to whom Parmenio gave the government of Syria. He was burnt alive by the Samaritans. *Curt.* 4, c. 5 & 8.——An officer of Seleucus the younger. *Polyæn.* 4.

ANDROMĀDAS, a native of Rhegium who made laws for the Thracians, concerning the punishment of homicide, &c. *Arist.*

ANDRŌMĒDA, a daughter of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by Cassiope. She was promised in marriage to Phineus, her uncle, when Neptune drowned the kingdom and sent a sea monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted herself fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was consulted, and nothing could stop the resentment of Neptune, if Andromeda was not exposed to the sea monster. She was accordingly tied naked on a rock, and at the moment that the monster was going to devour her, Perseus, who returned through the air from the conquest of the Gorgons, saw her and was captivated with her beauty. He promised to deliver her and destroy the monster, if he received her in marriage as a reward for his trouble. Cepheus consented, and Perseus changed the sea monster into a rock, by

by shewing him Medusa's head, and united Andromeda and married her. He had by her many children, among whom were Sthenelus, Ancæus, and Electryon. The marriage of Andromeda with Perseus was opposed by Phineus, who after a bloody battle was changed into a stone by Perseus. Some say that Minerva made Andromeda a constellation in heaven after her death. *Vid.* Medusa. Perseus. *Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid.* 5, v. 533.—*Propert.* 3 el. 21.——According to *Pliny*, l. 5, c. 31, it was at Joppa in Judæa that Andromeda was tied on a rock. He mentions that the skeleton of the huge sea monster, to whom she had been exposed, was brought to Rome by Scaurus, and carefully preserved. The fable of Andromeda and the sea monster has been explained, by supposing that she was courted by the captain of a ship, who attempted to carry her away, but was prevented by the interposition of another more faithful lover.

ANDRON, an Argive, who travelled all over the deserts of Libya without drink. *Aristot.* 1, *de ebriet.*——A man set over the citadel of Syracuse by Dionysius. Hermocrates advised him to seize it and revolt from the tyrant, which he refused to do. The tyrant put him to death for not discovering that Hermocrates had incited him to rebellion. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 2.——A man of Halicarnassus. *Plut. in Thes.*——A native of Ephesus, who wrote an account of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog.*——A man of Argos.——Another of Alexandria, &c. *Apollon. Hist. mirab.* c. 25.—*Athen.*

ANDRONICUS LIVIUS. *Vid.* Livius.

ANDRONICUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes. He was the first who published and revised the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. *Plut. in Syll.*——A Latin poet in the age of Cæsar.——A Latin Grammarian, whose life Suetonius has written.——A king of Lydia, surnamed Alepa.——One of Alexander's officers.

ANDROPHAGI, a savage nation of Europe Scythia. *Herodot.* 4. c. 18, 102.

ANDROGEUS, a Theban who killed Xanthus in single combat by fraud. *Paus.* 9, c. 18.

ANDROS, an island in the Ægean sea, known by the different names of Epagrys, Antandros, Lasia, Cauros, Hydrussa, Nonagria. Its chief town was called Andros. It had a harbour, near which Bacchus had a temple, with a fountain, whose waters during the ides of January tasted like wine. It received the name of Andros from Andreus, son of Anius, one of its kings. Andros lived in the time of the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 648.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80. *Juv.* 3, v. 70.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Mela.* 1, & 2.

ANDROSTHENES, one of Alexander's generals, sent with a ship on the coast of Arabia. *Arrian.* 7, c. 10.—*Strab.* 16.——A governor of Thessaly, who favored the interest of Pompey. He was conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs.* 3, *bell. Civ.* c. 80.——A statuary of Thebes. *Paus.* 10, c. 19.——A geographer in the age of Alexander.

ANDROTION, a Greek who wrote a history of Attica, and a treatise on agriculture. *Plin.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 8

ANELONTIS, a river near Colophon. *Paus.* 8, c. 28.

ANEMOLIA, a city of Phocis, afterwards called Hyampolis. *Strab.*

ANEMOSA, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 35.

ANGELIA, a daughter of Mercury.

ANGELION, a statuary who made Apollo's statue at Delphi. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.

ANGELUS, a son of Neptune, born in Chios, of a nymph whose name is unknown. *Paus.* 7. c. 4.

ANGITES, a river of Thrace, falling into the Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

ANGITIA, a wood in the country of the Marsi, between the lake Fucinus and Alba. Serpents could not injure the inhabitants, because they were descended from Circe, whose power over these venomous creatures has been much celebrated. *Sil.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 750.

ANGRUS, a river of Illyrium, flowing in a northern direction. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

ANIA, a Roman widow celebrated for her beauty. One of her friends advised her to marry again; No said she, if I marry a man as affectionate as my first husband, I shall be apprehensive for his death, and if he is bad, why have him, after such a kind and indulgent one.

ANICETUS, a son of Hercules by Hebe, the goddess of youth. *Apollod.* 2.

ANICIA, a family at Rome, which, in the flourishing times of the republic, produced many brave and illustrious citizens.

ANICIUM, a town of Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 7.

ANICIUS GALLUS triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius, and was propretor of Rome. A. U. C. 585.

L. ANICIUS GALLUS, a consul with Corn. Cethegus. A. U. C. 593.

ANIGRUS, a river of Thessaly, where the Centaurs washed the wounds which they had received from Hercules, and made the waters unwholesome. *Ovid. Met.* 15. v. 281.

v. 281. The nymphs of this river are called Anigriades. *Paus.* 5, c. 6.

Anio & Anien, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the river Tiber, about five miles at the north of Rome. It receives its name, as some suppose, from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himself there, when he could not recover his daughter, who had been carried away. *Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 3, v. 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 683. *Strab* 5. *Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 13.—*Plut. de fort. Rom.*

Anitorgis, a city of Spain, near which a battle was fought between Asdrubal and the Scipios. *Liv.* 25, c. 33.

Anius, son of Apollo and Rhea, was king of Delos, and father of Andrus. He had three daughters, Oeno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus had given the power of changing whatever they pleased into wine, corn, and oil. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he wished to carry them with him to supply his army with provisions; but they complained to Bacchus, who changed them into doves. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 640.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80.

Anna, a goddess, in whose honour the Romans have instituted festivals. She was, according to some, Anna the daughter of Belus and sister of Dido, who, after her sister's death, fled from Carthage which Jarbas had besieged, and came to Italy, where Æneas met her, as he walked on the banks of the Tiber, and gave her an honourable reception, for the kindnesses she had shewn him when he was at Carthage. Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, was jealous of the tender treatment which was shewn to Anna, and meditated her ruin. Anna was apprized of this by her sister, in a dream, and she fled to the river Numicus, of which she became a deity, and ordered the inhabitants of the country to call her Anna Perenna, because she would remain for ever under the waters. Her festivals were performed with much rejoicings, and the females often in the midst of their cheerfulness, forgot their natural decency. They were introduced into Rome, and celebrated the 15th of March. The Romans generally sacrificed to her to obtain a long and happy life. Hence the words *Annare & Perennare.* Some have supposed Anna to be the moon, *quia mensibus implicat annum*; others call her Themis, or Io, the daughter of Inachus, and sometimes Maia. Another more received opinion maintains, that Anna was an old industrious woman of Bovillæ, who, when the Roman populace had fled from the city to mount Sacer, brought them cakes every day, for which kind treatment the Romans, when peace was re-established, decreed immortal honours to her, whom they called Perenna, *ob perennitate cultûs*, and who, as they suppose, was become one of their deities. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 653, &c.—*Sil.* 8, v. 79—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 9, 20, 421, & 500.

Annales, a chronological history which gives an account of all the important events of every year in a state, without entering into the causes which produced them. The annals of Tacitus may be considered in this light. In the first ages of Rome, the writing of the annals was one of the duties and privileges of the high priest, whence they have been called Annales Maximi, from the priest Pontifex Maximus, who consecrated them, and gave them as truly genuine and authentic.

Annalis lex settled the age at which among the Romans, a citizen could be admitted to exercise the offices of the state. This law originated in Athens, and was introduced in Rome. No man could be a knight before 18 years of age, nor be invested with the consular power before he had arrived to his 25th year.

Annibal, a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was educated in his father's camp, and inured from his early years to the labours of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and at the request of his father, took a solemn oath he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain, and some time after, upon the death of Asdrubal, he was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the 25th year of his age. In three years of continual success he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum after a siege of eight months, A. U. C. 535. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Annibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a consummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of the third towards Italy. This army some have calculated at 20,000 foot and 6,000 horse; others say that it consisted of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse. *Liv.* 21. c. 38. He came to the Alps, which were deemed almost inaccessible, and had never been passed over before him but by Hercules, and after much trouble gained the top in nine days. He conquered the uncivilized inhabitants that opposed his passage, and made his way so easy by softening

ing the rocks with fire and vinegar, that even his armed elephants descended the mountains without danger or difficulty, where a man without his arms could not walk before in safety. He was opposed by the Romans as soon as he entered Italy, and after he had defeated the consul P. Corn. Scipio, near the Rhone, the Po and the Trebia, he crossed the Apennines and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls C. Terentius and L. Æmilius at Cannæ. His army consisted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse, when he engaged the Romans at the celebrated battle of Cannæ. The slaughter was so great that no less than 40,000 Romans were killed, and the conqueror made a bridge with the dead carcases, and as a sign of his victory, he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in the battle. Had Annibal immediately after the battle marched his army to the gates of Rome, it must have yielded amidst the general consternation, if we believe the opinions of some writers; but his delay gave the enemy spirit and boldness, and when at last he approached the walls, he was informed that the piece of ground on which his army then stood, was selling at a high price in the Romanforum. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where the Carthaginian soldiers soon forgot to conquer in the pleasures and riot of this luxurious city. From that circumstance it has been said, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Annibal. After the battle of Cannæ the Romans became more cautious, and when the dictator Fabius Maximus had defied the artifice as well as the valor of Annibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Annibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, to remove Annibal from the gates of Rome, and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to put it into execution. When Carthage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Annibal from Italy; and that great general is said to have left with tears in his eyes, a country, which during 16 years he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almost call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama; Scipio made a great slaughter of the enemy, 20,000 were killed and the same number made prisoners. Annibal after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum. Soon after this decisive battle the Romans granted peace to Carthage on hard conditions, and afterwards Annibal, who was jealous and apprehensive of the Roman power, fled to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of Annibal, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on condition of his delivering their immortal enemy into their hands. Annibal, who was apprised of this, left the court of Antiochus and fled to Prusias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate received intelligence that Annibal was in Bithynia, and immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Annibal and violate the laws of hospitality, and at the same time he dreaded the power of Rome; but Annibal extricated him from his embarrassment, and when he heard that his house was besieged on every side, and every means of escape fruitless, he took a dose of poison which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger, and as he breathed his last he exclaimed, *Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis exhestare longum censet.* He died in his 70th year, according to some, in the year of Rome 571, 182 years before the christian era. That year was famous for the death of the three greatest generals of the age, Annibal, Scipio, and Philopoemen. The death of that great man must have been the cause of great rejoicings in Rome, he had always been a professed enemy to the Roman name, and always endeavoured to destroy its power. If he shone in the field, he also distinguished himself by his studies. He was taught the Greek language by Sosilus, a Lacedæmonian, and he even wrote some books in Greek on different subjects. It is remarkable that the life of Annibal, whom the Romans wished so many times to destroy by perfidy, was never attempted by any of his soldiers or countrymen. He made himself as conspicuous in the government of the state as at the head of the armies, and though his enemies reproached him with the rudeness of laughing in the Carthaginian senate, while every senator was bathed in tears for the misfortunes of their country, Annibal defended

fended himself by saying, that he, who had been bred all his life in a camp, ought to be dispensed with all the more polished feelings of a capital. He was so apprehensive for his safety that when he was in Bithynia his house was fortified like a castle, and on every side there were secret doors which could give immediate escape if his life was ever attempted. When he quitted Italy and embarked on board a vessel for Africa, he so strongly suspected the fidelity of his pilot who told him that the lofty mountain which appeared at a distance was a promontory of Sicily, that he killed him on the spot; and when he was convinced of his fatal error, he gave a magnificent burial to the man whom he had so falsely murdered, and called the promontory by his name. The labors which he sustained, and the inclemency of the weather to which he exposed himself in crossing the Alps, so weakened one of his eyes that he ever after lost the use of it. The Romans have celebrated the humanity of Annibal, who, after the battle of Cannæ, sought the body of the Roman consul amidst the heaps of slain and honoured it with a funeral which became a general. He performed the same friendly offices to the remains of Marcellus and of Tib. Gracchus, who had fallen in battle. He often blamed the unsettled measures of his country, and when the enemy had thrown into his camp the head of his brother Asdrubal whom the Romans had conquered as he came from Spain with a reinforcement into Italy, Annibal said that the Carthaginian arms would no longer meet with their usual success. Juvenal, in speaking of Annibal, observes that the ring which caused his death made a due atonement to the Romans for the many thousand rings which had been sent to Carthage from the battle of Cannæ. Annibal when in Spain, married a woman of Castulo. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of him as a commander, that Scipio who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus the Epirot, and places himself the next to these in merit and abilities. *C. Nep. in vitâ.—Liv.* 21, 22. &c.—*Plut. in Flamin.* &c.—*Justin* 32, c. 4.—*Sil. Ital.* 1, &c.—*Appian.*—*Florus* 2 & 3.—*Polyb.*—*Diod.*—*Juv.* 10, v. 159. &c.—*Val. Max.*—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4, *Epod.* 16.

Annibal, son of the great Annibal, was sent by Himilco to Lilybæum, which was besieged by the Romans, to keep the Sicilians in their duty. *Polyb.* 1.

Annibal of Rhodes, a Carthaginian general, son of Asdrubal. He died the 2d year of the Sicilian war, 93 olymp. Above 160 years elapsed between his death and the birth of the great Annibal. *Justin* 19, c. 2.—*Xenoph. Hist. Grac.*

Annibal, son of Giscon, and grandson of Amilcar, was sent by the Carthaginians to the assistance of Ægesta, a town of Sicily. He was overpowered by Hermocrates, an exiled Syracusan. *Justin* 22 & 23.

Annibal, a Carthaginian surnamed Senior. He was conquered by the consul, C. Sulpit. Paterculus in Sardinia, and hung on a cross by his countrymen for his ill success.

Anniceris, an excellent charioteer of Cyrene, who exhibited his skill in driving a chariot before Plato and the Academy. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 27.——A disciple of Aristippus, who freed Plato from captivity, and was founder of a sect at Cyrene. *Diog. in Plat. & Aristip.*

Annius Scapula, a Roman of great dignity, put to death for conspiring against Caesus. *Hirt. Alex.* 55.

Annon & Hanno, a Carthaginian general conquered in Spain by Scipio, and sent to Rome. He was son of Bomilcar whom Annibal sent privately over to the Rhone to conquer the Gauls. *Liv.* 21, c. 27.

Annon, a Carthaginian who taught birds to sing "Annon is a god," after which he restored them to their native liberty, but the birds lost with their slavery what they had been taught. *Ælian V. H. ult. lib.* c. 30.——A Carthaginian who wrote in the Punic language the account of a voyage he had made round Africa. This book was translated into Greek, and is still extant.——Another banished from Carthage for taming a lion for his own amusement, which was interpreted as if he wished to aspire to sovereign power. *Plin.* 8, c. 16.—This name has been common to many Carthaginians who have signalized themselves among their countrymen during the Punic wars against Rome, and in their wars against the Sicilians. *Liv.* 26, 27, &c.

Anopæa, a mountain and road near the river Asopus near Locris. *Herodot.* 7, v. 216.

Anser, a Roman poet whom Ovid *Trist.* 2, el. 1, v. 425, calls bold and impertinent.

Ansibarii, a people of Germany. *Tacit. An.* 13, c. 55.

Antæas, a king of Scythia, who said that the neighing of a horse, was far preferable to the music of Ismenias, a famous musician who had been taken captive. *Plut.*

Antæa, the wife of Proteus. *Homer. Il.*——A godness worshipped by the inhabitants of Antium.

Antæus, a giant of Libya, son of Terra and Neptune. He was so strong in wrestling, that he boasted that he would erect a temple

ple to his father with the skulls of his conquered antagonists. Hercules attacked him, and as he always received new strength from his mother as often as he touched the ground, the hero lifted him up in the air and squeezed him to death in his arms. *Lucan.* 4, v. 598.—*Stat.* 6. *Theb.* v. 893.—*Juv.* 3, v. 88.——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 13, ep. 44.

Antagoras, a man of Cos. *Paus.* 3, c. 5.——A Rhodian poet much admired by Antigonus, *Id.* 1, c. 2. One day as he was cooking some fish, the king asked him whether Homer ever dressed any meals when he was recording the actions of Agamemnon, and do you think, replied the poet, that he ὁ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτιτραφαται και πεζα μεμηλε ever enquired whether any individual dressed fish in his army. *Plut. Sept. & Apoph.*

Antalcides of Sparta, son of Leon, was sent into Persia, where he made a peace with Artaxerxes, very disadvantageous to his country. *Paus.* 9, c. 1. &c.—*Diod.* 14. *Plut. in Artax.*

Antander, a general of Messenia, against the Spartans. *Paus.* 4, c. 7.——A brother of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily. *Justin* 22, c. 7.

Antandros, a city of Troas, inhabited by the Leleges. It has been called Edonis, Cimmeris, Assos, and Apollonia. There is a hill in its neighbourhood called Alexandria, where Paris sat, as some suppose, when the three rival goddesses appeared before him when contending for the prize of beauty. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 6.—*Mela* 1. c. 18.

Antebrogius, an ambassador to Cæsar from the Rhemi, a nation of Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 2, c. 3.

Antelius Publius was appointed over Syria by Nero. He was accused of sedition and conspiracy, and drank poison, which operating slowly, obliged him to open his veins. *Tacit. an.* 13, &c.

Antemnæ, a city of the Sabines between Rome and the Anio. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.—*Dionys. Hal.*

Antenor, a Trojan prince related to Priam. It is said that during the Trojan war he always kept a secret correspondence with the Greeks, and chiefly with Menelaus and Ulysses. In the council of Priam, Homer introduces him as advising the Trojans to restore Helen and conclude the war. He advised Ulysses to carry away the Trojan Palladium, and encouraged the Greeks to fabricate the wooden horse, which at his persuasion was brought into the city of Troy by a breach made in the walls. Æneas has been accused of being a partner of his guilt, and the night that Troy was taken, they had a number of Greeks stationed at the doors of their houses to protect them from harm. After the destruction of his country, Antenor migrated to Italy near the Adriatic, where he built the town of Padua. His children were concerned in the Trojan war, and displayed much valor against the Greeks. Their names were Polybius, Acamas, Agenor, and according to others, Polydamas & Helicaon. *Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 242.—*Tacit.* 16, c. 21.—*Homer Il.* 3, 7, 8, 11.—*Ovid Met.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phryg.* 6.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.

Antenor, a statuary. *Paus.* 1.

Anteros, (αντι ερως, against love) a son of Mars & Venus. He was not, as the derivation of his name implies, a deity that presided over an opposition to love, but he was the god of mutual love and of mutual tenderness. Venus had complained to Themis that her son Cupid always continued a child, and was told that if he had another brother, he would grow up in a short space of time. As soon as Anteros was born, Cupid felt his strength increase, and his wings enlarge, but if ever his brother was at a distance from him, he found himself reduced to his antient shape. From this circumstance it is seen, that return of passion gives vigor to love. He had a temple at Athens raised to his honor when Meles had experienced the coldness and disdain of Timagoras whom he passionately esteemed, and for whom he had killed himself. *Vid. Meles.* Cupid & Anteros are often represented striving to seize a palm-tree from one another, to teach us that true love always endeavours to overcome by kindness and gratitude. They were always painted in the Greek academies to inform the scholars that it is their immediate duty to be grateful to their teachers, and to reward their troubles with love and reverence. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Paus.* 1, c. 30. l. 6, c. 23.

Anthea, a town of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 18.—Of Messenia. *Id.* 4, c. 31.—Of Troezene. *Id.* 2, c. 30.

Antheas, a son of Eumelus killed in attempting to sow corn from the chariot of Triptolemus drawn by dragons. *Paus.* 7, c. 18.

Anthedon, a city of Bœotia which receives its name from the flowery plains that surround it, or Anthedon, a certain nymph. *Paus.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 22.——It was formerly inhabited by Thracians. *Homer Il.* 2.—*Ovid Met.* 13, v. 905.——A port of Peloponnesus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Anthela, a town near the Asopus. Ce-

Ambrosius Lobsan, Ambrosius Lobsan, Ambrosius Lobsan, Ambrosius Lobsan,

——A woman who had Periphetes by Vulcan. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Diocles who married Machaon, the son of Æsculapius, by whom she had Nicomachus and Gorgasus. *Paus.* 4, c. 30.

Anticlĕs, an Athenian archon. 103 *Olymp.*——A man who conspired against Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——An Athenian victor at Olympia. 110 *Olymp.*

Anticlĭdes, a Greek historian whose works are now lost. They are often quoted by *Athenæus. & Plut. in Alex.*

Anticiăgus, a mountain of Lycia, opposite mount Cragus *Strab.* 4.

Anticiăres, a Spartan, who stabbed Epaminondas, the Theban general, at the battle of Mantinea. *Plut. in Ages.*

Anticyra, two towns of Greece, the one in Phocis and the other near mount Oeta. They were both famous for the ellebore which they produced. This plant was of infinite service to cure diseases, and particularly insanity; hence the proverb *navigat Anticyram.* The Anticyra of Phocis was anciently called Cyparissa. It had a temple of Neptune, who was represented holding a trident in one hand and resting the other on his side, with one of his feet on a dolphin. There were three islands of the name *Paus.* 10, c. 36.—*Horat.* 2 *Sat.* 3, v. 166. *De art Poet.* v. 300.—*Persius.* 4, v. 16.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 3, v. 53.——A mistress of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demetr.*

Antidŏtus, an excellent painter, pupil to Euphranon. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Antimăsius, a warlike soldier of king Philip at the siege of Perinthus.

Antigĕnes, one of Alexander's generals publicly rewarded for his valor. *Curt.* 5, c. 14.

Antigenĭdas, a famous musician of Thebes, disciple to Philoxenus. He taught his pupil Timotheus to despise the judgment of the populace. *Cic. in Brut.*

Antigŏna, daughter of Berenice, was wife to king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Antigŏne, a daughter of Oedipus, king of Thebes, by his mother Iocasta. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the positive orders of Creon, who when he heard of it, ordered her to be buried alive. She however killed herself before the sentence was executed, and Hæmon, the king's son, who was passionately fond of her, and had not been able to obtain her pardon, killed himself on her grave. The death of Antigone is the subject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles. The Athenians were so pleased with it at the first representation, that they presented the author with the government of Samos. This tragedy was represented 32 times at Athens without interruption. *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67, 72. 243, 254.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 3.—*Philostrat.* 2, c. 29.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.——A daughter of Euryion, king of Phthia in Thessaly. *Apollod.*—A daughter of Laomedon. She was the sister of Priam, and was changed into a stork for comparing herself to Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 93.

Antigŏnia, an inland town of Epirus. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.——One of Macedonia, founded by Antigonus, son of Gonatas. *Id.* 4, c. 10——One in Syria on the borders of the Orontes. *Strab.* 16.——Another in Bithynia, called also Nicæa. *Id.* 12.——Another in Arcadia, anciently called Mantinea. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.——One of Troas in Asia minor. *Strab.* 13.

Antigŏnus, one of Alexander's generals, universally supposed to be the illegitimate son of Philip, Alexander's father. In the division of the provinces after the king's death he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He united with Antipater and Ptolemy to destroy Perdiccas and Eumenes, and after the death of Perdiccas he made continual war against Eumenes, whom after three years of various fortune he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved. He afterwards declared war against Cassander, whom he conquered, and had several engagements by his generals with Lysimachus. He obliged Seleucus to retire from Syria and fly for refuge and safety to Egypt. Ptolemy, who had established himself in Egypt, promised to defend Seleucus, and from that time all friendship ceased between Ptolemy and Antigonus, and a new war was begun, in which Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, conquered the fleet of Ptolemy near the island of Cyprus, and took 16,000 men prisoners, and sunk 200 ships. After this famous naval battle, which happened 16 years after Alexander's death, *Olymp.* 118. Antigonus and his son assumed the title of kings, and their example was followed by all the rest of Alexander's generals. The power of Antigonus was now become so formidable that Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, combined together to destroy him, yet Antigonus despised them, and said, that he would disperse them as birds. He attempted to enter Egypt in vain, and gained many victories over them, but at last he received so many wounds in a battle that he could not survive them, and died in the 80th year of his age, A. U. C. 453. During his life he was master of all Asia Minor as far as Syria, but after his death his

his son Demetrius lost Asia, and established himself in Macedonia, after the death of Cassander, and some time after attempted to recover his former possessions, but died in captivity in the court of his son-in-law, Seleucus. Antigonus was concerned in the different intrigues of the Greeks. He made a treaty of alliance with the Ætolians and was highly respected by the Athenians, to whom he shewed himself very liberal and indulgent. Antigonus discharged some of his officers because they spent their time in taverns, and he gave their commissions to common soldiers who performed their duty with punctuality. A certain poet called him divine, but the king despised his flattery, and bade him go and enquire of his servants whether he was really what he supposed him. *Strab.* 13.—*Diod.* 17, *&c.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 6, *&c.*—*Justin.* 13, 14, & 15.—*C. Nep. in Eumen.*—*Plut. in Demetr. Eumen. & Arat.*

Antigonus, surnamed Gonatas, was son of Demetrius and grandson to Antigonus. He was king of Macedonia, A. M. 3778. He restored the Armenians to liberty, conquered the Gauls, and at last was expelled by Pyrrhus, who seized his kingdom. After the death of Pyrrhus he recovered Macedonia, and died after a reign of 36 years, leaving his son Demetrius to succeed. *Justin* 21 & 25.—*Polyb.*—*Plut. in Demetr.*

Antigonus was guardian to his nephew, Philip, the son of Demetrius. He married the widow of Demetrius and usurped the kingdom. He was called Doson, from his promising much and giving nothing. He conquered Cleomenes king of Sparta, and obliged him to retire into Egypt because he favoured the Ætolians against the Greeks. He died A. U. C. 533, after a reign of 12 years, leaving his crown to the lawful possessor, Philip. This Philip distinguished himself by his cruelties and the war he made against the Romans. He killed his own son Demetrius upon the false accusation of Perseus who succeeded him as being his son. This is the Perseus whom Paulus Æmylius conquered. *Justin* 28 & 29.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Cleom.*

Antigonus, a son of Aristobulus 2d, king of Judæa. He obtained an army from the king of Parthia, by promising him 1000 talents and 500 women, and with these foreign troops he attacked his country, and cut the ears of Hyrcanus to make him unfit for the priesthood. Herod. with the aid of the Romans, took him prisoner, and he was put to death by Antony, A. U. C. 717. *Joseph.* 14.—*Dion. & Plut. in Anton.*

Antigonus Carystius, an historian in the age of Philadelphus. He wrote the lives of some of the ancient philosophers. *Diog. Athen.*

Antileo, a tyrant of Chalcis. After his death, oligarchy prevailed in that city. *Aristot.* 5, *Polit.*

Antilibanus, a mountain of Syria opposite mount Libanus. The Orontes flows near it. *Strab.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 20.

Antilochus, a king of Messenia.—The eldest son of Nestor by Eurydice. He went to the Trojan war with his father, and was killed by Memnon the son of Aurora. *Homer. Od.* 4.——Ovid *Heroid* says he was killed by Hector.—A poet who wrote a panegyric upon Lysander, and received a hat filled with silver. *Plut. in Lys.*——An historian commended by *Dionys. Hal.*

Antimachus, a lascivious person.—An historian.—A Greek poet of Ionia in the age of Socrates. He wrote a treatise on the age and genealogy of Homer and proved him to be a native of Colophon. He repeated one of his compositions before a large audience, but his diction was so obscure and unintelligible, that all retired except Plato; upon which he said, *Legam nihilominus, Plato enim mihi est unus instar omnium.* He was reckoned the next to Homer in excellence, and the emperor Adrian was so fond of his poetry that he preferred him to Homer. He wrote a poem upon the Theban war, and before he had brought his heroes to the city of Thebes, he had filled 24 volumes. He was surnamed Clarius from Claros, a mountain near Colophon, where he was born. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.—*Plut. in Lysand. & Timol.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 34. v. 45.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Another poet of the same name surnamed Pseccas because he praised himself.—A Trojan, whom Paris bribed to oppose the restoring of Helen to Menelaus and Ulysses, who had come as ambassadors to recover her. His sons, Hippolochus and Pisander were killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11 & 12.——A son of Hercules by a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Antimenes, a son of Deiphon. *Paus.* 2, c. 28.

Antinoeia, annual sacrifices and quinquennial games in honor of Antinous. They were instituted by the emperor Adrian at Mantinea, where Antinous was worshipped as a divinity.

Antinopolis, a town of Egypt, built in honor of Antinous.

Antinous, a youth of Bithynia, of whom the emperor Adrian was so extremely fond, that at his death he erected a temple to him and supposed him to be changed into a constellation.

Antinous, a native of Ithaca, son of Eupeithes,

Eupeithes. He was one of Penelope's suitors. He was brutal and cruel in his manners; he advised his companions to destroy Telemachus, whose advice comforted his mother Penelope. When Ulysses returned home he came to the palace in a beggar's dress and begged for bread, which Antinous refused, and even struck him. After Ulysses had discovered himself to Telemachus and Eumæus, he attacked the suitors who were ignorant who he was, and killed Antinous among the first. *Homer. Od.* 1, 16, 17 & 22.—*Propert.* 2. el. 5.

Antiochia, the name of a Syrian province. *Mela* 1, c. 14.

Antiochia, a city of Syria, once the 3d city of the world for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicanor. It is situate partly on a hill and partly in a plain, and has the river Orontes in its neighbourhood, with a celebrated grove called Daphne; whence, for the sake of distinction it has been called Antiochia near Daphne. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Antiochia, called also Nisibis, is a city of Mesopotamia, built by Seleucus, son of Antiochus.—The capital of Pisidia, 92 miles at the east of Ephesus.—A city on mount Cragus.—Another near the river Tragus, 25 leagues from Seleucia, on the west.—Another in Margiana called Alexandria & Seleucia.—Another near mount Taurus on the confines of Syria.—Another of Caria, on the river Meander.

Antiochis, the name of the mother of Antiochus the son of Seleucus.—A tribe of Athens.

Antiochus, firnamed Soter, was son of Seleucus and king of Syria and Asia. He made a treaty of alliance with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. He fell into a lingering disease which none of his father's physicians could cure for some time, till it was discovered that his pulse was more irregular than usual when Stratonice his stepmother entered his room, and that love for her was the cause of his illness. This was told to the father, who willingly gave Stratonice to his son, that his immoderate love might not cause his death. He reigned 19 years, and lived about the 125 Olymp. *Justin* 17, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Appian.*

Antiochus 2d, firnamed Theos (God) by the Milesians, because he put to death their tyrant Timarchus, was son and successor of Antiochus Soter. He put an end to the war which had been begun with Ptolemy, and to strengthen the peace he married Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy. This so offended his former wife Laodice, by whom he had two sons, that she poisoned him and suborned Artemon who perfectly resembled him, to represent him as king. Artemon, subservient to her will, pretended to be indisposed, and, as king, called all the ministers and recommended to them Seleucus, firnamed Callinicus, son of Laodice, as his successor. After this ridiculous imposture, it was made public that the king had died a natural death, and Laodice placed her son on the throne and dispatched Berenice and her son, 247 years before the Christian era. *Appian.*

Antiochus 3d, firnamed the Great, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus, was king of Syria and Asia, and reigned 37 years. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator at Raphia, after which he made war against Persia and took Sardes. After the death of Philopator, he endeavoured to crush his infant son Euphranes, but his guardians solicited the aid of the Romans, and Antiochus was compelled to resign his pretensions. He conquered the greatest part of Greece, of which some cities implored the aid of Rome, and Annibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war against Rome. He was glad to find himself so well supported by the abilities of such a general; but his measures were dilatory, and not agreeable to the advice of Annibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond mount Taurus, and pay a yearl fine of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants that they killed him with his followers after a reign of 29 years, A. M. 3867, 187 years before the Christian era. He had 3 sons, Seleucus Philopator, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Demetrius. The first succeeded, and the two others were kept as hostages by the Romans. *Justin* 31 & 32.—*Strab.* 16.—*Liv.* 34, c. 59.—*Flor.* 2, c. 1.—*Appian. bell. Syr.*

Antiochus Epiphanes or Illustrious, was king of Syria, after the death of his brother Seleucus. He reigned 12 years. He destroyed Jerusalem, and was so cruel to the Jews, that they called him *Epimanes* or Furious, and not *Epiphanes*. He attempted to plunder Persepolis without effect. He was of a voracious appetite, and fond of childish diversions. He used for his pleasure to empty bags of money in the streets, to see the people's eagerness to gather it; he bathed in the public baths with the populace, and was fond of perfuming himself to excess. He invited all the Greeks he could at Antioch, and waited upon them as a servant, and danced with such indecency among the stage players, that

that even the most dissipate and shameless blushed at the sight. *Polybius. Justin* 34, c. 3.

Antiochus 5th, surnamed Eupator, succeeded his father Epiphanes on the throne of Syria. He made a peace with the Jews, and in the second year of his reign was assassinated by his uncle Demetrius, who said that the crown was lawfully his own, and that it had been seized from his father. *Justin* 34.—*Joseph.* 12.

Antiochus 6th, king of Syria, was surnamed *Entheus*, or noble. His father Alexander Bala, entrusted him to the care of Malcus, an Arabian, and he received the crown from Tryphon, in opposition to his brother Demetrius, whom the people hated. Before he had been a year on the throne, Tryphon murdered him and reigned in his place for three years. *Joseph.* 13.

Antiochus, 7th, called Sidetes, reigned 11 years, and was the 15th king of Syria. In the beginning of his reign he was afraid of Tryphon, and conceled himself, but he soon obtained the means of destroying him. He was killed in a war he had undertaken against the Parthians. *Justin* 36, c. 1.—*Appian bell. Syr.*

Antiochus 8th, surnamed Grypus, from his aquiline nose, was son of Demetrius Nicator by Cleopatra. His brother Seleucus was destroyed by Cleopatra, and he himself would have shared the same fate, had not he discovered his mother's artifice, and compelled her to drink the poison which was prepared for himself. He killed Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had set to oppose him on the throne of Syria. He reigned 29 years, and was assassinated. *Justin* 39. &c—*Joseph. Appian.*

Antiochus 9th, surnamed Cyzenicus, from the city of Cyzicus, where he received his education, was son of Antiochus Sidetes, by Cleopatra. He disputed the kingdom with his brother Grypus, and was overcome. Seleucus his brother's son took him prisoner, and he died, A. M. 3959. *Appian. Joseph.*

Antiochus 10th, was ironically surnamed Pius, because he married Selena, the wife of his father and of his uncle. He was the son of Antiochus 9th, and he expelled Seleucus the son of Grypus from Syria, and was killed in a battle he fought against the Parthians, in the cause of the Galatians. *Joseph. Appian.*

Antiochus 11th, was son of Grypus, and brother of Seleucus, to whom he succeeded. He was killed by Antiochus Pius, with his troops.

Antiochus 12th, surnamed Dionysius, was the youngest son of Grypus. He wished to be proclaimed king of Damascus in his brother Philip's absence. He was killed in a battle against the Arabians. *Joseph.*

Antiochus 13th, son of Antiochus 9th, was restored to his father's kingdom by Lucullus, after the expulsion of the usurper Tigranes. Pompey deposed him, and observed, that he who hid himself while an usurper sat upon his throne ought not to be a king. From that time Syria became a Roman province, and the race of Antiochus was extinguished. He was surnamed Asiaticus. *Justin* 40.

Antiochus, a philosopher of Ascalon, famous for his writings, and the respect with which he was treated by his pupil Lucullus. He was also preceptor to Cicero and Brutus. *Plut. in Lucull.*——An historian of Syracuse, son of Xenophanes. He wrote an history of Sicily, in 9 books, in which he began at the age of king Cocalus. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 12.——A rich king tributary to the Romans in the age of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 81.——A sophist who refused to take upon himself the government of a state, on account of the vehemence of his passions.——A king conquered by Antony, &c. *Cæs.* 3. *bell. civ.* 4.——A king of Messenia. *Paus.* 4.——A commander of the Athenian fleet, under Alcibiades. He was conquered by Lysander. *Xenoph. Hist. Grac.*——A writer of Alexandria who wrote a treatise on Comic poets. *Athen.*——A sceptic of Laodicea. *Diog. in Pyrrh.*——A learned sophist. *Philostra.*——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. at Attic.* 13, ep 33.——A hair-dresser mentioned by *Martial*, 11 ep 85.——A son of Hercules by Medea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Antiope, daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes, by Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter, who to deceive her changed himself into a Satyr. She became pregnant, and to avoid the resentment of her father, she fled to mount Cytheron, where she brought forth two twins, Amphion and Zethus. She exposed them to prevent discovery, but they were preserved.—After this she fled to Epopeus, king of Sicyon, who married her. Some say that Epopeus carried her away, for which action Nycteus made war against him, and at his death left his crown to his brother Lycus, entreating him to continue the war and punish the ravisher of his daughter. Lycus obeyed his injunctions, killed Epopeus, and recovered Antiope, whom he loved and married though his niece. His first wife Dirce, was jealous of his new connection: she prevailed upon her husband, and Antiope was delivered into her hands and confined in a prison, where she was daily tormented. Antiope, after

after many years of imprisonment, obtained means to escape, and went after her sons, who undertook to avenge her wrongs upon Lycus and his wife Dirce. They took Thebes, put the king to death, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her till she died. Bacchus changed her into a fountain, and deprived Antiope of the use of her senses. In this forlorn situation she wandered all over Greece, and at last found relief from Phocus, son of Ornytion, who cured her of her disorder and married her. Hyginus, *fab.* 7, says that Antiope was divorced by Lycus, because she had been ravished by Epopeus, whom he calls Epaphus, and that after her repudiation, she became pregnant by Jupiter. Mean while Lycus married Dirce, who suspected that her husband still kept the company of Antiope, upon which she imprisoned her. Antiope however escaped from her confinement, and brought forth on mount Cytheron. Some authors have called her daughter of Asopus, because she was born on the banks of that river. *Pauf.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 17.—*Ovid.* 6 *Met.* v. 110. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Homer Od.* 11, v. 259.—*Hygin.* fab. 7, 8 & 155.

Antiope, daughter of Thespius or Thescius, had Alopius by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Antiope, a daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons. She was taken prisoner by Hercules, and given in marriage to Theseus. She is also called Hippolyte. *Vid.* Hippolyte.

Antiope, a daughter of Æolus, mother of Bœotus and Hellen by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——A daughter of Pilon, who married Eurytus. *Id.* fab. 14.

Antiorus, a son of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lycurg.*

Antipater, son of Iolaus, was soldier under king Philip, and raised to the rank of a general under Alexander the Great. When Alexander went to invade Asia, he left Antipater supreme governor of Macedonia, and of all Greece. Antipater exerted himself in the cause of his king: he made war against Sparta, and was soon after called into Persia with a reinforcement by Alexander. He has been suspected of giving poison to Alexander, to raise himself to power.—After Alexander's death, his generals divided the empire among themselves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater. The wars which Greece, and chiefly Athens, had meditated during Alexander's life, now burst forth with uncommon fury as soon as the news of his death was received. The Athenians levied an army of 30,000 men, and equipped 200 ships against Antipater, who was master of Macedonia. Their expedition was attended with much success, Antipater was routed in Thessaly, and even besieged in the town of Lamia. But when Leosthenes the Athenian general was mortally wounded under the walls of Lamia, the fortune of the war was changed, Antipater forced the enemy to raise the siege, and soon after received a reinforcement from Craterus from Asia, with which he conquered the Athenian forces at Cranon, a town of Thessaly. After this defeat Antipater and Craterus marched into Bœotia, and conquered the Ætolians, and granted peace to the Athenians, on the conditions which Leosthenes had proposed to Antipater when besieged in Lamia, i. e. that he should be absolute master over them. Besides this he demanded from their ambassadors Demades, Phocion, and Xenocrates, that they should deliver into his hands the orators Demosthenes and Hyperides, whose eloquence had inflamed the minds of their countrymen, and had been the primary causes of the war. The conditions were accepted. a Macedonian garrison was stationed in Athens, but the inhabitants still were permitted the free use of their laws and privileges. He and Craterus were the first who made hostile preparations against Perdiccas, and during that time Polyperchon was appointed over Macedonia. Polyperchon defeated the Ætolians, who had made an invasion upon Macedonia. Antipater gave assistance to Eumenes, in Asia, against Antigonus, according to Justin 14, c. 2. At his death, A. U. C. 438, Antipater appointed Polyperchon master of all his possessions, and as he was the oldest of all the generals and successors of Alexander, he recommended that he might be the supreme ruler in their councils, that every thing might be done according to his judgment. As for his son Cassander, he left him in a subordinate station under Polyperchon. But Cassander was of too aspiring a disposition tamely to obey his father's injunctions. He recovered Macedonia, and made himself absolute. *Curt.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10.—*Justin* 11, 12, 13, &c.—*Diod.* 17, 18, &c.—*C. Nep. in Phoc. & Eumen.*—*Plut. in Eumen. Alexand. &c.*

Antipater, son of Cassander, was king of Macedonia, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. He killed his mother because she wished his brother Alexander to succeed to the throne. Alexander to revenge the death of his mother, solicited the assistance of Demetrius, but peace was re-established between the two brothers by the advice of Lysimachus, and soon after Demetrius killed

led Antipater, and made himself king of Macedonia. *Justin* 16, c. 1.

Antipater, son of Cassander, was the 3rd king of Macedonia. He reigned only 45 days.—A king of Cilicia.——A powerful prince, father to Herod. He was appointed governor of Judæa, by Cæsar, whom he had assisted in the Alexandrine war. *Joseph.*——An Athenian archon. *Olymp.* 97.——One of Alexander's soldiers who conspired against his life with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——A celebrated sophist of Hierapolis, preceptor to the children of the emperor Severus.

Antipater, a poet of Sidon, who could compose a number of verses extempore, upon any subject. He ranked Sappho among the muses in one of his epigrams. He had a fever every year on the day of his birth, of which he died. *Plin.* 7, c. 51. —*Val. Max.* 1, c. 10.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3. *de Offic.* 3. *de Quæst. Acad.* 4.——A philosopher of Phœnicia, preceptor to Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.*——A Stoic philosopher, disciple to Diogenes of Babylon. *Cic.* 3, *de Offic.* c. 12.

Antipatria, a city of Daretis. *Polyb.* 5, c. 108.——Of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

Antipatridas, a governor of Telmessus. *Polyæn.* 5.

Antipatris, a city of Palestine.

Antiphanes, an ingenious statuary of Argos. *Paus.* 5. c. 17.——A Comic poet of Rhodes, or rather of Smyrna. *Athen.*

Antiphates, a king of the Lestrygones, descended from Lamus, who founded Formiæ. Ulysses returning from Troy came upon his coasts, and sent three men to examine the country. Antiphates devoured one of them, and pursued the others, and sunk the fleet of Ulysses with stones, except the ship in which Ulysses was. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 232.——A son of Sarpedon. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 696.——The grandfather of Amphiaraus. *Homer. Od.*——A man killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

Antiphili Portus, a harbour on the African side of the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Antiphilus, an Athenian who succeeded Leosthenes at the siege of Lamia against Antipater. *Diod.* 18.

Antiphilus, a noble painter who represented a youth leaning over a fire and blowing it, from which the whole house seemed to be illuminated. He was an Egyptian by birth: he imitated Apelles, and was disciple to Ctesidemus. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Antiphon, a poet.—An orator who promised Philip, king of Macedonia, that he would set on fire the citadel of Athens, for which he was put to death at the instigation of Demosthenes. *Cic. de Div.* 2. *Plut. in Alcib. & Demosth.*——A poet who wrote on agriculture. *Athen.*——An author who wrote a treatise on peacocks.——A rich man introduced by Xenophon as disputing with Socrates.—An Athenian who interpreted dreams. He wrote an history on his art. *Cic. de Div.* 1. & 2.——A foolish rhetorician.—A poet of Attica who wrote tragedies, epic poems, and orations. Dionysius put him to death because he refused to praise his compositions. Being once asked by the tyrant, what brass was the best? he answered that with which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton are made. *Plut.—Aristot.*

Antiphonus, a son of Priam, who went with his father to the tent of Achilles to redeem Hector. *Homer. Il.* 24.

Antiphus, a son of Priam, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.—A son of Thessalus, grandson to Hercules. He went to the Trojan war in 30 ships. *Homer. Il.*——An intimate friend of Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 17.

Antiphus, brother of Ctimenus, was son of Ganyctor the Naupactian. These two brothers murdered the poet Hesiod on the false suspicion that he had offered violence to their sister. They threw his body into the sea. The poet's dog discovered them, and they were seized and convicted of the murder. *Plut. de Solert. Anim.*

Antipœnus, a noble Theban, whose daughters sacrificed themselves for the public safety. *Vid.* Androclea.

Antipolis, a city of Gaul, built by the people of Marseilles. *Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 15.

Antissa, a city at the North of Lesbos. —An island near it. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 287. —*Plin.* 2, c. 89.

Antisthenes, a philosopher, born of an Athenian father, and of a Phrygian mother, A. U. C. 350. He taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils the famous Diogenes, but when he had heard Socrates he shut up his school and told his pupils "Go seek for yourselves a master, I have now found one." He went every day 40 stadia to hear the lessons of Socrates. He was the head of the sect of the Cynic philosophers. One of his pupils asked him, what philosophy had taught him? "To live with myself," said he. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 35.—*Diog.* 6.—*Plut. in Lyc.*——A disciple of Heraclitus. —An historian of Rhodes. *Diog.*

Antistius Labeo, an excellent lawyer at Rome, who defended the liberties of his country against Augustus, for which he is taxed of madness by Horat. 1 *Sat.* 3, v. 82.—*Sueton in Aug.* 54.

ANTISTIUS PETRO of Gabii, was the author of a celebrated treaty between Rome and his country, in the age of Tarquin the proud. *Dionys. Hal.* 4.

C. ANTISTIUS REGINUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6 & 7.

ANTISTIUS, a soldier of Pompey's army, so confident of his valor, that he challenged all the adherents of Cæsar. *Hirt.* 25, *Hisp. bell.*

ANTITHEUS, an Athenian archon, 166 olymp. *Praef.* 7, c. 17.

ANTIUM, a maritime town of Italy, built by Ascanius, or according to others, by a son of Ulysses and Circe, upon a promontory 32 miles from Ostium. It was the capital of the Volsci, who made war against the Romans for above 200 years. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of their ships to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which from thence was called *Rostrum*. This town was dedicated to the goddess of Fortune, whose statues, when consulted, gave oracles by a nodding of the head, or other different signs. Nero was born there. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 35.

ANTONINES, the last king of Corinth. After his death magistrates with regal authority were annually chosen.

ANTONIA LEX was enacted by M. Antony, the consul, A. U. C. 709. It abrogated the lex Atia, and renewed the lex Cornelia, by taking away from the people the privilege of chusing priests, and restoring it to the college of priests, to which it originally belonged. *Dio.* 44.——Another by the same A. U. C. 703. It ordained that a new decury of judges should be added to the two former, and that they should be chosen from the Centurions. *Cic. in Philip.* 1 & 5.——Another by the same. It allowed an appeal to the people, to those who were condemned *de majestate*, or of perfidious measures against the state. Another by the same, during his triumvirate. It made it a capital offence to propose ever after, the election of a dictator, and for any person to accept of the office. *Appian de bell. civ.* 3.

ANTONIA, a daughter of M. Antony, by Octavia. She married Domitius Ænobarbus, and was mother of Nero, and two daughters.—A sister of Germanicus.—A daughter of Claudius and Ælia Petina. She was of the family of the Tubero's, and was repudiated for her levity. *Sueton in Oct.* 1.—*Tacit. Ann.* 11.

ANTONIA, the wife of Drusus, and the mother of Germanicus, commended for her conjugal affection by *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.

ANTONIA, a castle of Jerusalem, which received its name in honor of M. Antony.

ANTONII, a patrician and plebeian family, which derived their origin from Antones, a son of Hercules, as *Plut. in Anton.* informs us.

ANTONINUS, surnamed PIUS, was born A. D. 86, and adopted by the emperor Adrian, to whom he succeeded A. D. 138. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues that can form a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. He re-built whatever cities had been destroyed by wars in former reigns. He built a wall in Britain to defend it against the incursions of the barbarians. He waged no wars during his reign, but only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field, and he often repeated this saying of Scipio, *Malle se unum civem servare quam mille hostes occidere.* He died in the 75th year of his age, after a reign of 23 years. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the philosopher. This prince was as virtuous as his father. He raised to the imperial dignity his brother L. Verus, whose voluptuousness and dissipation were as conspicuous as the moderation of the philosopher. During their reign the Quadi, Parthians, and Marcomanni were defeated. Antoninus wrote a book in Greek, intitled τα καθ' ἑαυτον, concerning himself. After the war with the Quadi had been finished, Verus died of an apoplexy, and Antoninus survived him only eight years, and died in his 61st year, after a reign of 19 years and ten days. *Dio. Cassius.*

ANTONINUS BASSIANUS CARACALLA, was son of the emperor Septimus Severus. Oppian dedicated his poems to him. He was celebrated for his cruelties. He killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms. He attempted to destroy the writings of Aristotle, observing that Aristotle was one of those who sent poison to Alexander. He married his mother and publicly lived with her, which gave occasion to the people of Alexandria to say that he was an Œdipus and his wife a Jocasta. This joke was fatal to them, and the emperor to punish their ill language, slaughtered many thousands in Alexandria. He was assassinated for his cruelties, in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 220, and his body was sent to his wife Julia, who stabbed herself at the sight.

ANTONIOPOLIS, a city of Mesopotamia. *Marcell* 8.

M. ANTONIUS GNIPHO, a poet of Gaul who taught rhetoric at Rome, in the house of J. Cæsar. Cicero and other illustrious men frequented his school. He never asked any

[illegible]

[illegible] grandfather to [illegible] same name. He was [illegible] in the civil wars of Marius. His [illegible] was [illegible] in the Forum. *Val. Max.* [illegible]

[illegible] Marcus, the eldest son to [illegible] of the same name. By means of [illegible] he obtained from the senate the office of purchasing the corn on [illegible] coasts of the Mediterranean with unlimited power. This gave him [illegible] opportunities of plundering the provinces and enriching himself. He died in [illegible] *Sallust. Jug.*

Antonius Caius, a son of the orator of that name. He obtained a troop of horse from Sylla, and plundered Achaia. He was arraigned before the pretor M. Lucullus, and banished from the senate by the censors, for pillaging the allies, and refusing to appear when summoned before justice.

Antōnius Caius, son of Antonius Caius, was consul with Cicero, and went to destroy the conspiracy of Catiline in Gaul. He went to Macedonia, as his province, and fought with ill success against the Dardani. He was accused at his return and banished.

M. Antōnius, the triumvir was grandson to the orator M. Antonius, and son of Antonius, surnamed Cretensis, from his wars in Crete. He was augur and tribune of the people, in which he distinguished himself by his ambitious views. He always entertained a secret resentment against Cicero. This arose because Cicero had put to death Corn. Lentulus, for his being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. This Lentulus had married Antonius's mother after his father's death. When the senate was torn by the factions of Pompey's and Cæsar's adherents, Antony proposed that both should lay aside the command of their armies in the provinces, but as this proposition met not with success, he privately retired from Rome to the camp of Cæsar, and advised him to march his army to Rome. When Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house, his friend Antony spoke an oration over his body, and to ingratiate himself and his party with the populace, he reminded them of the liberal treatment they had received from Cæsar. He besieged Mutina, which had been allotted to D. Brutus, for which the senate judged him an enemy to the republic, at the remonstration of Cicero. He was conquered by consuls Hirtius and Pansa and by young Cæsar, who soon after joined his interest with that of Antony, and formed the celebrated triumvirate, which was established with such cruel proscriptions that Antony did not even spare his own uncle that he might strike off the head of his enemy Cicero. The triumvirate divided the Roman empire among themselves, Lepidus was over all Italy, Augustus the west, and Antony retired into the east, where he enlarged his dominions by different conquests. Antony had married Fulvia, whom he repudiated to marry Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and by this connection to strengthen the triumvirate. He assisted Augustus at the battle of Philippi against the murderers of J. Cæsar, and he buried the body of M. Brutus, his enemy, in a most magnificent manner. During his residence in the east, he became enamoured of the fair Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, and repudiated Octavia to marry her. This divorce incensed Augustus, who now prepared to deprive Antony of all his power. Antony assembled all the forces of the east, and with Cleopatra marched against Octavius Cæsar. These two enemies met at Actium, where a naval engagement soon began, and Cleopatra, by flying with 60 sails, drew Antony from the battle, and ruined his cause. After the battle of Actium, Antony followed Cleopatra into Egypt, where he was soon informed of the defection of all his allies and adherents, and saw the conqueror on his shores. He stabbed himself, and Cleopatra likewise killed herself with the bite of an asp. Antony died in the 56th year of his age, 12 years after the murder of Cæsar, A. U. C. 723, and the conqueror shed a tear when he was informed that his enemy was no more. Antony left seven children by his three wives. He has been blamed for his great effeminacy, for his uncommon love of pleasures, and his fondness of drinking. It is said that he wrote a book in praise of drunkenness. He was fond of imitating Hercules, from whom according to some accounts, he was descended, and he is often represented as Hercules, with Cleopatra in the form of Omphale, dressed in the arms of her submissive lover, and beating him with her sandal. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 685.—*Horat.* ep. 9.—*Juv.* 10, v. 122.—*C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Cic. in Philip.*—*Justin.* 41 & 42.

Antōnius, (Julius) son of Antony the triumvir, was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was surnamed Africanus, and put to death by order of Augustus. Some say that he killed himself. *Tacit.* 4. *Ann.* c. 44.

L. Antonius

L. Antōnius, the triumvir's brother, was besieged in Perusium by Augustus. He was obliged to surrender himself with 300 men by famine. The conqueror spared his life. Some say that he was killed at the shrine of J. Cæsar.

Antōnius, (Lucius) a noble, but unfortunate youth. His father, Julius, was put to death by Augustus, for his criminal commerce with Julia, and he himself was banished by the emperor to Marseilles, on pretence of finishing his education. *Tacit.* 4, *An.* c. 44.

Antōnius Felix, a freedman of Claudius appointed governor of Judæa. He married Drusilla, the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra. *Tacit.* 4, *Hist.* 9.

Antōnius Flamma, a Roman, condemned for extortion, under Vespasian. *Tacit Hist.* 4, c. 45.

Antōnius Musa, a physician of Augustus. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.

T. Antonius Merenda, was decemvir at Rome, A. U. C. 303. *Liv.* 3, c. 35.

Q. Antonius Merenda, a military tribune, A. U. C. 333. *Liv.* 4, c. 42.

Antonīdes, a painter, disciple to Antippus. *Plin.*

Antylla. *Vid.* Anthylla.

Anŭbis, an Egyptian deity, represented under the form of a man with the head of a dog, because when Osiris went in his expedition against India, Anubis accompanied him, and cloathed himself in a sheep's skin. His worship was introduced from Egypt into Greece, and Italy. He is supposed by some to be Mercury, because he is sometimes represented with a caduceus. Some make him son of Osiris, others, his brother. *Diod.* 1.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 831.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 686.—*Plut. de Isid. & Osiri.*—*Herodot.* 4.

Anxius, a river of Armenia falling into the Euphrates.

Anxur, a city of the Volsci, taken by the Romans, A. U. C. 348. It was sacred to Jupiter, who is called Jupiter Anxur. *Liv.* 4, c. 59.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 84.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 799.

Anytus, an Athenian rhetorician, who with Melitus and Lycon, accused Socrates of impiety, and was the cause of his condemnation. These false accusers were afterwards put to death by the Athenians. *Diog.*—*Elian. V. H.* 2, c. 13.—*Plut. in Alcib.*

Anzābe, a river near the Tigris. *Marcel.* 18.

Aollius, a son of Romulus by Hersilia. He was afterwards called Abillius.

Aon, a son of Neptune, who came to Tabra and Bœotia, from Apulia, where he gathered the inhabitants, and reigned over them. They were called Aones, and the country Aonia from him.

Aōnes, the inhabitants of Aonia, called afterwards Bœotia. They came there in the age of Cadmus, and obtained his leave to settle with the Phœnicians. The muses have been called Aonides, because Aonia was more particularly frequented by them. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, 7, 10. 13. *Trist.* el. v. 10. *Fast.* 3, v. 456. l. 4, v. 245.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 11.

Aōris, a famous hunter, son of Aras, king of Corinth. He was so fond of his sister Arathyræa, that he called part of the country by her name. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.——The wife of Neleus, called more commonly Chloris. *Id.* 9, c. 36.

Aornos, Aornus, Aornis, a lofty rock in India, taken by Alexander. Hercules had besieged it, but was never able to conquer it. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.—*Arrian* 4.—*Strab.* 15.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A place in Epirus with an oracle. *Paus.* 9, c. 80.——A certain lake near Tartessus.——Another near Baiæ and Puteoli. It is also called Avernus.

Aōti, a people of Thrace near the Getæ, on the Ister. *Plin.* 4.

Apaĭtæ, a people of Asia Minor. *Strab.*

Apāma, a daughter of Artaxerxes, who married Pharnabazus satrap of Ionia.——A daughter of Antiochus. *Paus.* 1, c. 8.

Apāme, the mother of Nicomedes by Prusias, king of Bithynia.—The mother of Antiochus Soter, by Seleucus Nicanor. Soter founded a city which he called by his mother's name.

Apamīa, Apamēa, a city of Phrygia, on the Marsyas.——A city of Bithynia.—Of Media.——Mesopotamia——and near the Tigris.

Aparni, a nation of shepherds near the Caspian sea. *Strab.*

Apatūria, a festival at Athens which received its name from απατη, deceit, because it was instituted in memory of a stratagem, by which Xanthus, king of Bœotia was killed by Melanthus, king of Athens, upon the following occasion: when a war arose between the Bœotians and Athenians about a piece of ground which divided their territories, Xanthus made a proposal to the Athenian king to decide the battle by single combat. Thymœtes who was then on the throne of Athens, refused and his successor Melanthus accepted the challenge. When they began the engagement Melanthus exclaimed, that his antagonist had some person behind him to support him; upon which Xanthus looked behind, and was killed by Melanthus. Upon

Upon this success, Jupiter was called απατηνωρ deceiver, and Bacchus, who was supposed to be behind Xanthus was called Μελαναιγις cloathed in the skin of a black goat. Some derive the word from απατορια i. e. ομοτορια because on the day of the festival, the children accompanied their fathers to be registered among the citizens. The festival lasted three days, the first day was called Δορπια because suppers δορποι were prepared for each separate tribe. The second day was called αναρρυσις απο του ανω ερυειν, because sacrifices were offered to Jupiter and Minerva, and the head of the victims was generally turned up towards the heavens. The third was called Κουρεωτις, from κουρος a youth, or κουρα shaving, because the young men had their hair cut off before they were registered, when their parents swore that they were free-born Athenians. They generally sacrified two ewes and a she goat to Diana. This festival was adopted by the Ionians, except the inhabitants of Ephesus and Colophon.——A surname, of Minerva——of Venus.

Apeauros, a mountain in Peloponnesus. *Polyb.* 4.

Apella, a word, *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 10, which has given much trouble to critics and commentators. Some suppose it to mean circumscribed, an epithet highly applicable to a Jew. Others maintain that it is a proper name upon the authority of Cicero, *ad Attic.* 12, ep. 19, who mentions a person of the same name.

Apelles, a celebrated painter of Cos, or as others say of Ephesus. He was son of Pithius. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who honored him so much, that he forbad any man but Apelles to draw his picture. He was so attentive to his profession that he never spent a day without employing his pencil, whence the proverb of *Nulla dies sine lineâ.* His most perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene. It was not totally finished when the painter died. He had made a painting of Alexander holding thunder in his hand, so much like life, that Pliny, who saw it, says that the hand of the king with the thunder seemed to come out of the picture. This picture was placed in Diana's temple at Ephesus. He made another of Alexander, but the king expressed not much satisfaction at the sight of it, and at that moment a horse passing by, neighed at the horse which was represented in the piece, supposing it to be alive, upon which the painter said, "one would imagine that the horse is a better judge of painting than your majesty." When Alexander ordered him to draw the picture of Campaspe, one of his mistresses, Apelles became enamoured of her, and the king permitted him to marry her. He wrote three volumes upon painting, which were still extant in the age of Pliny. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.—*Horat* 2 ep. 1, v. 238.—*Cic. ad Famil.* 1 ep. 9.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 401.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.

Apellicon, a Teian Peripatetic philosopher in the age of Ptolemy Lathurus. Sylla ordered his library to be carried to Rome. *Strab.* 13.

Apennīnus, a ridge of high mountains which run through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum. They are joined to the Alps. Some have supposed that they ran across Sicily by Rhegium before Italy was separated from Sicily. *Lucan.* 2, v. 306.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 226.—*Ital.* 4, v. 743.—*Strab.* 2.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.

Aperopia, a small island on the coast of Argolis. *Pauf.* 2, c. 34.

Apīsus, Apesas, or Apesantus, a mountain of Peloponnesus, near Lerna and Nemæa in Argolis. *Stat. in Theb.* 3, v. 461.

Aphæa, a name of Diana, who had a temple in Ægina. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30.

Aphar, the capital city of Arabia, near the Red sea. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

Apharētus fell in love with Marpessa, daughter of Œnomaus, and carried her away.

Apharētus, a king of Messenia, who married Arene, daughter of Œbalus, by whom he had three sons. *Pauf.* 3, c. 1.

Aphas, a river of Greece which falls into the bay of Ambracia. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Aphellas, a king of Cyrene, who with the aid of Agathocles endeavoured to reduce all Africa under his power. *Justin.* 22, c. 7.

Aphēsas, a mountain in Peloponnesus, whence, as the poets have imagined, Perseus attempted to fly to heaven. *Stat.* 3, *Theb.* v. 461.

Aphētæ, a city of Magnesia, where the ship Argo was launched.

Aphidas, a son of Areas, king of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8.

Aphidna, a part of Attica, which received its name from Aphidnus, one of the companions of Theseus.

Aphidnus, one of the companions of Æneas.

Aphobētus, one of the conspirators against Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Aphrices, an Indian prince, who defended the rock Aornus with 20,000 foot and 15 elephants. He was killed by his troops and his head sent to Alexander.

Aphrodisia, an island in the Persian gulf, where Venus is worshipped.—Festivals in honor of Venus celebrated in different parts of Greece, but chiefly in Cyprus. They were first instituted by Cinyras, from whose family the priest of the goddess were always chosen. All those that were initiated offered a piece of money to Venus, as a harlot, and received as a mark of the favors of the goddess, a measure of salt and a φαλλος, the salt because Venus arose from the sea, the φαλλος, because she is the goddess of wantonness. They were celebrated at Corinth by harlots, and in every part of Greece they were very much frequented. *Strab.* 14. *Athen.*

Aphrodisum, a city on the eastern parts of Cyprus, nine miles from Salamis.——A promontory with an island of the same name on the coast of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

Aphrodite, the Grecian name of Venus, from αφρος froth, because Venus is said to have been born from the froth of the ocean.

Aphytis or Aphytis, a city of Thrace, near Pallena, where Jupiter Ammon was worshipped. Lysander besieged the town, but the god of the place appeared to him in a dream, and advised him to raise the siege, which he immediately performed. *Paus.* 3, c. 18.

Apia, an ancient name of Peloponnesus, which it received from king Apis. It was afterwards called Ægialea, Pelasgia, Argia, and at last Peloponnesus, or the island of Pelops. *Homer. Il.*——Also the name of the earth, worshipped among the Lydians as a powerful deity. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

Apiānus, or Apion, was born at Oasis in Egypt, whence he went to Alexandria, of which he was deemed a citizen. He succeeded Theus in the profession of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote a book against the Jews, which Josephus refuted.

Apicāta married Sejanus, by whom she had three children. She was repudiated. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3.

Apicius, a famous glutton in Rome. There were three of the same name all famous for their voracious appetite. The first lived in the time of the republic, the second in the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second was the most famous; he wrote a book on the pleasures and incitements of eating. He hanged himself after he had consumed the greatest part of his estate. *Juv.* 11, v. 3.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 69.

Apidānus, one of the chief rivers of Thessaly, flowing into the Peneus above Larissa. *Lucan.* 6. v. 372.

Apina, & Apinæ, a city of Apulia. It was destroyed with Trica, in its neighbourhood, by Diomedes, whence came the proverb of *Apina & Trica*, to express trifling things. *Martial.* 14, ep. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Apiola & Apiolæ, a town of Italy, taken by Tarquin the Proud. The Roman capitol was begun with the spoils taken from that city. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Apion, a surname of Ptolemy, one of the descendants of Ptolemy Lagus.

Apion, a grammarian [*Vid. Apianus.*]

Apis, one of the antient kings of Peloponnesus. He lived 1800 years before the Christian era. He was son of Phoroneus and Laodice. Some say that Apollo was his father. He was a native of Naupactum, and descended from king Inachus. He received divine honors after death, as he had been munificent and humane to his subjects. The country where he reigned was called Apia, afterwards it received the name of Pelasgia, Argia, or Argolis, and at last Peloponnesus, from Pelops. Some, amongst whom is Varro, & St. Augustine, have imagined that Apis went to Egypt with a colony of Greeks, and that he civilized the inhabitants and polished their manners, for which they made him a god after death, and paid divine honors to him under the name of Serapis. This tradition according to some of the moderns, is without foundation. *Æschyl. in Suppl.*—*August. de Civ. Dei.* 18, c. 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 5.—*Apolled.* 2, c. 1.——A son of Jason, born in Arcadia, he was killed by the horses of Ætolus. *Paus.* 5, c. 1.——A town of Egypt.

Apis, a god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. Some say that Isis and Osiris are the deities worshipped under this name, because during their reign they taught the Egyptians agriculture. The Egyptians believed that the soul of Osiris was really departed into the ox, where it wished to dwell, because that animal had been of the most essential service in the cultivation of the ground, which Osiris had introduced in Egypt. The ox that was chosen, was always distinguished by particular marks; his body was black, he had a square white spot upon the forehead, the figure of an eagle on the back, a knot under the tongue like a beetle, the hairs of his tail were double, and his right side was marked with a whitish spot resembling the crescent of the moon. Without these an ox could not be taken as the god Apis, and it is to be imagined that the priests

priests gave these distinguishing characteristics to the animal, on which their credit and even prosperity depended. The festival of Apis lasted seven days, the ox was led in solemn procession by the priests, and every one was anxious to receive him into his house, and it was believed that the children who smelt his breath received the knowledge of futurity. The ox was conducted to the banks of the Nile with much ceremony, and if he had lived to the time which their sacred books allowed, they drowned him in the river, and imbalmed his body, and buried it in solemn state in the city of Memphis. After his death, which sometimes was natural, the greatest cries and lamentations were heard in Egypt, as if Osiris was just dead; the priests shaved their heads, which was a sign of the deepest mourning. This continued till another ox appeared with the proper characteristics to succeed as the deity, which was followed with the greatest acclamations as if Osiris was returned to life. This ox, which was found to represent Apis, was left 40 days in the city of the Nile before he was carried to Memphis, during which time none but women were permitted to appear before him, and this they performed according to their superstitious notions, in a wanton and indecent manner. There was also an ox worshipped at Heliopolis, under the name of Mnevis, some suppose that he was Osiris, but others maintain that the Apis of Memphis was sacred to Osiris, and Mnevis to Isis. When Cambyses came into Egypt, the people were celebrating the festivals of Apis with every mark of joy and triumph, which the conqueror interpreted as an insult upon himself. He called the priests of Apis, and ordered the deity itself to come before him. When he saw that an ox was the object of their veneration, and the cause of such rejoicings, he wounded it on the thigh, ordered the priests to be chastised, and commanded his soldiers to slaughter such as were found celebrating such riotous festivals. The god Apis had generally two stables or rather temples. If he eat from the hand it was a favourable omen, but if he refused the food that was offered him, it was interpreted as an unlucky event. From this Germanicus, when he visited Egypt, drew the omens of his approaching death. When his oracle was consulted incense was burnt on an altar, and a piece of money placed upon it, after which they applied their ear to the mouth of the God, and immediately retired, stopping their ears till they had departed from the temple. The first sounds that were heard, were taken as the answer of the oracle to their questions. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 38, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7. *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 8, c. 39, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Ælian V. H.* 4 & 6.—*Diod.* 1.

Apitius Galba, a celebrated buffoon in the time of Tiberius. *Juv.* 5, v. 4.

Apollinares ludi, games celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo. They originated from the following circumstance: an old prophetic poem informed the Romans that if they instituted yearly games to Apollo, and made a collection of money for his service, they would be able to repel the enemy whose approach already signified their destruction. The first time they were celebrated, Rome was alarmed by the approach of the enemy, and instantly the people rushed out of the city, and saw a cloud of arrows discharged from the sky on the troops of the enemy. With this heavenly assistance they easily obtained the victory. The people generally sat crowned with laurel at the representation of these games. They were usually celebrated at the option of the pretor, till the year U. C. 545, when a law was passed to settle the celebration yearly on the same day about the nones of July. When this alteration happened, Rome was infested with a dreadful pestilence, which however seemed to be appeased by this act of religion. *Liv.* 25, c. 12.

Apollinides, a Greek in the wars of Darius and Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Apollinis arx, a place at the entrance of the Sibyl's cave. *Virg. Æn.* 6.

Apollinis promontorium, a promontory of Africa. *Liv.* 30, c. 24.

Apollinis templum, a place in Thrace, —in Lycia. *Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 9.

Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the Sun. According to Cicero, 3 *de Nat. Deor.* there were four persons of this name. The first was son of Vulcan, and the tutelary god of the Athenians. The second was son of Corybas, and was born in Crete, for the dominion of which he disputed even with Jupiter himself. The third was son of Jupiter and Latona, and came from the nations of the Hyperboreans to Delphi. The fourth was born in Arcadia, and called Nomion, because he gave laws to the inhabitants. To the son of Jupiter and Latona all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed. The Apollo, son of Vulcan, was the same as the Orus of the Egyptians, and was the most antient, from whom the actions of the others have been copied. The three others seem to be of

[illegible]an origin. The tradition that the [illegible] Latona was born in the floating [illegible] of Delos, is taken from the Egyp[illegible]thology, which asserts that the son [illegible]tan, which is supposed to be Orus, [illegible]ed by his mother Isis from the per[illegible]n of Typhon, and entrusted to the [illegible] of Latona, who concealed him in the [illegible] of Chemnis.—When Latona was [illegible] by Jupiter, Juno, who was ever [illegible] of her husband's amours, raised the [illegible] Python to torment Latona, who [illegible] a place to give birth to her [illegible], till Neptune was moved at the [illegible] of her fate, and raised the island of [illegible] from the bottom of the sea, where [illegible] brought forth Apollo and Diana. [illegible] was accounted the god of all the [illegible], of medicine, music, poetry, and [illegible]ence, of all of which he was deemed [illegible]ventor. He had received from Jupi[illegible] the power of knowing futurity, and he [illegible] the only one of the gods whose oracles [illegible] in general repute over the world. His [illegible] with Leucothoe, Daphne, Issa, [illegible], Coronis, Clymene, Cyrene, Chione, [illegible], Calliope, &c. are well known, [illegible] the various shapes he assumed to gra[illegible] his passion. He was very fond of [illegible] Hyacynthus, whom he accidentally [illegible] with a quoit, as also of Cyparissus, [illegible] was changed into a cypress tree. [illegible] his son Æsculapius had been killed [illegible] the thunders of Jupiter, for raising the [illegible] to life, Apollo in this resentment [illegible] the Cyclops who had fabricated the [illegible]. Jupiter was incensed at this [illegible] insolence, and he banished Apollo from [illegible], and deprived him of his dignity. [illegible] exiled deity came to Admetus king of [illegible], and hired himself to be one of [illegible] shepherds, in which ignoble employment he remained nine years, from which circumstance he was called the god of shepherds, and at his sacrifices a wolf was generally offered, as that animal is the declared enemy of the sheepfold. During his residence in Thessaly, he rewarded the tender treatment of Admetus. He gave him a chariot, drawn by a lion and a bull, with which he was able to obtain in marriage Alceste, the daughter of Pelias, and soon after the Parcæ granted at Apollo's request, that Admetus might be redeemed from death, if another person laid down his life for him.—He assisted Neptune in building the walls of Troy, and when he was refused the promised reward from Laomedon the king of the country, he destroyed the inhabitants by a pestilence.—As soon as he was born, Apollo destroyed, with arrows, the serpent Python, whom Juno had sent to persecute Latona, hence he was called Pythius. He was not the inventor of the lyre as some have imagined, but Mercury gave it him, and received as a reward the famous caduceus with which Apollo was wont to drive the flocks of Admetus. His contest with Pan and Marsyas, and the punishment inflicted upon Midas are well known. He received the surnames of Phœbus, Delius, Cynthius, Pæan, Delphicus, Nomius, Lycius, Clarius, Ismenius, Vulturius, Smintheus, &c. which are explained under those words. Apollo is generally represented with long hair, and the Romans were fond of imitating his figure, and therefore in their youth they were remarkable for their fine head of hair, which they cut short at the age of 17 or 18. He is always represented as a tall beardless young man with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre; his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He was the deity who, according to the notion of the antients, inflicted plagues, and in that moment he appeared surrounded with clouds. His worship and power were universally acknowleged; he had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His statue which stood upon mount Actium, as a mark to mariners to avoid the dangerous coasts, was particularly famous, and it appeared at a great distance on the sea. Augustus before the battle of Actium addressed himself to it for victory. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c. were sacred to him, and in his sacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bullocks and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, where every nation and individual made considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. Augustus after the battle of Actium built him a temple on mount Palatine, which he enriched with a valuable library. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. Apollo has been taken for the Sun, but it may be proved by different passages in the antient writers, that Apollo, the Sun, Phœbus, and Hyperion, were all different characters and deities, though confounded together. When once Apollo, was addressed as the sun, and represented with a crown of rays on his head,

senate house, and by his authority dissuaded them from granting a peace which would prove dishonorable to the Roman name. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 203.—*Cic. in Brut. & Tusc.* 4.

Appius, a Roman, who, when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, divided his riches among his servants, and embarked with them for Sicily. In their passage the vessel was shipwrecked, and Appius alone saved his life. *Appian.* 4.

Appius Claudius Crassus, a consul with Sp. Naut. Rutulius. He conquered the Celtiberians and was defeated by Perseus king of Macedonia. *Liv.*

Appius Claudius Pulcher, a grandson of Ap. Cl. Cæcus. He was consul in the age of Sylla, and he retired from grandeur to enjoy the pleasures of a private life.

Appius Clausus, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with 5,000 of his friends, and was admitted into the senate in the early ages of the republic. *Plut. in Poplic.*

Appius Herdonius seized the Capitol with 4,000 exiles, A. U. C. 292, and was soon after overthrown. *Liv.* 3, c. 15.—*Flor.* 3, c. 19.

Appius Claudius Lentulus, a consul with M. Perpenna.—A dictator who conquered the Hernisci.—The name of Appius was common in Rome, and particularly to many consuls whose history is not marked by any uncommon event.

Apries & Aprius, one of the kings of Egypt in the age of Cyrus; he took Sidon, and lived in great prosperity till his subjects revolted to Amasis, by whom he was conquered. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159, &c.—*Diod.* 1.

Apsinthii, a people of Thrace; they received their name from a river called Apsinthus, which flowed through their territory. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Apsus, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia. *Lucan* 5, v. 461.

Aptĕra, an inland town of Crete. *Ptol.*

Apuleia Lex, was enacted by L. Apuleius the tribune, A. U. C. 652, for inflicting a punishment upon such as were guilty of raising seditions, or showing violence in the city.

Apuleia Varilia, a grand daughter of Augustus condemned of adultery with a certain Manlius in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* c. 50.

Apŭlia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria. It was part of the ancient Magna Græcia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia, and Apulia Peucetia. It was famous for its wools. Some suppose that it is called after Apulus, an antient king of the country before the Trojan war. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 43.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2.—*Martial in Apoph.* 155.

Apuscidāmus, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were said to swim on the surface of its waters. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.

Aquarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Aquilaria, a place of Africa. *Cæs.* 2. *bell civ.* 23.

Aquileia & Aquilegia, a town founded by a Roman colony. It was called from its grandeur Roma secunda. It was at the north of the Adriatic sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it and often made it their residence. *Ital.* 8, v. 605.—*Martial* 4, ep. 25.—*Mela* 2, c. 4

Aquilius Niger, an historian mentioned by *Sueton in Aug.* 11.

M. Aquilius, a Roman consul who succeeded Perpenna in the government of Asia minor. A. U. C. 619. *Justin* 36. c. 4.

Aquillia & Aquilia, a patrician family at Rome, from which few illustrious men rose.

Aquĭlo, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to some, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenness and velocity.

Aquilonia, a city of the Hirpini in Italy. *Liv.* 10, c. 38.

Aquinius, a poet of a moderate capacity. *Cic.* 5. *Tusc.*

Aquīnum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. *Strab.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 404 —*Juv.* 3, v. 319.

Aquitania, a country of Gaul, bounded on the west by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, south by the province called Gallia Narbonensis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.

Ara, a constellation, consisting of seven stars, near the tail of the scorpion. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 138.

Are Lugdunensis, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone. *Juv.* 1, v. 44.

Arabarches, a vulgar person among the Egyptians, or perhaps an usual expression for the leaders of the Arabians, who resided in Rome. *Juv.* 1, v. 130.

Arăbia, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petræa, Deserta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincense and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were

were formerly under their own chiefs. The country has often been invaded, but never totally subdued. Alexander the great expressed his wish to place the seat of his empire in their territories. They worshipped the sun and moon, and even serpents. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants are scarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. The inhabitants had their wives in common, and whatever woman they convicted of adultery was capitally punished. They circumscribed their children, and were of uncivilized manners. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3, & *Diod.* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 12 & 14.—*Strab.* 16.—*Xenoph.*—*Tibull.* 2, el. 2.—*Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57.——Also the name of the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Arabicus sinus, a sea between Egypt and Arabia, different, according to some authors, from the Red Sea, which they suppose to be between Æthiopia and India, and the Arabian gulf further above, between Egypt and Arabia. It is about 40 days sail in length, and not half a day's in its most extensive breadth. *Plin.* 5, c. 11.—*Strab.*

Arăbis, Arabius Arbis, an Indian river. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Arabs & Arăbus, a son of Apollo and Babylone, who first invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

Arabcs & Arbeca, a city of Susiana. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1.

Arachne, a woman of Colophon, daughter to Idmon, a dyer. She was so skilful in working with the needle, that she challenged Minerva, the goddess of the art, to a trial of skill. She represented on her work the amours of Jupiter with Europe, Antiope, Leda, Asteria, Danae, Alcmena, &c. but tho' her piece was so perfect and masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and she hanged herself in despair, and was changed into a spider by the goddess. *Ovid Met.* 6, fab. 1, &c.——A city of Thessaly.

Arachosia, a city of Asia, near the Massagetæ. It was built by Semiramis.—One of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 11.

Arachōtæ & Arachōti, a people of India, who receive their name from the river Arachotus, which flows down from mount Caucasus. *Dionys. Periег.* *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Arachthias, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia. *Strab.* 7.

Aracillum, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Aracosii, an Indian nation. *Justin.* 13, c. 4.

Aracynthus, a mountain of Acarnania. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 24.

Arădus, an island near Phœnicia, joined to the continent by a bridge. *Dionys. Periег.*

Aræ, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 112.

Aræ Philænorum, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene. *Sallust. Jug. bell.*

Arar, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone. Cæsar's soldiers made a bridge over it in one day. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 1, c. 12.—*Silv.* 3, v. 452.

Arăxus, a Scythian river flowing through Armenia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 48.

Arathyrea, a small province of Achaia, afterwards called Asophis. It had a city of the same name. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.

Arātus, a Greek poet of Cilicia, about the 124th olympiad. He was greatly esteemed by Antigonus Gonatas king of Macedonia, at whose court he passed much of his time. He wrote a poem on astronomy, entitled Phænomena, which Cicero, when young, translated into Latin verse. The same task was also undertaken by Claudius & Germanicus Cæsar. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 41.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 16.

Arātus, son of Clinias & Aristodama, was born at Sicyon in Achaia, near the river Asopus. When he was but seven years of age his father who held the government of Sicyon, was assassinated by Abantidas who made himself absolute. After some revolutions the sovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murdered and restored his country to liberty. He was so jealous of tyrannical power that he even destroyed a picture in which was a painting of a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league, which he strengthened by making a treaty of alliance with the Corinthians, and with Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He was chosen chief commander of the forces of the Achæans, and drove away the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth. He made war against the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair the losses he had sustained, he solicited the assistance of king Antigonus, and drove away Cleomenes from Sparta, who fled to Egypt where he killed himself. The Ætolians soon after attacked the Achæans, and Aratus, to support his character, was obliged to call to his aid, Philip, king of Macedonia. His friend,

without filling it, though it contained no more than an obolus.

Archetimus, the first philosophical writer in the age of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog.*

Archia, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin.* fab. 143.

Archias, a Corinthian, descended from Hercules. He founded Syracuse, A. U. C. 23. Being told by an oracle to make choice of health or riches, he chose the latter. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.——A poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had disputed his privileges of citizen of Rome. He wrote a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began another concerning Cicero's consulship, which are now lost. *Cic. pro Arch.*——A Polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in a conspiracy, which he could have prevented if he had not deferred to the morrow the reading of a letter which gave him information of his danger. He lived in the age of Epaminondas. *Plut. in Pelop.*——A high priest of Athens, contemporary and intimate with the Polemarch of the same name. *Id. ibid.*——A Theban taken in the act of adultery. He was punished according to the law, and tied to a post in the public place, for which punishment he abolished the Oligarchy. *Aristot.*

Archibiades, a philosopher of Athens, very inimical to the views and measures of Phocion. *Plut. in Phoc.*—An ambassador of Byzantium, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 44.

Archidamia, a priestess of Ceres, who on account of her affection for Aristomenes, restored him to liberty, when he had been taken prisoner, by her female attendants at the celebration of their festivals. *Pausf.* 4, c. 17.——A daughter of Cleadas, who upon hearing that her countrymen, the Spartans, were debating whether they should send away their women, against the hostile approach of Pyrrhus, seized a sword and ran to the senate house, exclaiming that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Polyæn.* 8, c. 49.

Archidamus, son of Theopompus, king of Sparta, died before his father. *Pausf.*—Another king of Sparta, son of Anaxidamus. He was succeeded by Agasicles.——Another, son of Agesilaus. He was of the family of the Proclidæ.——Another, grandson of Leotychidas by his son Zeuxidamus. He succeeded his grandfather and reigned in conjunction with Plistoanax. He conquered the Argives and Arcadians, and privately assisted the Phocians in plundering the temple of Delphi. He was called to the aid of Tarentum against the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of 33 years. *Diod.* 16.—*Xenoph.*——Another, son of Eudamidas.——Another, who conquered the Helots after a violent earthquake. *Diod.* 12.——A son of Agesilaus, who led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus at the battle of Leuctra, and was killed as he commanded one of the wings.——A son of Xenius Theopompus. *Pausf.*

Archidas, a tyrant of Athens killed by his troops.

Archidemus, a Stoic philosopher who willingly exiled himself among the Parthians. *Plut. de exil.*

Archidæus, a son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. *Justin.* 7, c. 4.

Archidium, a city of Crete, named after Archidius, son of Tegeates. *Pausf.* 8, c. 53.

Archigallus, the chief of the priests of Cybele.

Archigenes, a physician, born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the 73d year of his age. *Juv.* 6, v. 235.

Archilochus, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, satyrs, odes, and epigrams. He was the first who introduced iambics in his verses. He had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, and had received promises of marriage, but the father gave her to another, superior to the poet in rank and fortune. Upon which Archilochus wrote such a bitter satyr, that Lycambes hanged himself in a fit of despair. He lived in the age of Romulus. The Spartans condemned his verses on account of their petulance, and banished him. *Cic. Tusc.* 3.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 12.—*Horat. art. poet.* v. 79.—*Athen.* 1, 2, &c.——A son of Nestor killed by Memnon in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A Greek historian, who wrote a chronological table and other works. He lived about the 20th, or according to others, the 30th Olymp.

Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, in the second Punic war, about 220 years before the Christian era. He invented a machine of glass which faithfully represented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman consul, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which suddenly raised in the air the ships of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with such violence into the water that they sunk. He set them also on fire with his burning

burning glasses. When the town was taken, the Roman general gave strict orders to his soldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and even offered a reward to him who brought him alive and safe into his presence. All these precautions were useless, he was so deeply engaged in solving a problem, that he was even ignorant that the enemy were in possession of the town, and a soldier, without knowing who he was, killed him because he refused to follow him. The place where he was buried remained long unknown, till Cicero, during his questorship in Sicily, found his tomb near one of the gates of Syracuse, surrounded with thorns and prickles. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 25. *De Nat. D.* 2, c. 34.—*Liv.* 24, c. 34.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.—*Vitruv.* 9, c. 3.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.

Archinus, a man, who, when he was appointed to distribute new arms among the populace of Argos, armed a mercenary band, and made himself absolute. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 8.——A rhetorician of Athens.

Archipelagus, a part of a sea where a great number of islands are interspersed, such as that part of the Mediterranean, which lies between Greece and Asia Minor, and is generally called Mare Ægeum.

Archipolis, a soldier who conspired against Alexander with Dymnus. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Archippe, a city of the Marsi. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and lost in the lake of Fucinus. *Plin.* 3, c. 19.

Archippus, a king of Italy, from whom, perhaps, the town of Archippe received its name. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 752.——A philosopher of Thebes, pupil to Pythagoras.

Architis, a name of Venus, worshipped on mount Libanus.

Archon, one of Alexander's generals, who received the provinces of Babylon, at the general division after the king's death. *Diod.* 18.

Archontes, the name of the chief magistrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were chosen but such as were descended from ancestors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations; they were also to be without deformity in all the parts and members of their body, and were obliged to produce testimonies of their dutiful behaviour to their parents, of the services they had rendered their country, and the competency of their fortune to support their dignity. They took a solemn oath that they would observe the laws, administer justice with impartiality, and never suffer themselves to be corrupted. If they ever received bribes they were compelled by the laws to dedicate to the god of Delphi a statue of gold of equal weight with their body. They all had the power of punishing malefactors with death. The chief among them was called Archon, the year took its denomination from him; he determined all causes between man and wife, and took care of legacies, and wills; he provided for orphans, protected the injured, and punished drunkenness with uncommon severity. If he suffered himself to be intoxicated during the time of his office, the misdemeanor was punished with death. The second of the Archons was called Basileus, it was his office to keep good order, and to destroy all causes of quarrel in the families of those who were dedicated to the service of the gods. The profane and the impious were brought before his tribunal, and he offered public sacrifices for the good of the state. He assisted at the celebration of the Eleusinian festivals and other religious ceremonies. His wife was to be related to the whole people of Athens, and of a pure and unsullied life. He had a vote among the Areopagites, but was obliged to sit among them without his crown. The Polemarch was another Archon of inferior dignity. He had the care of all foreigners, and provided a sufficient maintenance from the public treasury for the families of those who had lost their lives in the defence of their country. These three chief Archons generally chose each of them two persons of respectable character, and of an advanced age, whose counsels and advice might assist and support them in their public capacity. The six other Archons were indistinctly called Thesmothetæ. They received complaints against persons accused of impiety, bribery, and ill behaviour. They settled all disputes between the citizens, redressed the wrongs of strangers, and forbad any laws to be enforced, but such as were conducive to the safety of the state. These officers of state were chosen after the death of king Codrus, their power was originally for life, but afterwards it was limited to 10 years, and at last to one year. After some time the qualifications which were required to be an Archon were not strictly observed. Adrian, before he was elected emperor of Rome, was made Archon at Athens, though a foreigner; and the same honors were conferred upon Plutarch. *Aristoph. in Nub. & Avib.*—*Plut. Sympos.* 1.—*Demosth.*—*Pollux.*—*Lysias.*

Archylus Thurius, a general of Dionysius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

Archytas, a musician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatise on agriculture. *Diog.*

Archytas,

Archytas, son of Hestiæus of Tarentum, was a follower of the Pythagorean philosophy, and an able astronomer and geometrician. He redeemed his master, Plato, from the hands of the tyrant Dionysius, and for his virtues he was seven times chosen by his fellow citizens, governor of Tarentum. He invented some mathematical instruments, and made a wooden pigeon which could fly. He perished in a shipwreck. He flourished about 350 years before the Christian era. *Horat.* 1, od. 28.—*Cic.* 3 *de Orat.*—*Diog. in vit.*

Arctinus, a Milesian poet, pupil to Homer. He lived, according to some, about the 2d Olympiad. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

Arctophylax, a star near the great bear, called also Bootes. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

Arctos, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters.——Two celestial constellations near the north pole, commonly called Ursa Major, and Minor. They are supposed to be Arcas and his mother, who were made constellations. *Virg. G.* 1.—*Aratus.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 107.

Arcturus, a star near the tail of the great bear. Its rising and setting was generally supposed to portend great tempests. *Horat.* 3, od. 1.

Ardalus, a son of Vulcan. He is said to have been the first who invented the pipe. He gave it to the Muses, who on that account have been call.d Ardalides, and Ardaliotides. *Paus.* 2, c. 31.

Ardania, a country of Egypt. *Strab.*

Ardaxanus, a small river of Illyricum. *Polyb.*

Ardea, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or according to some, by a son of Ulysses and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutuli. Some soldiers set it on fire, and the inhabitants publicly reported that their city had been changed into a bird, called by the Latins *Ardea*. It was rebuilt and it became a rich and magnificent city, whose enmity to Rome rendered it famous. Tarquin the Proud was pressing it with a siege, when his son ravished Lucretia. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 14.—*Liv.* 1, c. 57. l. 3. c. 71. l. 4, c. 9. &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 411.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 573.—*Strab.* 5.

Ardiæi, a town of Illyricum, whose capital was called Ardia. *Strab.* 7.

Ardonea, a town of Apulia. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Arduenna, a large forest of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæsar. It extended 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii. *Tacit.* 8. *Ann.* c. 42.—*Cæs. bell Gall.* 6, c. 29.

Arduine, the goddess of hunting among the Gauls.

Ardyenses, a nation near the Rhone. *Polyb.* 3.

Ardys, a son of Gyges, king of Lydia. He reigned 49 years, took Priene, and made war against Miletus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15.

Arlacidæ, a nation of Numidia. *Polyb.*

Areas, a general, chosen by the Greeks against Ætolia. *Justin.* 24. c. 1.

Aregonis, the mother of Mopsus by Ampyx. *Orph. in Argon.*

Arellatum, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Arellius, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Augustus. He painted the goddesses in the form of his mistresses. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Aremorica, a part of Gaul, which afterwards received the name of Aquitania. *Plin.* 4.

Arena & Arene, a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Arenacum, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 20.

Areopagitæ, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a small eminence near Athens. Its name is derived from αρειος παγος, the hill of Mars, because Mars was the first who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had offered violence to his daughter Alcippe. Some say that the place receives the name of Areopagus, because the Amazons pitched their camp there and offered sacrifices to their progenitor Mars, when they besieged Athens, and others maintain that that name was given to the place because Mars is the god of bloodshed, war and murder, which were generally punished by that court. The time in which this celebrated seat of justice was instituted is unknown. Some suppose that Cecrops, the founder of Athens, first established it A. M. 2545. Others give the credit of it to Cranaus, and others to Solon. The number of judges that composed this august assembly is not known. They have been limited by some to 9, to 31, to 51, and sometimes to a greater number. The most worthy and religious of the Athenians were admitted as members, and such Archons as had discharged their duty with care and faithfulness. In the latter ages of the republic this observance was often violated, and we find some of their members of loose and debauched morals. If any of them was convicted of immorality, if they were seen sitting at a tavern, or had used any indecent language, they were immediately expelled from the assembly, and held

held in the greatest disgrace, though the dignity of a judge of the Areopagus always was for life. The Areopagites took cognizance of murders, impiety, and immoral behaviour, and particularly of idleness, which they deemed the cause of all vice. They watched over the laws, and they had the management of the public treasury; they had the liberty of rewarding the virtuous, and of inflicting severe punishment upon such as blasphemed against the gods, or slighted the celebration of the holy mysteries. They always sat in the open air, because they took cognizance of murder, and by their laws it was not permited for the murderer and his accuser to be both under the same roof. This custom also might originate because the persons of the judges were sacred, and they were afraid of contracting pollution by conversing in the same house with men who had been guilty of shedding innocent blood. They always heard causes and passed sentence in the night, that they might not be prepossessed in favor of the plaintiff or of the defendant by seeing them. Whatever causes were pleaded before them, were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and most impartial decisions, and their sentence was deemed sacred and inviolable, and the plaintiff and defendant were equally convinced of its justice. The Areopagites generally sat on the 27th, 28th, and 29th day of every month. Their authority continued in its original state, till Pericles, who was refused admittance among them, resolved to lessen their consequence and destroy their power. From that time the morals of the Athenians were corrupted, and the Areopagites were no longer conspicuous for their virtue and justice, and when they censured the debaucheries of Demetrius, one of the family of Phalereus, he plainly told them, that if they wished to make a reform in Athens they must begin at home.

Areopagus, a hill in the neighbourhood of Athens. *Vid.* Areopagitæ.

Arestæ, a people of India, conquered by Alexander. *Justin.* 12, c. 8.

Arethanas, a countryman, whose goat suckled Æsculapius, when exposed by his mother. *Paus.* 2, c. 26.

Areta, the mother of Aristippus, the philosopher. *Laert.* 2.——A daughter of Dionysius, who married Dion. She was thrown into the sea. *Plut. in Dion.*

Arēta, a daughter of Rhexenor, descended from Neptune. She married her uncle Alcinous, by whom she had Nausicaa. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 8.—*Apollod* 1.

Aretaphila, the wife of Melanippus, a priest of Cyrene. Nicocrates murdered her husband to marry her. She, however, was so attached to Melanippus, that she endeavoured to poison Nicocrates, and at last caused him to be assassinated by his brother Lysander, whom she married. Lysander proved as cruel as his brother, upon which Aretaphila ordered him to be thrown into the sea. After this she retired to a private station. *Plut. de Virtut. Mulier.*—*Polyan.* 8, c. 38.

Aretales, a Cnidian, who wrote an history of Macedonia. *Plut.*

Arēte. *Vid.* Areta.

Arētes, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

Arethūsa, a nymph of Elis, was one of Diana's attendants. She was one of the Oceanides. As she returned one day from hunting, she sat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the stream. The god of the river was enamoured of her, and he pursued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethusa, ready to sink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediatly mingled his streams with hers, and Diana opened a secret passage under the earth and under the sea, where the waters of Arethusa disappeared and rose in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her also under the sea and rose also in Ortygia, so that whatever is thrown into the Alpheus, in Elis, rises again, after some time in the fount in Arethusa near Syracuse. *Vid. Alpheus.*—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Athen.* 7.—*Paus.*——One of the Hesperides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A daughter of Herileus, mother of Abas, by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Hygin.* fab. 181.——A lake of Upper Armenia, near the fountains of the Tigris. Nothing can sink under its waters. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Aretīnum, a Roman colony in Etruria. *Ital.* 5, v. 123.

Aretus, a son of Nestor and Anaxibia. *Homer. Od.* 3.——A Trojan against the Greeks. He was killed by Automedon. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A famous warrior whose only weapon was an iron club. He was treacherously killed by Lycurgus, king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 11.

Areus, a king of Sparta, preferred in the succession to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had made an alliance with Pyrrhus. He assisted Athens when Antigonus besieged it. He died at Corinth.

Paus.

Paus. 3, c. 6.—*Plut.*——A king of Sparta who succeeded his father Acrotatus 2d, and was succeeded by Leonidas, son of Cleomenes.

Argæus & Argeus, a son of Apollo and Cyrene. *Justin* 13, c. 7.——A son of Perdiccas, who succeeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Justin* 7, c. 1.——A mountain of Cappadocia, covered with perpetual snows, at the bottom of which is the capital of the country called Maxata. *Claudian.*——A son of Ptolemy, killed by his brother. *Paus.* 1.——A son of Licymnius. *Apollod.* 2.

Argĕlus, a king of Sparta, son of Amyclas. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.

Argathŏna, a huntress of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rhesus married before he went to the Trojan war. When she heard of his death, she died in despair. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 36.

Argathŏnius, a king of Tartessus, A. U. C. 125, who according to *Plin.* 7, c. 48, lived 120 years, and 300 according to *Val.* 3, v. 396.

Argē, a beautiful huntress, changed into a frog by Apollo. *Hygin.* fab. 205.——One of the Cyclops. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons. *Apollod.* 2.——A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. *Apollod.* 1.

Argea, a place at Rome where certain Argives were buried.

Argezăthæ, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 23.

Argennum, a promontory of Ionia.

Argestratus, the 3d king of Lacedæmon. He reigned 35 years.

Argēus, son of Perdiccas, was the 5th king of Macedonia. He obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was deposed by the Illyrians. *Justin* 7, c. 2.

Argīa, daughter of Adrastus, married Polynices, whom she loved with uncommon tenderness. When he was killed in the war, she buried his body in the night, against the positive orders of Creon, for which pious action she was punished with death. Theseus revenged her death by killing Creon. *Hygin.* fab 69 & 72.—*Stat. Theb.* 12. [*Vid. Antigone & Creon.*]——A country of Peloponnesus, called also Argolis, of which Argos was the capital.—One of the Oceanides. *Hygin. praef.*—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io. *Id.* fab. 145.——The mother of Argus, by Polybus. *Id.* fab. 145.——A daughter of Autesion, who married Aristodemus, by whom she had two sons, Euristhenes and Procles. *Apollod.* 2.—*Paus.* 4, c. 3.

Argias, a man who founded Chalcedon, A. U. C. 148.

Argiletum, a place at Rome, near the Palatium, where the tradesmen generally kept their shops. *Martial* 1, ep. 4.

Argilii, a colony of the Andrians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 103.

Argillus, a mountain of Egypt, near the Nile.

Argilus, a town of Æmathia, near the Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 115.

Arginūsæ, three small islands near the continent between Mitylene and Methymna, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by Conon the Athenian. *Strab.* 13.

Argiŏpe, a nymph of mount Parnassus.

Argiphontes, a surname given to Mercury, because he killed the hundred eyed Argus by order of Jupiter.

Argippei, a nation among the Sauromatians. They are born bald, and with flat noses. They live upon trees. *Herodot.* 4, c. 23.

Argīva, a surname of Juno, worshipped at Argos. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 547.

Argīvi, the inhabitants of the city of Argos, and the neighbouring country. The word is indiscriminately applied by the poets to all the inhabitants of Greece.

Argius, a steward of Galba, who privately interred the body of his master in his gardens. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 49.

Argo, the name of the famous ship which carried Jason and his 54 companions to Colchis when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. The derivation of the word Argo has been often disputed. Some derive it from Argus, the person who first proposed the expedition, and who built the ship. Others maintain that it was built at Argos, whence its name. Cicero *Tusc.* 1, c. 20, calls it Argo, because it carried Grecians commonly called Argives. Diod. 4, derives the word from ἀργὸς, which signifies swift. Ptolemy says, but falsely, that Hercules built the ship, and called it Argo, after a son of Jason, who bore the same name. The ship Argo had 50 oars. According to many authors, she had a beam on her prow, which had been cut in the forest of Dodona by Minerva, and that beam had the power of giving oracles to the Argonauts. This ship was the first that ever sailed on the sea, as some report. After the expedition was finished, Jason ordered her to be drawn a ground at the Isthmus of Corinth, and consecrated to the God of the sea. The poets have made her a constellation in heaven. Jason was killed by a beam which fell from the top, as he slept on the ground near it. *Hygin* fab. 14. *A. P.* 2, c. 37.—*Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet.*—*Val. Flacc.* 1, v. 93 &c.—*Phæder.* 4 fab.

Fab. 6.—*Strabo in Medea.*—*Apollon. Argon.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Hygin.* 1.

Argolicus Sinus, a bay on the coast of Argolis.

Argolis and Argia, a country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and the Ægean sea. Its chief city was called Argos.

Argon, one of the descendants of Hercules who reigned in Lydia 505 years before Gyges. *Herodot* 1, c. 7.

Argonautæ, a name given to those ancient heroes who went with Jason on board the ship Argo to Colchis. The causes of this expedition arose from the following circumstance:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was subject to certain fits of madness, Athamas repudiated her, and took a second time Ino, by whom he had soon after two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. As the children of Nephele were to succeed to their father by right of birth, Ino conceived an immortal hatred against them, and she caused the city of Thebes to be visited by a pestilence, by poisoning all the grain which had been sown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was consulted, and as it had been corrupted by arts of Ino, the answer was, that Nephele's children should be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and he immediately embarked with his sister Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. In the voyage Helle died, and Phryxus arrived safe at Colchis, and was received with kindness by the king. The poets have embellished the flight of Phryxus, by supposing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram who had a golden fleece and wings and was endowed with the faculties of speech. This ram, as they say, was the offspring of Neptune's amours under the form of a ram with the nymph Theophane. As they were going to be sacrificed, the ram took them on his back and instantly disappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy and fell in that part of the sea, which from her was called the Hellespont. When Phryxus came to Colchis he sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or according to others, to Mars, to whom he also dedicated the golden fleece. He soon after married Chalciope the daughter of Æetes, but his father in law envied him the possession of the golden fleece, and therefore to obtain it he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jason, the son of Æson, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he usurped, [*vid. Pelias, Jason, Æson*] Pelias said that he would restore it to him, provided he avenged the death of their common relation Phryxus, whom Æetes had basely murdered in Colchis. Jason, who was in the vigor of youth and of an ambitious soul, chearfully undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ship Argo. They stopped at the island of Lemnos where they remained two years and raised a new race of men from the Lemnian women who had murdered their husbands. [*Vid. Hypsipyle.*] After they had left Lemnos, they visited Samothrace, where they offered sacrifices to the gods, and thence passed to Troas and to Cyzicum. Here they met with a favourable reception from Cyzicus the king of the country. The night after their departure they were driven back by a storm again on the coast of Cyzicum, and the inhabitants, supposing them to be their enemies the Pelasgi, furiously attacked them. In this nocturnal engagement the slaughter was great and Cyzicus was killed by the hand of Jason, who, to expiate a murder he had ignorantly committed, buried him in a most magnificent manner, and offered a sacrifice to the mother of the gods to whom he built a temple on mount Dyndimus. From Cyzicum they visited Bebrycia, i. e. Bithynia, where Pollux accepted the challenge of Amycus king of the country, in the combat of the cestus, and slew him. They were driven from Bebrycia by a storm, to Salmydessa, on the coast of Thrace, where they delivered Phineus, king of the place, from the persecution of the harpies. Phineus directed their course through the Cyanean rock or the Symplegades, [*Vid. Cyanea*] and they safely entered the Euxine sea. They visited the country of the Mariandinians, where Lycus reigned, and lost two of their companions, Idmon and Tiphis their pilot. After they had left this coast they were driven upon the island of Arecia, where they found the children of Phryxus, whom Æetes their grandfather had sent to Greece to take possession of their father's kingdom. From this island they at last arrived safe in Æa, the capital of Colchis. Jason explained the causes of his voyage to Æetes, but the conditions on which he was to recover the golden fleece were so hard, that the Argonauts must have perished in the attempt had not Medea, the king's daughter, fallen in love with their leader. She had a conference with Jason, and after mutual oaths of fidelity in the temple of Hecate, Medea pledged herself to deliver the Argonauts from her father's hard conditions, if Jason married her and carried her

her with him to Greece. He was to tame two bulls which had brazen feet and horns, and which vomited clouds of fire and smoke, and to tie them to a plough made of adamant stone and to plough a field of two acres of ground never before cultivated. After this he was to sow in the plain, the teeth of a dragon from which an armed multitude were to rise up and to be all destroyed by his hands. This done he was to kill an ever watchful dragon who was at the bottom of the tree to which the golden fleece was suspended. All these labo s were to be performed in one day, and Medea's assistance, whose knowledge of herbs, magic and potions was unparalleled, easily extricated Jason from all danger, to the astonishment and terror of his companions, and of Æetes, and the people of Colchis, who had assembled to be spectators of this wonderful action. He tamed the bulls with ease; ploughed the field, sowed the dragon's teeth, and when the armed men sprang from the earth, he threw a stone in the midst of them and they immediately turned their weapons one against the other, till they all perished. After this he went to the dragon, and by means of enchanted herbs and a draught which Medea had given him, he lulled the monster to sleep and obtained the golden fleece, and immediately set sail with Medea. He was soon pursued by Absyrtus the king's son, who came up to them and was seized and murdered by Jason and Medea. The mangled limbs of Absyrtus were strewed in the way through which Æetes was to pass, that his farther pursuit might be stopped. After the murder of Absyrtus, they entered the Palus Mæotis, and by pursuing their course towards the left, they came to the island Peucelles, and to that of Circe. Here Circe informed Jason that the cause of all his calamities arose from the murder of Absyrtus, of which she refused to expiate him. Soon after they entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, and passed the straits of Carybdis and Scylla, where they must have perished, had not Tethys, the mistress of Peleus, one of the Argonauts, delivered them. They were delivered from the Sirens by the eloquence of Orpheus, and arrived in the island of the Phæacians where they met the enemy's fleet which had continued their pursuit by a different course. It was therefore resolved that Medea should be restored if she had not been actually married to Jason, but the wife of Alcinous, the king of the country, being appointed umpire between the Colchians and Argonauts, had the marriage privately consummated by night, and declared that the claims of Æetes to Medea were now void. From Phæacia the Argonauts came to the bay of Ambracia, whence they were driven by a storm upon the coast of Africa, and after many disasters at last came in sight of the promontory of Malea in the Peloponnesus, where Jason was purified of the murder of Absyrtus and soon after arrived safe in Thessaly. The impracticability of such a voyage is well known. Apollonius Rhodius gives another account equally improbable. He says that they sailed from the Euxine up one of the mouths of the Danube, and that Absyrtus pursued them by entering another mouth of the river. After they had continued their voyage for some leagues, the waters decreased, and they were obliged to carry the ship Argo across the country to the Adriatic, upwards of 150 miles. Here they met with Absyrtus who had pursued the same measures and conveyed his ships in like manner over the land. Absyrtus was immediately put to death, and soon after the beam of Dodona [*Vid. Argo*] gave an oracle that Jason should never return home if he was not previously purified of the murder. Upon this they sailed to the island of Æa, where Circe, who was the sister of Æetes, expiated him without knowing who he was. There is a third tradition which maintains that they returned to Colchis a second time and visited many places of Asia. This famous expedition, which, according to the best calculations, was atchieved about 35 years before the Trojan war, has been celebrated in the antient ages of the world. It has employed the pen of many writers, and among the historians, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Apollodorus and Justin; and among the poets, Onamacritus more generally called Orpheus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar and Valerius Flaccus have extensively given an account of its most remarkable particulars. The number of the Argonauts is not exactly known; the following list is drawn from the various authors who have made mention of the Argonautic expedition. Jason, son of Æson, as it is well known, was the chief over the rest. His companions were Acastus son of Pelias, Actor son of Hippasus, Admetus son of Pheres, Æsculapius son of Apollo, Ætalides son of Mercury and Eupoleme, Almenus son of Mars, Amphiaraus son of Œcleus, Amphidamas son of Aleus, Amphion son of Hyperasius, Anceus a son of Lycurgus and another of the same name, Areus, Argus the builder of the ship Argo, Argus son of Phryxus, Armenus, Ascalaphus son of Mars, Asterion son of Cometes, Asterius son of Neleus, Augeas son of Sol, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus dis-

disguised in a man's dress, Autolycus son of Mercury, Azorus, Buphagus, Butes son of Teleon, Calais son of Boreas, Canthus son of Abas, Castor son of Jupiter, Ceneus son of Elatus, Cepheus son of Aleus, Cius, Clytius and Iphitus sons of Eurythus, Coronus, Deucalion son of Minos, Echion son of Mercury and Antianira, Ergynus son of Neptune, Euphemus son of Neptune and Mænomsia, Eribotes, Euryalus son of Cifteus, Eurydamas and Eurythion sons of Irus, Eurytus son of Mercury, Glaucus, Hercules son of Jupiter, Idas son of Aphareus, Ialmenus son of Mars, Idmon son of Abas, Iolaus son of Iphiclus, Iphiclus son of Thestius, Iphiclus son of Phylacus, Iphis son of Alector, Lynceus son of Aphareus, Iuna son of Nauplius, Laertes son of Arcesius, Laocoon, Leodatus son of Bias, Leitus son of Alector, Meleager son of Œneus, Menœtius son of Actor, Mopsus son of Ampycus, Nauplius son of Neptune, Neleus the brother of Pelias, Nestor son of Neleus, Oileus the father of Ajax, Orpheus son of Œager, Palemon son of Ætolus, Peleus and Telamon sons of Æacus, Periclymenus son of Neleus, Penelens son of Hipalmus, Philoctetes son of Pæan, Phlias, Pollux son of Jupiter, Polyphemus son of Elatus, Pucas son of Thaumacus, Phanus son of Bacchus, Phalerus son of Alcon, Phocus and Priasus sons of Ceneus one of the Lapithæ, Talaus, Tiphys son of Aginus, Staphilus son of Bacchus, two of the name of Iphitus, Theseus son of Ægeus with his friend Pirithous. Among these Æsculapius was physician and Tiphis was pilot.

Argos, an antient city, capital of Argolis in Peloponnesus, about two miles from the sea. Juno was the chief deity of the place. Its kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 years before the Christian era, and after it had subsisted during 550 years, it was united to the crown of Mycenæ. It was built according to Euripides. *Iphig. in Aul.* v. 152, 534, by seven Cyclops, who came from Syria. These Cyclops were not Vulcan's workmen. The nine first kings of Argos were called Inachides, in honor of the founder. Their names were Inachus, Phoroneus, Apis, Argus, Chryasus, Phorbas, Triopas, Stelenus and Gelanor. Gelanor gave a kind reception to Danaus, who drove him from his kingdom in return for his hospitality. The descendants of Danaus were called Belides. Agamemnon was king of Argos during the Trojan war, and 80 years after the Heraclidæ seized the Peloponnesus, and deposed the monarchs. The inhabitants of Argos were called Argivi and Argolici, and this name has been often applied to all the Greeks, without distinction. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Paus.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 15. *Strab.* 8. *Mela* 1, c. 13, &c. l. 2, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 40, &c.

Argos, a town of Thessaly, called Pelasgicon by the Pelasgians. *Lucan* 6, v. 355.——Another in Epirus, called Amphilochium.

Argus, a king of Argos.—A son of Arestor, whence he is often called Arestorides. He married Ismene, the daughter of the Asopus. As he had an hundred eyes, Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer. Mercury, by order of Jupiter, slew him by lulling all his eyes asleep with the sound of his lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argos to the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her. *Moschus Idyl.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 12 & 13.—*Propert.* 1. el. 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2. c. 1.——A son of Agenor. *Hygin* fab. 145.——A son of Danaus, who built the ship Argo. *Id.* 14.—A son of Jupiter and Niobe. *Id.* 145.—A son of Pyras and Callirhoe. *Id.* 145.—A son of Phryxus. *Id.* 3.—A son of Polybus. *Id.* 14.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Apollod.*——A dog of Ulysses, who knew his master after an absence of 20 years. *Homer Od.* 17.

Argynnis, a name of Venus, which she received from Argynnus, a favourite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephisus. *Propert.*

Argyra, a nymph greatly beloved by a shepherd called Solemnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, whose waters make lovers forget the object of their affections. *Paus* 7, c. 23.

Argyra, a city of Troas. Also the native place of Diodorus Siculus, in Sicily.

Argyraspides, a Macedonian legion which received this name from their silver helmets. *Curt.* 4, v. 13.

Argyre, an island beyond the mouth of the river Indus. It abounds in metal. *Mela.* 3, c. 7.

Aria, a country of Asia, situate at the east of Parthia. *Mela.* 3, c. 2. l. 2, c. 7.

Aria, the wife of Pætus Cecinna, of Padua, a Roman senator who was accused of conspiracy against Claudius, and carried to Rome by sea. She accompanied him, and in the boat she stabbed herself, and presented the sword to her husband, observing that she felt not her wound, but that his would be fatal to her. *A. D.* 48.—*Plin.* 7.

Ariadne, daughter of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Pasiphae, fell in love with Theseus, who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. She gave him

him a clue of thread, by which he extricated himself from the different windings of his confinement. After he had conquered the Minotaur, he carried her away according to the promise he had made, and married her. When he arrived at the island of Naxos he forsook her, tho' she was already pregnant, and repaid his love with the most endearing tenderness. Ariadne was so disconsolate upon being abandoned by Theseus, that she hung herself, according to some, but Plutarch says that she lived many years after, and had some children by Onarus, the priest of Bacchus. According to some writers Bacchus loved her after Theseus had forsaken her, and he gave her a crown of seven stars, which after her death were made a constellation. The Argives shewed Ariadne's tomb, and when one of their temples was repaired, her ashes were found in an earthen urn. Homer *Od.* 11, says that Diana detained Ariadne at Naxos. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 2. *Heroid.* 10. *De Art. Am.* 2. *Fast.* 3, v. 462.—*Catull. de nupt. Pel. & Tet.* ep. 61.——*Hygin* fab. 14, 43, 270.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Arlæus, an officer who succeeded to the command of the surviving army after the death of Cyrus the younger after the battle of Cynaxa. He made peace with Artaxerxes. *Xenoph.*

Ariani & Ariens, a people of Asia. *Dionys. Perieg.* 713.

Arianthas, a king of Scythia, who yearly ordered every one of his subjects to present him with an arrow. *Herodot.* 4, v. 81.

Ariarathes 1st, the first king of Cappadocia, who upon being besieged by Perdiccas, and without any means of escape, set the city on fire and burnt himself with all his followers. *Justin* 13, c. 6.—*Diod.* 18.

Ariarathes 2d, a king of Cappadocia, killed by his friend and relation Mithridates. *Justin* 29, c. 1. *&c.*

Ariarathes, 3d, son of the preceeding, was restored to his father's kingdom by his uncle Mithridates, who soon after assassinated him.

Ariarathes 4th, son of Ariarathes the 3d, received the kingdom from Mithridates, his father's and his grandfather's murderer. Gordius, his tutor and protector, intrusted him in the management of the kingdom.

Ariarathes 5th, uncle to Ariarathes 4th, was driven from his kingdom of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and died thro' grief. After his death there arose a Pseudo-Ariarathes, at the instigation of king Nicomedes. This man was the cause of great commotions till the Romans interfered, and gave the Cappadocians their liberty, which however they refused, exclaiming they could not live without a king. The Romans upon this, gave them Ariobarzanes for their king. *Strab.* 12.

Ariarathes, a son of Mithridates Eupator, who conquered Cappadocia, and drove away king Ariobarzanes. He was poisoned by his father's orders, for the great success which had attended him. *Appian.*—*Eut.*

Ariberus, a general mentioned by Polyæn 7, c. 29.

Aricia, an Athenian girl whom Hippolytus married after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius. He built a city in Italy, which he called by her name. He had a son by her called Virbius. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 544.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.

Aricia, a very antient town of Italy, built by Hippolytus, son of Theseus, after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius, and transported into Italy by Diana. In a grove in the neighbourhood of Aricia, Theseus built a temple to Diana, where he established the same rites as were in the temple of that goddess in Tauris. Theseus built a temple to Diana; the priest of this temple was always a fugitive, and the murderer of his predecessor, and went always armed with a dagger, to prevent whatever attempts might be made upon his life by one who wished to be his successor. This Arician forest was very celebrated, and no horses would ever enter it, because Hippolytus had been killed by them. Egeria, whom Numa visited, generally resided in this famous grove, which was situate on the Appian way, beyond mount Albanus. *Ovid. Met.* 15. *Fast.* 3, v. 263.—*Lucan* 6, v. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.

Aricina, a surname of Diana, from her temple near Aricia. [*Vid. Aricia.*] The mother of Octavius. *Cic. 3. Phil.* c. 6.

Ariæus, a companion of Cyrus the younger. After the death of Cyrus he reconciled himself with Artaxerxes, by betraying to him the surviving Greeks in their return. *Diod.*

Aridæus, an illegitimate son of Philip who after the death of Alexander, was made king till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male successor. Aridæus had not the free enjoyment of his senses. Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals declared himself his protector, and even married his sister to strengthen their connection. He was seven years in possession of the sovereign power, and was put to death with his

his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Justin* 9, c. 8.—*Died.*

Aritenis, daughter of Alyattes, married Astyages king of Media. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

Aritenum, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants. *Arrian* 4.

Arii, a savage people of India.—Of Arabia. *Plin.* 6.——Of Scythia *Herodot.*——Of Germany. *Tacit.*

Arima, a place of Cilicia or Syria, where Typhœus was overwhelmed under the ground. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Arimasii, a people conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

Arimaspias, a river of Scythia with golden sands. The neighbouring inhabitants have but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and wage continual war against the Griffins, monstrous animals that guard the gold of the rivers. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 1 & 13.

Arimaspiæ, a people near the Euxine sea. *Ovid. Argon.*

Arimazes, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much insolence, and even asked whether he could fly, to aspire to so extensive a dominion. He surrendered and was exposed on a cross with his friends and relations, *Curt.* 7, c. 11.

Arimi, a nation of Syria. *Strab.*

Ariminum, an antient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul. It was founded by a colony of Umbrians. It was the cause of Cæsar's civil wars. *Lucan* 1, v. 231.—*Plin* 3, c. 15.

Arimnus, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennine mountains. *Plin*, 3, c. 15.

Arimpæi, a people of Scythia, near the Riphæan mountains. They live chiefly upon berries, in the woods, and are remarkable for their innocence, and mildness. *Plin.* 6, c. 7.

Arimus, a king of Mysia. *Varro.*

Ariobarzanes, a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles which the false Ariarathes had raised had subsided. Mithridates drove him from his kingdom, but the Romans restored him. He followed the interest of Pompey, and fought at Pharsalia against J. Cæsar. He and his kingdom were preserved by means of Cicero. *Cic.* 5. *ad. Att.* ep. 29.—*Horat.* ep. 6, v. 38.—*Flor* 3, c. 5.

Ariobarzanes, a satrap of Phrygia, who, after the death of Mithridates, invaded the kingdom of Pontus, and kept it for 26 years. He was succeeded by the son of Mithridates. *Diod.* 17.

Ariobarzanes, a general of Darius, who defended the passes of Susa with 15,000 foot against Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians he was killed as he attempted to seize the city of Persepolis. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 4 & 5.——A Mede of elegant stature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to settle the troubles of Armenia. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.——A mountain between Parthia and the country of the Massagetæ.

Ariomandes, son of Gobryas, was general of Athens against the Persians. *Plut. in Cim.*

Ariomardus, a son of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went against Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 78.

Ariomindes, a pilot of Xerxes.

Arion, a famous Lyric poet and musician, son of Cyclos, of Methymna, in the island of Lesbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immense riches by his profession. Some time after he wished to revisit his country, and the sailors of the ship in which he embarked resolved to murder him to obtain the riches, which he was carrying to Lesbos. Arion seeing them immoveable in their resolutions, begged that he might be permitted to play some melodious tune, and as soon as he had finished it he threw himself into the sea. A number of Dolphins had been attracted round the ship by the sweetness of his music, and it is said, that one of them carried him safe on his back to Tænarus, whence he hastened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified at their return. *Hygin.* fab. 194.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 23 & 24.—*Ælian de Nat. An.* 13, c. 45.—*Ital.* 11.—*Propert.* 2, el. 26, v. 17.—*Plut. in Symp.*

Arion, a horse, sprung from Ceres and Neptune. Ceres, when she travelled over the world in quest of her daughter Proserpine, had taken the figure of a mare to avoid the importuning addresses of Neptune. The god changed himself also into a horse, and from their union arose the horse Arion, who had the power of speech, the feet on the right side like those of a man, and the rest of the body like a horse. Arion was brought up by the Nereides, who often harnessed him to his father's chariot which he drew over the sea with uncommon swiftness. Neptune gave him to Copreus, who presented him to Hercules. Adrastus, king of Argos received him as a present from Hercules, and with this wonderful animal he won the prize at the Nemæan games. Arion is often called the horse of Adrastus. *Pausf.* 3, c. 25.—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 37.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

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Aricina, a surname of Diana, from her temple near Aricia. [*Vid. Aricia.*] The mother of Octavius. *Cic.* 3. *Phil.* c. 6.

Ariæus, a companion of Cyrus the younger. After the death of Cyrus he reconciled himself with Artaxerxes, by betraying to him the surviving Greeks in their return. *Diod.*

Aridæus, an illegitimate son of Philip who after the death of Alexander, was made king till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male successor. Aridæus had not the free enjoyment of his senses. Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals declared himself his protector, and even married his sister to strengthen their connection. He was seven years in possession of the sovereign power, and was put to death with his

his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Justin* 9, c. 8.—*Diod.*

Ariarit, daughter of Alyattes, married Astyages king of Media. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

Aricanum, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants. *Arrian* 4.

Arii, a savage people of India.—Of Arabia. *Plin.* 6.——Of Scythia. *Herodot.*——Of Germany. *Tacit.*

Arima, a place of Cilicia or Syria, where Typhœus was overwhelmed under the ground. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Arimani, a people conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

Arimaspias, a river of Scythia with golden sands. The neighbouring inhabitants have but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and wage continual war against the Griffins, monstrous animals that guard the gold of the rivers. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 1 & 13.

Arimaspiæ, a people near the Euxine sea. *Orpheus. Argon.*

Arimazes, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much insolence, and even asked whether he could live, to aspire to so extensive a dominion. He surrendered and was exposed on a cross with his friends and relations. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.

Arimi, a nation of Syria. *Strab.*

Ariminum, an antient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul. It was bounded by a colony of Umbrians. It was the cause of Cæsar's civil wars. *Lucan* 1, v. 231.—*Plin* 3, c. 15.

Arimnus, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennine mountains. *Plin*, 3, c. 15.

Arimaspi, a people of Scythia, near the Riphæan mountains. They live chiefly upon berries, in the woods, and are remarkable for their innocence, and mildness. *Plin.* 6. c. 7.

Arinus, a king of Mysia. *Varro.*

Ariobarzanes, a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles which the false Ariarathes had raised had subsided. Mithridates drove him from his kingdom, but the Romans restored him. He followed the interest of Pompey, and fought at Pharsalia against J. Cæsar. He and his kingdom were preserved by means of Cicero. *Cic.* 5. *ad. Atti.* ep. 29.—*Horat.* ep. 6, v. 38.—*Flor* 3, c. 5.

Ariobarzanes, a satrap of Phrygia, who, after the death of Mithridates, invaded the kingdom of Pontus, and kept it for 26 years. He was succeeded by the son of Mithridates. *Diod.* 17.

Ariobarzanes, a general of Darius, who defended the passes of Susa with 15,000 foot against Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians he was killed as he attempted to seize the city of Persepolis. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 4 & 5.——A Mede of elegant stature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to settle the troubles of Armenia. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.——A mountain between Parthia and the country of the Massagetæ.

Ariomandes, son of Gobryas, was general of Athens against the Persians. *Plut. in Cim.*

Ariomardus, a son of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went against Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 78.

Ariomindes, a pilot of Xerxes.

Arion, a famous Lyric poet and musician, son of Cyclos, of Methymna, in the island of Lesbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immense riches by his profession. Some time after he wished to revisit his country, and the sailors of the ship in which he embarked resolved to murder him to obtain the riches, which he was carrying to Lesbos. Arion seeing them immoveable in their resolutions, begged that he might be permitted to play some melodious tune, and as soon as he had finished it he threw himself into the sea. A number of Dolphins had been attracted round the ship by the sweetness of his music, and it is said, that one of them carried him safe on his back to Tænarus, whence he hastened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified at their return. *Hygin.* fab. 194.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 23 & 24.—*Aelian de Nat. An.* 13, c. 45.—*Ital.* 11.—*Propert.* 2, el. 26, v. 1.—*Plut. in Symp.*

Arion, a horse, sprung from Ceres and Neptune. Ceres, when she travelled over the world in quest of her daughter Proserpine, had taken the figure of a mare to avoid the importuning addresses of Neptune. The god changed himself also into a horse, and from their union arose the horse Arion, who had the power of speech, the feet on the right side like those of a man, and the rest of the body like a horse. Arion was brought up by the Nereides, who often harnessed him to his father's chariot which he drew over the sea with uncommon swiftness. Neptune gave him to Copreus, who presented him to Hercules. Adrastus, king of Argos received him as a present from Hercules, and with this wonderful animal he won the prize at the Nemæan games. Arion is often called the horse of Adrastus. *Pans.* 8, c. 25.—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 37.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

Ariovistus, a king of Germany, who professed himself a friend of Rome. When Cæsar was in Gaul, Ariovistus marched against him and was conquered with the loss of 80,000 men. *Cæs.* 1 *bell. Gall.*—*Tacit.* 4 *Hist.*

Aris, a river of Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 31.

Arisba, a town of Lesbos destroyed by an earthquake.——A colony of the Mityleneans in Troas, destroyed by Achilles. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 264.—*Homer. Il.* 7.——The name of Priam's first wife.

Aristæum, a city of Thrace, at the foot of mount Hæmus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Aristæus, son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was born in the deserts of Libya. He was brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. His fondness for hunting has procured him the surname of Nomus and Agreus. After he had travelled over the greatest part of the world, he came to settle in Greece, where he married Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had a son called Actæon. He fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, and pursued her in the fields. She was stung by a serpent that lay in the grass and died, for which the gods destroyed all the bees of Aristæus. In this calamity he applied to his mother, who directed him to seize the sea god Proteus, and consult him how he might repair the losses he had sustained. Proteus advised him to appease the manes of Eurydice by the sacrifice of four bulls and four heifers, and as soon as he had done it and left them in the air, swarms of bees immediately sprang from the rotten carcases, and restored Aristæus to his former prosperity. Some authors say that Aristæus had the care of Bacchus when young, and that he was initiated in the mysteries of this god. Aristæus went to live on mount Hæmus, where he died. He was, after death, worshipped as a demi god. Aristæus is said to have learned from the nymphs the cultivation of olives, and the management of bees, &c. which he afterwards communicated to the rest of mankind. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 317.—*Diod.* 4.—*Justin.* 13, c. 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 363. *Cic. de. Nat. D.* 3, c. 18.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 161, 180, 247.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 4. c. 4, &c.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24. ——A general who commanded the Corinthian forces at the siege of Potidæa. He was taken by the Athenians and put to death.

Aristagŏras, a writer, who composed an history of Egypt. *Plin.* 36, c. 12. ——A son-in-law of Histiæus, tyrant of Miletus who revolted from Darius, and incited the Athenians against Persia, and burnt Sardis. This so exasperated the king, that every evening before supper he ordered his servants to remind him of punishing Aristagoras. He was killed by the Thracians. *Herodot.* 5, c. 30, &c. l. 7, c. 8. ——*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A man of Cyzicus —Another of Cumæ. *Herodot.* 4.

Aristander, a celebrated soothsayer, whom Alexander greatly esteemed. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Plin.* 17, c. 25.

Aristandros, a statuary of Sparta. *Paus.* 3, c. 18.

Aristarche, a matron of Ephesus, who by order of Diana sailed to the coasts of Gaul with the Phocæans, and was made priestess. *Strab.* 4.

Aristarchus, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, disciple of Aristophanes. He lived the greatest part of his life at Alexandria, and Ptolemy Philometor entrusted him with the education of his sons. He was famous for his critical powers, and he revised the poems of Homer with such severity, that ever after all severe critics were called Aristarchi. He wrote above 800 commentaries on different authors, much esteemed in his age. In his old age he became dropsical, upon which he starved himself, and died in his 72d year. He left two sons, called Aristarchus and Aristagoras, both famous for their stupidity. *Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 449.—*Ovid.* 3 *ex Pont. ep.* 9, v. 24.—*Cic. ad. Fam.* 3 *ep.* 11. *ad Attic.* 1, *ep* 14.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Aristarchus, a tragic poet of Tegea in Arcadia, in the age of Euripides, about the 82d olympiad. He composed 70 tragedies, of which two only were rewarded with the prize. One of them called Achilles was translated into Latin verse by Ennius.—A physician to queen Berenice, the widow of Antiochus. *Polyæn.* 8.——An orator of Ambracia.

Aristazānes, a noble Persian in favor with Artaxerxes Ochus. *Diod.* 16.

Aristeas, a poet of Proconnesus, who appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and 340 years after to the people of Metapontum in Italy, and commanded them to raise him a statue near the temple of Apollo. *Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.

Aristeas, son of Demochares, was a famous poet in the age of Cræsus.

Aristĕræ, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 34.

Aristæus, a man of Argos, who excited king Pyrrhus to take up arms against his countrymen, the Argives. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 68.

Aristhenes, a shepherd who found Æsculapius when he had been exposed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

Aristhus, an historian of Arcadia. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

Aristibus, a river of Pæonia. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

Aristides, a celebrated Athenian, son of Lysimachus in the age of Themistocles. His great temperance and virtue procured him the surname of *Just*. He was rival to Themistocles, by whose influence he was banished for ten years. Before six years of his banishment had elapsed, he was recalled by the Athenians. He was at the battle of Salamis, and was appointed chief commander with Pausanias against Mardonius, whom they defeated at Platæa. He died so poor that the expences of his funeral were defrayed at the public charge, and his two daughters, on account of their father's virtues, received a dowry from the public treasury when they were come to marriageable years. *C. Nep. & Plut. in Vit.*

Aristides, an historian of Miletus, in Ionia. He wrote an history of Italy, of which the 40th volume has been quoted. *Plut. in Parall.*——An Athlete who obtained a prize at the Olympian, Nemean, and Pythian games. *Paus.* 6, c. 16.——A painter of Thebes in Bœotia, in the age of Alexander the Great. *Plin.* 7 & 35.——A Greek orator who wrote 50 orations still extant, besides other tracts. He lived some time after the Augustan age.——A man of Locris, who died by the bite of a weasel. *Ælian. V. H.* 14.——A philosopher of Mysia, intimate with M Antoninus.

Aristippus, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple to Socrates. He was a great epicure, and founded a sect at Cyrene. He was one of the flatterers of Dionysius of Sicily, and received the surname of Senior. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 100.

Aristippus, a philosopher, grandson of Aristippus, was called Junior. *Diog.* ——A tyrant of Argos.——A man who wrote an history of Arcadia. *Diog* 2.

M. Aristius, a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's army. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 7, c. 42.

Aristo, a peripatetic philosopher of Alexandria, who wrote about the encrease of the Nile. *Strab.*——A wrestler of Argos, under whom Plato performed some exercises. *Diog.*——A musician of Athens. ——A tragic poet.

Aristobŭla, a name given to Diana by Themistocles.

Aristobŭlus, a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judæa in the age of Pompey, &c. *Joseph.*

Aristobulus, a brother of Epicurus. ——One of Alexander's attendants, who wrote the king's life. *Plut.*

Aristoclēa, a beautiful woman, seen naked by Strato as she was offering a sacrifice. She was passionately loved by Callisthenes, and was equally admired by Strato. The two rivals so furiously contended for her hand, that she died during their quarrel, upon which Strato killed himself, and Callisthenes retired, and was never seen after. *Plut. in Amat.*

Aristŏcles, a peripatetic philosopher of Messenia.——A grammarian of Rhodes. ——A stoic of Lampsacus.——An historian. *Strab.* 4.——A musician. *Athen. &c.*——A Prince of Tegea, &c. *Polyæn.*——This name is common to many Greeks of whom few or no particulars are recorded.

Aristoclides, a tyrant of Orchomenus, who, because he could not win the affection of Stymphalis, killed her and her father, upon which all Arcadia took up arms and destroyed the murderer.

Aristocrătes, a king of Arcadia, put to death by his subjects, for offering violence to the priestess of Diana. *Paus.* 8, c. 5. His grandson, of the same name, was stoned to death for taking bribes. *Id. ibid.*

Aristocrătes, a Rhodian.——A man who endeavoured to destroy the democratical power at Athens.——An Athenian general sent to the assistance of Corcyra with 25 gallies. *Diod.* 15.——An Athenian who was punished with death for flying from the field of battle.——A Greek historian, son of Hyparchus. *Plut. in Lyc.*

Aristocrĭtus wrote a treatise concerning Miletus.

Aristodēmus, son of Aristomachus, was one of the Heraclidæ. He, with his brothers Temenus and Chresphontes, invaded Peloponnesus, conquered it, and divided the country among themselves, 1190 years before the Christian era. *Paus.* 2, c. 18, &c. He was killed by the sons of Pylades and Electra, or as others say by Apollo. *Id.* 3, c. 1.——A king of Messenia who maintained a famous war against Sparta, and lost many cities. After some losses he recovered his strength, and so effectually defeated the enemy's forces, that they were obliged to prostitute their women to re-people their country. The offspring of this prostitution were called Parthenias, and 30 years after their birth they left Sparta and seized upon Tarentum. Aristodemus put his daughter to death for the good of his country. He was afterwards persecuted in a dream by the manes of his daughter, and he killed himself, after a reign of six years and some months, in which he had obtained much military glory. His death was lamented by his countrymen, who did not appoint him a successor, but only

only invested Damis, one of his friends, with absolute power to continue the war, which was at last terminated after much bloodshed and many losses on both sides the first year of the 24th Olympiad. *Pauf. in Messen.*——The father of Eurysthenes and Procles, was the first king of Lacedæmon, of the Heraclidæ. He died 1178 years before the Christian era. *Apollod.* 2. ——A tyrant of Cumæ.——A philosopher of Ægina.——A writer of Alexandria, who wrote some treatises upon Pindar.——A Spartan, who taught the children of Pausanias.——A man who was preceptor to the children of Pompey.—A tyrant of Arcadia.

Aristogĕnes, a physician of Cnidos, who attained great reputation by the cure of Demetrius Gonatas, king of Macedonia.

Aristogĭton & Harmodius, two celebrated friends of Athens, who by their joint efforts delivered their country from the tyranny of Pisistratus, A. U. C. 240. They received immortal honours from the Athenians, and had statues raised to their memory. These statues were carried away by Xerxes when he took Athens, 480 years before the Christian era. *Pauf.* 1, c. 29.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 55.—*Plut de 10 Orat.*——An Athenian orator, surnamed Canis for his impudence. ——A statuary. *Pauf.*

Aristolaus, a painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Aristomăche, the wife of Dionysius of Syracuse. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 20.——The wife of Dion.—A poetess. *Plut. Symp.*——A daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus. *Pauf.* 10.

Aristomăchus, an Athenian, who wrote concerning the preparation of wine. *Plin.* 14, c. 9.——A man who was excessively fond of bees. *Plin.* 11, c. 9.——The son of Cleodæus and grandson of Hyllus. His three sons, Cresphontes, Temenus and Aristodemus, called Heraclidæ, conquered Peloponnesus 1190 years before the Christian era. *Pauf.* 2, c. 7. l. 3. c. 15.—*Herodot.* 6, 7, & 8.——A man who laid aside his sovereign power at Argos, at the persuasion of Aratus. *Pauf.* 2, c. 8.

Aristomĕnes, a Thessalian general in the interest of Darius 3d. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.

Aristomĕnes, a commander of the fleet of Darius on the Hellespont, conquered by the Macedonians. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.

Aristomĕnes, a famous general of Messenia 24 *Olymp.* who encouraged his countrymen to shake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, under which they labored for above 30 years. He once defended the virtue of some Spartan women whom his soldiers had attempted; and when he was taken prisoner and carried to Sparta, the women whom he had protected interested themselves so warmly in his cause, that they procured his liberty. He refused to assume the title of king but was satisfied with that of commander. He acquired the surname of Just, from his equity, to which he joined the true valor, sagacity, and perseverance of a general. He often entered Sparta without being known, and was so dexterous in eluding the vigilance of the Lacedæmonians, who had taken him captive, that he twice escaped from them. As he attempted to do it a third time, he was unfortunately killed, and his body being opened, his heart was found all covered with hair. *Diod.* 15.—*Pauf. in Messen.*——A Spartan sent to the assistance of Dionysius. *Polyæn.* 2.

Ariston, the son of Agasicles, king of Sparta. Being unable to raise children by two wives, he married another famous for her beauty, by whom he had, after seven months, a son, whom he had the imprudence to call not his own. *Herodot.* 6, c. 61, &c.——A general of Ætolia.——A sculptor.——A Corinthian who assisted the Syracusans against the Athenians.——An officer in Alexander's army.

Ariston, a tyrant of Methymna, who being ignorant that Chios had surrendered to the Macedonians, entered into the harbour, and was taken and put to death. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

Aritonautæ, the naval dock of Pellene. *Pauf.* 2.

Aristonĭcus, son of Eumenes, invaded Asia and the kingdom of Pergamus, which Attalus had left by his will to the Roman people. He was conquered by the consul Perpenna, and strangled in prison. *Justin.* 36, c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 20. A musician of Olynthus.

Aristŏnus, a captain of Alexander's cavalry. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

Aristonĭdes, a noble statuary. *Plin.* 34.

Aristonŭmus, a comic poet, under Philadelphus, keeper of the library of Alexandria. He died of a retention of urine. *Athen.*——One of Alexander's musicians. *Plut. in Alex.*

Aristophănes, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote 54 comedies, of which only 11 are come down to us. He lived in the age of Socrates, Demosthenes and Euripides, and lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known; they abound sometimes with too much obscenity. His attack upon the venerable character of Socrates has been always censured and with justice. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16. —*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 1.——A grammarian of Byzantium, keeper of the library of Alexandria

Alexandria under Ptolemy Evergetes. *Diog. in Plat. & Epic. Athen.* 9.——A Greek historian of Bœotia quoted by *Plut. de Herod. Malig.*

ARISTOPHILIDES, a king of Tarentum in the reign of Darius son of Hystaspes. *Herodot.* 3.

ARISTURNON, a painter in the age of Socrates. He drew the picture of Alcibiades lovely reclining on the bosom of the courtezan Nemea, and all the people of Athens ran in crowds to be spectators of the masterly piece. He also made a painting of Mars leaning on the arm of Venus. *Athen.* 13.—*Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A comic poet, many of whose fragments are collected in Athenæus.

ARISTOR, the father of Argus the hundred eyed keeper of Io.

ARISTORIDES, the patronymic of Argus. *Ovid Met.* 1, v. 624.

ARISTOTELEIA, festivals in honor of Aristotle, because he obtained the restitution of his country from Alexander.

ARISTOTELES, a famous philosopher, son of Nicomachus a physician at Pestrada. He was born at Stagira, A. U. C. 370. Olymp. 99. After his father's death, he went to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalized himself by the brightness of his genius. He had been of an inactive and dissolute disposition in his youth, but now he applied himself with uncommon diligence, and after he had spent 20 years in hearing the instructions of Plato, he opened a school for himself for which he was accused of ingratitude and illiberality by his ancient master. He was always moderate in his meals, he slept little, and always had one arm out of his couch with a bullet in it, which by falling into a brazen basin underneath, awakened him. He was, according to some, 10 years preceptor to Alexander, who received his instructions with much pleasure and deference, and always respected him. According to Plutarch, the improvement that Alexander made under Aristotle was of more service to him than all the splendor and power which he received from Philip. Almost all his writings, which are composed on a variety of subjects, are extant; he gave them to Theophrastus at his death, and they were bought by one of the Ptolemies and placed in the famous library of Alexandria. Diogenes Laertes has given us a very extensive catalogue of all his compositions. Aristotle had a deformed countenance but his genius was a sufficient recompensation for all his personal defects. He has been called by Plato the philosopher of truth; and Cicero compliments him with the title of a man of eloquence, universal knowledge, readiness and acuteness of invention and fecundity of thought. He received from his royal pupil 800 talents to write an history of animals. He had a son whom he called Nicomachus, by the courtezan Herpyllis. Some have accused him of being accessary to the death of Alexander. He lived to his 63d year, and drowned himself in the Euripus because he could not find out the causes of its flux and reflux. There are different reports about the manner of his death, and some believe that he died at Athens of a cholic, two years after Alexander's death. The people of Stagira instituted festivals in his honor, because he had been very serviceable to their city. *Diog. in vitâ.—Plut. in Alex. & de Alex. fort. &c.—Cic. acad. Quæst.* 4, *de Orat.* 3, *de finib.* 5.—*Quintil.* 1, 2, 5, 10.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4.—*Justin* 12.—*Justin Martyr.—August. de Civ. Dei.* 8.—*Plin.* 2, 4, 5, *&c.—Athen.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 6, *&c.*——There were besides him seven of the same name: A magistrate of Athens.—A commentator on Homer's Iliad.—An orator of Sicily who answered the panegyric of Isocrates.—A friend of Æschines.—A man of Cyrene who wrote on poetry.—A schoolmaster mentioned in Plato's life written by Aristoxenus.—An obscure grammarian. *Diog. de Aristot.*

ARISTOTIMUS, a tyrant of Elis. *Paus.* 5, c. 5.

ARISTOXENUS, a celebrated musician, disciple of Aristotle. He wrote 453 different treatises on philosophy, history, &c. and was disappointed in his expectations of succeeding in the school of Aristotle, for which he always spoke with ingratitude of his learned master. Of all his works nothing remains but three books upon music, the most ancient on that subject extant.

ARISTUS, a greek historian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition. *Strab.* 14.—*Arrian* 7.

ATISTYLLUS, an obscene poet. *Aristoph.*

ARIUS, a river of Gaul, and of Asia. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are called Arii.

ARMINES, a son of Nabis, led in triumph at Rome. *Liv.* 34, c. 52.

ARMENIA, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. Upper Armenia called also Major, has Media on the east, Iberia on the north, and Mesopotamia on the south. Lower Armenia, or Minor, is bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Cilicia, and the Euphrates. The Armenians were a long time under the dominion of the Medes and Persians, till they were conquered with the rest of Asia by

by Alexander and his successors. The Romans made it one of their provinces, and, under some of the emperors, the Armenians had the privilege of chusing their own kings, but they were afterwards reduced. The country received its name from Armenus, who was one of the Argonauts, and of Thessalian origin. They borrowed the names and attributes of their deities from the Persians. They paid uncommon adoration to Venus Anaitis, and the chiefest of the people always prostituted their daughters in honor of this goddess. *Herodot.* 1, c. 194. l. 5, c. 49.——*Curt.* 4, c. 12. l. 5, c. 1. *Strab.* 1 & 11.—*Mela.* 3, &c. *Plin.* 6, c. 4, &c.—*Lucan.* 2.

Armilustrium, a festival at Rome on the 19th of October. When the sacrifices were offered all the people appeared under arms. The festival has often been confounded with that of the Salii, though easily distinguished: because the latter was observed the 2d of March, and on the celebration of the Armilustrium they always played on a flute, and the Salii played upon the trumpet. It was instituted, A. U. C. 543. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Liv.* 27, c. 37.

Arminius, a warlike general of the Germans, who supported a bloody war against Rome for some time, and was at last conquered by Germanicus in two great battles. He was poisoned by one of his friends. *Dio.* 56.—*Tacit. Ann.* 1, &c.

Armoricæ, cities of Celtic Gaul, famous for the warlike, rebellious, and inconstant disposition of the inhabitants called Armorici. *Caes. bell. G.*

Arna, a city of Lycia, called afterwards Xanthus.——A town of Umbria in Italy.——A daughter of Æolus, who gave her name to two towns, one in Thessaly, the other in Bœotia. *Strab.* 1 & 2.—*Paus.* 9, c. 40.

Arni, a people of Italy, destroyed by Hercules.

Arniensis, a tribe in Rome. *Liv.* 6.

Arnus, a river of Etruria, rising on the Apennine mountains and falling into the Mediterranean. *Liv.* 22. c. 2.

Aroa, a town of Achaia. *Paus.* 7.

Aroma, a town of Caria——of Cappadocia.

Arpani, a people of Italy.

Arpi, a city of Apulia, built by Diomedes, after the Trojan war. *Justin* 20, c. 1.

Arpinum, a town of the Volsci, famous for giving birth to Cicero and Marius. *Juv.* 8, v. 237.——A town of Magna Græcia.

Arræi, a people of Thrace. *Plin.*

Arrhabæus, the king of a nation in the neighbourhood of Macedonia, who greatly distressed Archelaus. *Aristot.* 5, *Polit.* c. 10.

Arria. *Vid.* Aria.

Arria Galla, a beautiful but immodest woman in the reign of the emperors. *Tacit.* 15, c. 59.

Arrianus, a philosopher of Nicomedia, priest of Ceres and Proserpine. He wrote an history of his country, and the life of Alexander, and other compositions. He lived in the age of Adrian and M. Antoninus, who rewarded him with the government of Cappadocia, and the consulship.—A poet much esteemed by Tiberius. He wrote a poem on Alexander.

Arrius, a friend of Cicero, whose sumptuous feast, *Horat.* describes, 2 *sat.* 3, v. 86.

Arrius & Arius, a philosopher of Alexandria, who so ingratiated himself with Augustus after the battle of Actium, that the conqueror declared that the people of Alexandria owed the preservation of their city to these three causes; because Alexander was their founder, because of the beauty of the situation, and because Arrius was a native of the place. *Plut. in Anton.*

Arruntius, a consul. A. U. C. 732.—A famous geographer, who upon being accused of adultery and treason, under Tiberius, opened his veins. *Tacit. Ann.* 6.

Arsabes, a satrap of Armenia.—Of Persia. *Polyæn.*

Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, who upon seeing Seleucus defeated by the Gauls, invaded Parthia, and conquered the governor of the province called Andragoras, and laid the foundations of an empire. He added the kingdom of the Hyrcani to his newly acquired possessions. He reigned 38 years, which he spent in establishing his power, and regulating the laws. After death he was made a god of his nation, and all his successors were called in honor of his name Arsacidæ. *Justin* 41, c. 5 & 6.——His son and successor bore the same name. He carried war against Antiochus the son of Seleucus, who entered the field with 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse. He afterwards made peace with Antiochus. *Id.* 41, c. 5.

Arsaces, the 3d. king of Parthia, of the family of the Arsacidæ, was also called Priapatius. He reigned 12 years, and left two sons, Mithridates and Phraates. Phraates succeeded as being the elder, and at his death he left his kingdom to his brother, tho' he had many children, observing that

for a monarch ought to have in view not the dignity of his family, but the prosperity of his subjects. *Justin* 31, c. 5.

Arsaces, a king of Pontus and Armenia, in the age of the emperors. He was an ally of the Romans, and fought long with success against the Persians, till he was deceived by the snares of king Sapor, his enemy, who put out his eyes, and soon deprived him of life. *Marcellin.*

Arsaces, the eldest son of Artabanus, appointed over Armenia by his father, after the death of king Artaxias. *Tacit. Hist.* 6.——A servant of Themistocles.

Arsacidæ, a name given to some of the monarchs of Parthia, in honor of Arsaces, the founder of the empire. *Justin* 41.

Arsamenes, a satrap of Persia, at the battle of the Granicus.

Arsanetes, a river of Asia, near Parthia. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

Arsamosata, a town of Armenia Major, 70 miles from the Euphrates. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

Arsanes, the son of Ochus, and father of Codomanus.

Arsanias, a river of Armenia, which, according to some, flows into the Tigris, and afterwards into the Euphrates. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Arsena, a marsh of Armenia Major, whose fishes are all of the same sort. *Strab.*

Arses, the youngest son of Ochus, whom the Eunuch Bagoas raised to the throne of Persia, and destroyed with his children, after a reign of three years. *Diod.* 17.

Arsia, a wood of Etruria, famous for a battle between the Romans and the Veientes. *Plut. in Popl.*——A river of Italy, flowing thro' Campania.

Arsinoe, daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. She had Æsculapius by Apollo, according to some authors. She received divine honors after death at Sparta. *Apollod.* 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 26. l. 3, c. 12.——A daughter of Phlegeus, promised in marriage to Alcmæon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 7.——A fountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus. Messen.*

Arsinoe, the sister and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, worshipped after death under the name of Venus Zephyritis. Dinocharis began to build her a temple with loadstones, in which there stood a statue of Arsinoe suspended in the air by the power of the magnet. The death of the architect prevented its being perfected. *Plin.* 34, c. 14.——A daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Lysimachus king of Macedonia. After her husband's death, Ceraunus her own brother married her, and ascended the throne of Macedonia. He previously murdered Lysimachus and Philip, the sons of Arsinoe by Lysimachus, in their mother's arms. Arsinoe was some time after banished into Samothrace. *Justin* 17, c. 1, &c.——A younger daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister to Cleopatra. Antony dispatched her to gain the good graces of her sister. *Hirt. Alex.* 4.—*Appian.*——The wife of a king of Cyrene, who committed adultery with her son-in-law. *Justin* 26, c. 3.——A daughter of Lysimachus. *Paus.*

Arsinoe, a town of Egypt, situated near the lake of Mœris. The inhabitants paid uncommon veneration to the crocodiles. They nourished them in a splendid manner, and imbalmed them after death, and buried them in the subterraneous cells of the Labyrinth. *Strab.*——A town of Cilicia,—of Æolia,—of Syria,—of Cyprus,—of Lycia, &c.

Arsites, a satrap of Paphlagonia.

Artabanus, son of Hystaspes was brother to Darius the first. He dissuaded his nephew Xerxes from making war against the Greeks, and at his return he assassinated him with the hopes of ascending the throne. Darius the son of Xerxes, was murdered in a similar manner, and Artaxerxes his brother would have shared the same fate, had not he discovered the snares of the assassin, and punished him with death. *Diod.* 11.—*Justin* 3, c. 1. &c.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 38. l. 7, c. 10, &c.

Artabanus, a king of Parthia, after the death of his nephew Phraates 2d. He undertook a war against a nation of Scythia, in which he perished. His son Mithridates succeeded him, and merited the appellation of Great. *Justin* 42, c. 2.——A king of Media, and afterwards of Parthia. He invaded Armenia, from whence he was driven away by one of the generals of Tiberius. He was expelled from his throne, which Tiridates usurped, and some time after he was restored again to his antient power, and died A. D. 48. *Tacit. ann.* 5, &c.——A king of Parthia very inimical to the interest of Vespasian.——Another king of Parthia, who made war against the emperor Caracalla, who had attempted his life on pretence of courting his daughter. He was murdered, and the power of Parthia abolished, and the crown translated to the Persian monarchs. *Dio.*—*Herodian.*

Artabazus, a son of Pharnaces, general in the army of Xerxes. He fled from Greece upon the ill success of Mardonius. *Herodot.* 7, 8 & 9.——A familiar friend of Darius 3d. After the murder of this prince he surrendered himself up with his sons to Alexander, who treated him with much humanity and confidence. *Curt.* 5, c. 9 & 12. l. 6, c. 5. l. 7, c. 3 & 5. l. 8, c. 1.

c. 1.——An officer of Artaxerxes against Datames. *Diod.* 15.

ARTABRI & ARTABRITÆ, a people of Lusitania, who receive their name from Artabrum, a promontory on the coast of Spain. *Sil.* 3. v. 362.

ARTACAAS, an officer in the army of Xerxes, the tallest of all the troops, the king excepted.

ARTACANA, a city of Asia, near Aria.

ARTACE, a town and seaport near Cyzicus. It did not exist in the age of Pliny. There was in its neighbourhood a fountain called Artacia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 14.——*Procop. de bell. Pers.* 1, c. 25.—*Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 5. c. 32.——A city of Phrygia,—A fortified place of Bithynia.

ARTACENE, a country of Assyria near Arbela, where Alexander conquered Darius, *Strab.* 16.

ARTACIA, a fountain in the country of the Lestrygones. *Virgil.* 4, ep. 1, v. 60.

ARTAEI, a name by which the Persians were called among their neighbours. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.

ARTAGERAS, a town of Upper Armenia, *Strab.*

ARTAGERSES, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, killed by Cyrus the younger. *Plut. in Artax.*

ARTANES, a king of the southern parts of Armenia. *Strab.* 11.——A river of Thrace flowing into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.——A river of Colchis.

ARTAPHERNES, a general whom Darius sent into Greece with Datis. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades. *C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Herodot.*

ARTATUS, a river of Illyria. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

ARTAVASDES, a son of Tigranes, king of Upper Armenia, who wrote tragedies, and shone as an elegant orator and faithful historian. He lived in alliance with the Romans, but Crassus was defeated partly on account of his delay. He betrayed M. Antony in his expedition against Parthia, for which Antony reduced his kingdom, and carried him to Egypt, where he adorned the triumph of the conqueror led in golden chains. He was some time after murdered. *Strab.* 11.——The crown of Armenia was given by Tiberius to a person of the same name, who was expelled.—Augustus had also raised to the throne of Armenia a person of the same name. *Tacit. An.* 2.

ARTAXA & ARTAXIAS, a general of Antiochus the Great, who erected the province of Armenia into a kingdom, by his reliance on the friendship of the Romans. King Tigranes was one of his successors. *Strab.* 11.

ARTAXATA, a strongly fortified town of Upper Armenia. It was the capital of the empire where the kings generally resided. It is said that Annibal built it for Artaxias the king of the country. *Strab.* 11.

ARTAXERXES 1st, who succeeded to the kingdom of Persia above 400 years before the Christian era, was son of Xerxes. He destroyed Artabanus who had murdered Xerxes, and attempted to destroy the royal family to raise himself to the throne. He was remarkable for his equity and moderation. One of his hands was longer than the other, whence he has been called Macrochir or Longimanus. He reigned 41 years, and died A. M. 3629. *C. Nep. in Reg.*—*Plut. in Artax.*

ARTAXERXES 2d, king of Persia, was surnamed Mnemon, on account of his extensive memory. He was son of Darius the second, by Parysatis, the daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and had three brothers, Cyrus, Ostanes, and Oxathres. His name was Arsaces, which he changed into Artaxerxes, when he ascended the throne. His brother Cyrus was of such an ambitious disposition, that he resolved to make himself king in opposition to Artaxerxes. Parysatis always favored Cyrus, and when he had attempted the life of Artaxerxes, she obtained his pardon by her entreaties and influence. Cyrus who had been appointed over Lydia and the sea coasts, assembled a large army under various pretences, and at last marched against his brother at the head of 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks. He was opposed by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces routed. It has been reported that Cyrus was killed by Artaxerxes, who was so desirous of the honour that he put to death two men for saying that they had killed him. The Greeks who had assisted Cyrus against his brother, tho' at the distance of above 600 miles from their country, made their way thro' the territories of the enemy, and nothing is more famous in the Grecian History, than the retreat of the ten thousand. After he was delivered from the wars of his brother, Artaxerxes stirred up a war among the Greeks against Sparta, and exerted all his influence to weaken the power of the Greeks. He married two of his own daughters, called Atossa and Amestris, and named his eldest son Darius to be successor. Darius however conspired against his father, and was put to death, and Ochus, one of the younger sons called also Artaxerxes made his way to the throne, by causing his elder brothers Ar-

aspes and Arsames to be assassinated. Artaxerxes died in the 94th year of his age, after a reign of 60 years, A. U. C. 329. Artaxerxes had 115 children by his concubines, and only four legitimate sons. *Plut. in vit.*—*C. Nepos in Reg.*—*Justin.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Diod.* 13, &c.

Artaxerxes 3d, surnamed Ochus, succeeded his father Artaxerxes 2d. He established himself on his throne by murdering above 80 of his nearest relations. He punished with death one of his officers who conspired against him. He recovered Egypt which had revolted, destroyed Sidon, and ravaged all Syria. He made war against the Cadusii, and greatly rewarded a private man called Codomanus for his uncommon valor. Artaxerxes was poisoned by the eunuch Bagoas, who gave his flesh to be devoured by cats, and made handles for swords with his bones. Codomanus, on account of his virtues, was made king by the people, and that he might seem to possess as much dignity as the house of Artaxerxes, he reigned under the name of Darius the 3d. *Justin* 10, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 8.

Artaxerxes or Ataxares 1st, a common soldier of Persia, who killed Artabanus, and raised the kingdom of Persia, which had been extinguished at the death of Darius. He began his reign A. D. 218. Severus the Roman emperor conquered him, and obliged him to retire into his kingdom. *Herodian.* 5.——One of his successors bore his name, and reigned 11 years, during which he distinguished himself by his cruelties.

Artaxias, a son of Artavasdes, king of Armenia. He was a great enemy to Rome. He perished by the hand of some of his relations. *Tacit.* 6 *Ann.*

Ataxias, a general of Antiochus. *Vid.* Artaxa.

Artayctes, a Persian appointed governor of Sestos by Xerxes. He was hung on a cross by the Athenians for his cruelties. *Herodot.* 7 & 9.

Artaynta, a Persian lady whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his son Darius. She was one of the mistresses of her father-in-law. *Herodot.* 9, c. 103, &c.

Artaystes, a Persian appointed over a fleet in Greece, by Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 13. l. 9, v. 107.

Artembares, a celebrated Mede in the reign of Cyrus the Great. *Herodot.* 1 & 9.

Artemidorus, a native of Ephesus, who wrote an history and description of the earth. *Diod.*——A man in the reign of Antoninus, who wrote a learned work called Onειροκριτικα.——A man of Cnidus, son to the historian Theopompus. He had a school at Rome, and he wrote a book on illustrious men, not extant. As he was a friend of J. Cæsar, he wrote down an account of the conspiracy, which was formed against him. He gave it to the dictator from among the crowd as he was going to the senate, but J. Cæsar put it with other papers he held in his hand, thinking it to be of no material consequence. *Plut. in Cæs.*

Artemis, the Greek name of Diana. Her festivals called Artemisia, were celebrated in several parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi, where they offered to the goddess a mullet, which as was supposed bore some affinity to the goddess of hunting, because it is said to hunt and kill the sea hare. There was a solemnity of the same name at Syracuse; it lasted three days, which were spent in the greatest banquets and diversions. *Athen.* 7.

Artemisia, daughter of Lygdamis of Halicarnassus, reigned over Halicarnassus and the neighbouring country. She assisted Xerxes in his expedition against Greece with a fleet, and her valor was so great that the monarch observed that all his men fought like women, and all his women like men. The Athenians were so ashamed of fighting against a woman, that they offered a reward of 10,000 drachms for her head. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99. l. 8, c. 68, &c.—*Justin* 2, c. 12.——There was also another queen of Caria of that name, often confounded with the daughter of Lygdamis. She was daughter of Hecatomnus king of Caria or Halicarnassus, and was married to her own brother Mausolus, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes, after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which for its grandeur and magnificence was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called Mausoleum, and from that time all monuments of uncommon splendor have been called Mausoleum. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus. She was so inconsolable for the death of her husband, that she died thro' grief two years after, in the 100th olympiad. *Vitruv.*—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 36, c. 5.

Artemisia. *Vid.* Artemis.

Artemisium, a promontory of Eubœa, where Diana had a temple. The neighbouring part of the sea bore the same name. The fleet of Xerxes had a skirmish there with

with the Grecian ships. *Herodot.* 7, c. 175, &c.——A lake near the grove Aricia with a temple sacred to Artemis, whence the name.

Artemita, a city at the east of Seleucia.—An island opposite the mouth of the Achelous. *Strab.*

Artemon, an historian of Pergamus.—A native of Clazomenæ, who was with Pericles at the siege of Samos.—A painter.—A Syrian whose features resembled in the strongest manner those of Antiochus. The queen, after the king's murder, made use of Artemon to represent her husband in a lingering state, that by his seeming to die a natural death, she might conceal her guilt, and effect her wicked purpose. *Vid. Antiochus.*

Artimpasa, a name of Venus among the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

Artobarzanes, a son of Darius, who endeavoured to ascend the throne in preference to his brother Xerxes, but to no purpose. *Herodot.* 7, c. 2 & 3.

Artochmes, a general of Xerxes, who married one of the daughters of Darius. *Herodot.* 7, c. 73.

Artona, a town of the Latins, taken by the Æqui. *Liv.* 2, c. 43.

Artontes, a son of Mardonius. *Paus. in Bœotic.*

Artonius, a physician of Augustus, who on the night previous to the battle of Philippi, saw Minerva in a dream, who told him to assure Augustus of victory. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.

Artynes, a king of Media.

Artynia, a lake of Asia Minor.

Artystona, a daughter of Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 88.

Aruæ, a people of Hyrcania, where Alexander kindly received the chief officers of Darius. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Arvales, a name given to twelve priests who celebrated the festivals called Ambarvalia. According to some they were descended from the 12 sons of Acca Laurentia, who suckled Romulus. They wore a crown of ears of corn, and a white fillet. *Varro de. L. L.* 4.—*Vid. Ambarvalia.*

Arueris, a god of the Egyptians, son of Isis and Osiris. According to some accounts Osiris and Isis were married together in their mother's womb, and Isis was pregnant of Arueris before she was born.

Arverni, a powerful people of Gaul, near the Ligeris, who took up arms against J. Cæsar. They were conquered with great slaughter. They pretended to be descended from the Trojans, as well as the Romans. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 7.—*Strab.* 14.

Arviragus, a king of Britain. *Juv.* 4, v. 127.

Arvisium & Arvisus, a promontory of Chios, famous for its wine. *Virg. Ecl.* 5.

L. Aurunculeius Costa, an officer sent by J. Cæsar against the Gauls, by whom he was killed. *Cæs. bell. Gall.*

Aruns, an Etrurian soothsayer in the age of Marius. *Lucan.* 1, v. 586.——A soldier who slew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 759.——A brother of Tarquin the Proud. He married Tullia, who murdered him to espouse Tarquin, who had assassinated his wife.—A son of Tarquin the Proud, who, in the battle that was fought between the partizans of his father and the Romans, attacked Brutus the Roman consul, who wounded him and threw him down from his horse. *Liv.* 2, c. 6.——A son of Porsena king of Etruria sent by his father to take Aricia. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

Aruntius, a Roman who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus, for which the god inebriated him to such a degree that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who murdered him when she found that he acted so dishonorably to her virtue. *Plut. in Parall.*——A man who wrote an account of the Punic wars in the stile of Sallust. He lived in the reign of Augustus. *Tacit. an.* 1.—*Senec.* ep. 14.——Another Latin writer. *Senec. de benef.* 6.

Aruntius Patereculus, a man who gave Æmylius Censorinus, tyrant of Ægesta, a brazen horse to torment criminals. The tyrant made the first experiment upon the body of the donor. *Plut. in Parall.*

Aruntius Stella, a poet descended of a consular family. He lived in the age of Domitian.

Arupinus, a maritime town of Istria. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 110.

Aruspex. *Vid.* Haruspex.

Arxata, a town of Armenia, near the Araxes. *Strab.* 11.

Aryandes, a Persian appointed governor of Egypt by Cambyses. He was put to death because he imitated Darius in whatever he did, and wished to make himself immortal. *Herodot.* 4, c. 166.

Arybas, a native of Sidon, whose daughter was carried away by pirates. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 425.

Arybas, a king of the Molossi, who reigned 10 years.

Aryptæus, a prince of the Molossi, who privately encouraged the Greeks against Macedonia, and afterwards embraced the party of the Macedonians.

Asander, a man who separated, by a wall,

wall, Cherſoneſus Taurica from the continent. *Strab.* 7.

Asbeste & Asbyste, a people of Libya above Cyrene, where the temple of Ammon is built. Jupiter is ſometimes called on that account Asbyſtius. *Herodot.* 4, c. 170. *Ptol.* 4, c. 3.

Asbōlus, (black hair) one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Ascalaphus, a ſon of Mars and Aſtyoche. He was among the Argonauts, and went to the Trojan war at the head of the Orchomenians, with his brother Ialmenus. He was killed by Deiphobus. *Homer. Il.* 2, 9, 13.——A ſon of Acheron by Gorgyra or Orphne. He was ſtationed by Pluto to watch over Proſerpine in the Elyſian fields. When Ceres had obtained from Jupiter her daughter's freedom and return upon earth, provided ſhe had eaten nothing in the kingdom of Pluto, Aſcalaphus diſcovered that ſhe had eaten ſome pomegranates from a tree, upon which Proſerpine was ordered by Jupiter to remain ſix months with Pluto, and the reſt of the year with her mother. Proſerpine was ſo diſpleaſed with Aſcalaphus, that ſhe ſprinkled water on his head, and immediately turned him into an owl. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. fab. 8.

Ascālon, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, about 520 ſtadia from Jeruſalem. It is ſtill in being. It was antiently famous for its onions. *Joſeph. de bell. Jud.* 3, c. 2.—*Theophraſt. H. Pl.* 7, c. 4.

Ascania, an iſland of the Ægean ſea.——A city of Troas built by Aſcanius.

Ascānius, ſon of Æneas by Creuſa, was ſaved from the flames of Troy by his father, whom he accompanied in his voyage to Italy. He was afterwards called Iulus. He behaved with great valor in the war which his father carried on againſt the Latini. He ſucceeded Æneas in the kingdom of Latium, and built Alba, to which he transferred the ſeat of his empire from Lavinium. The deſcendants of Aſcanius reigned in Alba for above 420 years under 14 kings till the age of Numitor. Aſcanius reigned 38 years, and was ſucceeded by Sylvius Poſthumus, ſon of Æneas by Lavinia. Iulus, the ſon of Aſcanius, diſputed the crown with him, but the Latins gave it in favor of Sylvius, as he was deſcended from the family of Latinus, and Iulus was inveſted with the office of high prieſt, which remained a long while in his family. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*—According to *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15, *&c.* the ſon of Æneas by Lavinia was alſo called Aſcanius.——A river of Bithynia. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 270.

Ascii, a nation of India, in whoſe country objects at noon have no ſhadow. *Plin.* 2.

Asclēpia, feſtivals in honor of Aſclepius, or Æſculapius, celebrated all over Greece. At Epidaurus they were called by a different name.

Asclēpiādes, a rhetorician in the age of Eumenes, who wrote an hiſtorical account of Alexander. *Arrian.*——A diſciple of Iſocrates.——A diſciple of Plato.——A phyſician in the age of Pompey.——A tragic poet.—A phyſician in the time of Auguſtus.——Another phyſician of Bithynia under Trajan. He lived 70 years, and was a great favorite of the emperor's court.

Asclepiodōrus, a painter in the age of Apelles. *Plin.* 35.——A ſoldier who conſpired againſt Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Asclēpius. *Vid.* Æſculapius.

Ascletarion, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who ſaid that he ſhould be torn by dogs. The emperor ordered him to be put to death and his body careſully ſecured, but as ſoon as he was ſet on the burning pile, a ſudden ſtorm aroſe which put out the flames, and the dogs came and tore to pieces the mathematician's body. *Sueton. in Domit.* 15.

Ascōlus, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 8.

Ascōlia, a feſtival in honour of Bacchus, celebrated by the Athenian huſbandmen. They generally ſacrificed a goat to the god, becauſe that animal is a great enemy to the vine. They made a bottle with the ſkin of the victim, which they filled with oil and wine, and afterwards leapt upon it. He who could ſtand upon it firſt was victorious, and received the bottle as a reward. This was called ἀσκωλιασμὸν, παρὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀσκοῦ ἁλλεσθαι, leaping upon the bottle, whence the name of the feſtival is derived. It was alſo introduced in Italy, where the people beſmeared their faces with the dregs of wine, and ſang hymns to the god. They always hanged ſome ſmall images of the god in the talleſt trees in their vineyards, and theſe images they called Oſcilla. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 384.—*Pollux.* 9, c. 7.

Asconius Labeo, a preceptor of Nero.

Asconius Pedia, a man intimate with Virgil and Livy.——Another of the ſame family who flouriſhed in the age of Veſpaſian, and wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes.

Ascra, a town of Bœotia, built, according to ſome, by the giants Otus, and Ephialtes, at the foot of mount Helicon. Heſiod was born there, whence he is often called the Aſcrean poet. The town receiv-

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ed its name from Ascra, a nymph, mother of Œcius by Neptune. *Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Paterc.* 1.

Ascŭlum, a town of Picenum famous for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Curius and Fabricius. *Flor.* 3, c. 18.

Asdrŭbal, a Carthaginian, son-in-law of Hamilcar. He was during eight years at the head of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, where he displayed much prudence and valor. He was killed in the midst of his soldiers by a slave whose master he had murdered. The slave was caught and put to death in the greatest torments, which he bore with patience, and even ridiculed. Some say that he was killed in hunting. *Ital.* 1, v. 165.—*Appian. Iberic.*—*Polyb.* 2.—*Liv.* 21, c. 2, *&c.*

Asdrŭbal, a brother of Annibal, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother. He crossed the Alps and entered Italy, but some of his letters to Annibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the consuls M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero attacked him suddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, A. U. C. 546. He was killed in the battle, in which 56,000 of his men were killed, and 5400 taken prisoners, about 8000 Romans were killed. The head of Asdrubal was cut off, and, some days after, thrown into the camp of Annibal, who, in the moment that he was in the greatest expectations for a promised supply, was informed that his hopes were gone and his brother dead. *Liv.* 21, 23, 27, *&c.*—*Polyb.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 4.

Asdrŭbal, a Carthaginian general, surnamed Calvus. He was appointed governor of Sardinia, and was taken prisoner by the Romans. *Liv.*——Another son of Gisgon appointed general of the Carthaginian forces in Spain. *Liv.*——Another who advised his countrymen to make peace with Rome, and upbraided Annibal for laughing in the Carthaginian senate. *Liv.*——A grandson of Masinissa, murdered in the senate-house by the Carthaginians.——Another, whose camp was destroyed in Africa by Scipio. His wife and two children threw themselves down from the top of a high tower, for fear of falling into the enemy's hands. *Liv.* 51.——A Carthaginian general, conquered by L. Cæcilius Metellus in Sicily, in a battle in which he lost many elephants. These animals were led in triumph all over Italy by the conquerors.

Asellio, (Sempronius) an historian and military tribune, who wrote an account of the actions in which he was present. *Dionys. Hal.*

Asia, one of the three parts of the antient world. It is separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean seas. The Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It receives its name from Asia, the daughter of Oceanus. This part of the globe has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies of the universe, and to the antient inhabitants of Asia we are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. The soil is fruitful, and abounds with all the necessaries as well as luxuries of life. It was divided into many different empires, provinces and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and Persian monarchies The Assyrian monarchy, according to Eusebius, lasted 1240 years, and according to Justin, 1300 years down to the year of the world 4380. The empire of Persia existed 232 years till the death of Darius the 3d, whom Alexander the Great conquered. The empire of the Medes lasted 259 years according to Eusebius, till the reign of Astyages, who was conquered by Cyrus the Great, who transferred the power from the Medes, and founded the Persian monarchy. It was in Asia that the military valor of the Macedonians, and the bold retreat of the 10,000 Greeks were so conspicuously displayed. It is in that part of the world that we are to look for the more visible progress of luxury, despotism, sedition, effeminacy, and dissipation. Asia was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts, and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the bay of Issus, in a northern direction to the eastern part of the Euxine sea. Asia Minor has been subject to many revolutions. It was tributary to the Scythians for upwards of 1500 years, and was a long time in the power of the Lydians, Medes, &c. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the antient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. *Strab.*—*Herodot.*—*Mela.*—*Justin. Plin.*—*Tacit, &c.*

Asia, one of the Oceanides, who married Japetus, and gave her name to one of the three quarters of the antient globe. *Apolled.* 1, c. 2.——One of the Nereides. *Hygin.*——A mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

Astăticus, a Gaul, in the age of Vitellius. *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——The surname of one of the Scipios and others, for their conquests or campaigns in Asia.

Asilas, an augur who assisted Æneas against Turnus.——A Trojan officer. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 10, *&c.*

Asinaria, a festival in Sicily in commemoration of the victory obtained over Demosthenes and Nicias at the river Asinarus.

Asinarius, a river of Sicily, where the Athenian generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, were taken prisoners.

Asine, one of the Sporades.—An island of the Adriatic.——A town of Messenia.

Asines, a river of Sicily.

Asinius Gallus, son of Asinius Pollio the orator, married Vipsania after she had been divorced by Tiberius. This marriage gave rise to a secret enmity between the emperor and Asinius, who starved himself to death either voluntarily, or by order of his Imperial enemy. He had six sons by his wife. He wrote a comparison between his father and Cicero, in which he gave a decided superiority to the former. *Tacit.* 1 & 5. *Ann.*—*Dio.* 58.—*Plin.* 7, ep. 4.

Asinius Marcellus, grandson of Asinius Pollio, was accused of some misdemeanors but acquitted, *&c.*—*Tacit.* 14. *Ann.*

Asinius Pollio, an excellent orator, poet and historian, intimate with Augustus. He triumphed over the Dalmatians, and wrote an account of the wars of Cæsar and Pompey in 17 books. He refused to answer some verses written against him by Augustus, "because," said he, "you have the power to proscribe me, should my answer prove offensive." He died in the 80th year of his age, A. U. C. 757. He was consul with Cn. Domitius Calvinus. A. U. C. 713. It is to him that the fourth of Virgil's Bucolics is inscribed. *Quintil.*—*Sueton. in Caes.* 30 & 55.—*Dio.* 37, 49. 55.—*Senec. de tranq. Ani. & ep.* 100.—*Plin* 7, c. 30.—*Tacit.* 6.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Caes.*——A commander of Mauritania under the first emperors, *&c.* *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——An historian in the age of Pompey.—Another in the third century.

Asius, a son of Dymas, brother to Hecuba. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war. *Homer.*——A poet of Samos who wrote about the genealogy of the ancient heroes and heroines. *Paus.* 7. c. 4.

Asius Campus, a place near the Cayster.

Askaus, a mountain of Macedonia, near which the river Aous flows. *Liv.* 32. c. 5.

Asopis, a small country of Peloponnesus near the Asopus.

Asopia, the ancient name of Sicyon. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

Asopiades, a patronymic of Æacus, son of Ægina the daughter of Asopus. *Ovid Met.* 7, v. 484.

Asopis, the daughter of the Asopus.—A daughter of Thespius mother of Mentor. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Asorus, a river of Thessaly falling into the bay of Malia at the north of Thermopylæ. *Strab.* 8.——A river of Bœotia rising near Platæa. It flows into the Euripus after it has separated the country of the Thebans and Plataeans. *Paus.* 9, c. 4.——A river of Asia flowing into the Lycus near Laodicea.—A river of Peloponnesus passing by Sicyon.—Another of Macedonia flowing near Heraclea. *Strab. &c.*—A river of Phœnicia.

Asopus, a son of Neptune, who gave his name to a river of Peloponnesus. Three of his daughters are particularly celebrated, Ægina, Salamis and Ismene. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 12.—*Paus.* 2, c. 12.

Aspathiures, a favorite eunuch of Xerxes who conspired with Artabanus to destroy the king and the royal family, *&c.* *Ctesias.*

Asparagium, a town near Dyrrhachium. *Caes. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 30.

Aspasia, a daughter of Hermotimus of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance. She was priestess of the sun, mistress to Cyrus and afterwards to his brother Artaxerxes. She was called *Mylto*, Vermillion, on account of the beauty of her complexion. *Ælian V. H.* 12, c. 1.—*Plut. in Artax.*——Another woman, daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens where she taught eloquence. Socrates was proud to be among her scholars. She so captivated Pericles by her mental and personal accomplishments that he became her pupil, and at last took her for his mistress and wife. He was so fond of her that he made war against Samos at her instigation. The behaviour of Pericles towards Aspasia greatly corrupted the morals of the Athenians, and introduced dissipation and lasciviousness into the state. Some have confounded the mistress of Pericles with Aspasia the daughter of Hermotimus. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Quintil.* 12.——The wife of Xenophon was also called Aspasia. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, c. 31.

Aspastes, a satrap of Carmania suspected of infidelity to his trust while Alexander was in the east. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Aspathines, one of the seven noblemen of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.——A son of Praxaspes. *Id.* 7.

Aspendus, a town of Pamphylia. *Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 20. The inhabitants sacrificed swine to Venus.

Aspis, a satrap of Chaonia who revolted from Artaxerxes. He was reduced by Datames

tames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*——A city and mountain of Africa.—One of the Cyclades. —A city of Macedonia.

Asplēdon, a son of Neptune by the nymph Midea. He gave his name to a city of Bœotia whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.

Asporēnus, a mountain of Asia minor near Pergamus, where the mother of the gods was worshipped and called Asporena. *Strab.* 13.

Assa, a town near mount Athos.

Assabīnus, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

Assărăcus, a Trojan prince, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He was father to Capys, the father of Anchises. *Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 1.——Two friends of Æneas in the Trojan war.

Asserīni, a people of Sicily.

Assōrus, a town of Sicily between Enna and Agyrium.

Assos, a town of Lycia on the sea coast.

Assŭria, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries have been different in its flourishing times. In its first origin it was bounded by the Lycus and Caprus, but the name of Assyria more generally speaking is applied to all that territory which lies between Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The Assyrian empire is the most antient in the world. It was founded by Ninus or Belus, 150 years after the deluge, according to some authors, and lasted till the reign of Sardanapalus, the 31st sovereign since Ninus, which is above 1400 years. According to Eusebius it flourished for 1240 years; according to Justin 1300 years; and Herodotus says, that its duration was not above 5 or 600 years. Among the different monarchs of the Assyrian empire, Semiramis greatly distinguished herself, and extended the boundaries of her dominions as far as Æthiopia and Libya. In antient authors the Assyrians are often called Syrians, and the Syrians Assyrians. The Assyrians assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and sent him Memnon with an army. The king of Assyria generally stiled himself King of kings, as a demonstration of his power and greatness. *Strab.* 16.—*Herodot.* 1 & 2.—*Justin.* 1.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13 & 26. —*Ptol.* 1, c. 2.—*Diod.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Asta, a city of Spain.

Astacœni, a people of India near the Indus. *Strab.* 15.

Astăcus, a town of Bithynia, built by Astacus, son of Neptune and Olbia, or rather by a colony of Megara and Athens, in the 17th Olymp. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to the town of Nicomedia, which was then lately built. *Paus.* 5, c. 22.—*Arrian.*—*Strab.* 17.——A city of Acarnania. *Plin.* 5.

Astăpa, a town of Hispania Bætica. *Liv.* 38, c. 20.

Astărus, a river of Æthiopia, falling into the Nile.

Astarte, a powerful divinity of Syria, the same as the Venus of the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Hierapolis in Syria, which was served by 300 priests, who were always employed in offering sacrifices. She was represented in medals with a long habit and a mantle over it, tucked up on the left arm. She had one hand stretched forward, and held in the other a crooked staff in the form of a cross. *Lucian. de Dea Syriâ.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Aster, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip, who pressed it with a siege. The arrow, on which was written "aimed at Philip's right eye." struck the king's eye and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words "if Philip takes the town Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. *Lucian. de Hist. Scrib.*

Astĕria, a daughter of Cœus, one of the Titans, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Perses, son of Crius, by whom she had the celebrated Hecate. She enjoyed for a long time the favors of Jupiter, but falling under his displeasure she was changed into a quail, called ortyx by the Greeks, whence the name of Ortygia given to that island in the Archipelago, where she retired. *Hygin.* fab. 58.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2, *&c.*——A town of Greece, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 735.——One of the daughters of Danaus, who married Chætus, son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2.—One of the daughters of Atlas, mother of Oenomaus, king of Pisa. *Hygin.* fab. 250.

Astĕrion & Astĕrius, a river of Peloponnesus, which flowed through the country of Argolis. This river had three daughters, Euboea, Prosymna, and Acræa, *Paus.* 2, c. 17.——A son of Cometes, who was one of the Argonauts. *Apollon.* 1.——A statuary, son of Æschylus. *Paus.*——A son of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Pasiphae. He was killed by Theseus, though he was thought the strongest of his age. Apollodorus supposes him to be the same as the famous Minotaur. According to some, Asterion was son of Teutamus, one of the descendants of Æolus, and they say that he was surnamed Jupiter, because he had carried

ried away Europa, by whom he had Minos the 1st. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 31.——A son of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 12.

Asterodia, the wife of Endymion. *Iaf.* 5, c. 1.

Asterope & Asteropea, one of the Pleiades, who were beloved by the gods and most illustrious heroes, and made constellations after death.——A daughter of Pelias, king of Iolchos, who assisted her sisters to kill her father, whom Medea promised to restore to life. Her grave was seen in Arcadia in the time of *Pausanias.* 8, c. 11.——A daughter of Deion by Diomede. *Apollod.* 1.—The wife of Æsacus. *Id.* 3.

Asteropæus, a king of Pæonia, son of Pelegon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 17, &c.

Asterusius, a mountain at the south of Crete.——A town of Arabia Felix.

Astinome, the wife of Hipponous.

Astræa, a daughter of Astræus, king of Arcadia, or according to others, of Titan, Saturn's brother, by Aurora. Some make her daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was called Justice, of which virtue she was the goddess. She lived upon the earth as the poets mention, during the golden age, but the wickedness and impiety of mankind drove her to heaven in the brazen and iron ages, and she was placed among the constellations of the Zodiac, under the name of Virgo. She is represented as a virgin with a stern but majestic countenance, holding a pair of scales in one hand, and a sword in the other. *Senec. in Octav.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 149.—*Arat.* 1. *Phænom.* v. 98.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

Astræus, one of the Titans who made war against Jupiter.——A river of Macedonia near Thermæ, *Ælian. H. V.* 15 c. 1.

Asty, a Greek word which signifies city. It is generally applied, by way of distinction, to Athens, which was the most capital city of Greece. The word ἄστυ is applied with the same meaning of superiority to Rome, and πόλις to Alexandria, the capital of Egypt.

Astur, an Etrurian, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 180.

Astura, a small village of Latium, where Antony's soldiers cut off Cicero's head.

Astures, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, who spend all their lives in digging for mines of ore. *Lucan.* 4, v. 298.—*Ibid.* 1, v. 231.

Astyage, a daughter of Ipheus, who married Periphas, by whom she had some children, among whom was Antion, the father of Ixion.

Astyages, son of Cyaxares, was the last king of Media. He was father to Mandane, whom he gave in marriage to Cambyses, an ignoble person of Persia, because he was told by a dream that his daughter's son would dispossess him of his crown. From such a marriage he hoped that none but mean and ignorant children could be raised, but he was disappointed, and tho' he had exposed his daughter's son by the effects of a second dream, he was deprived of his crown by his grandson, after a reign of 35 years. Astyages was very cruel and oppressive, and Harpagus, one of his officers, whose son he had wantonly murdered, encouraged Mandane's son, who was called Cyrus, to take up arms against his grandfather, and he conquered him and took him prisoner, in the year of Rome 195. *Justin* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 74, 75, &c.

Astyalus, a Trojan killed by Neoptolemus. *Homer. Il.* 6.

Astyanax, a son of Hector and Andromache. He was very young when the Greeks besieged Troy, and when the city was taken, his mother saved him in her arms from the flames. Ulysses, who was afraid, lest the young prince should inherit the virtues of his father, and one day avenge the ruin of his country upon the Greeks, seized him and threw him down from the walls of Troy. According to Euripides he was killed by Menelaus, and Seneca says that Pyrrhus the son of Achilles put him to death. Hector had given him the name of Scamandrius, but the Trojans, who hoped that he might prove as great as his father, called him Astyanax, or the bulwark of the city. *Homer. Il.* 6 & 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 457. l. 3, v. 489.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 415.——An Arcadian who had a statue in the temple of Jupiter, on mount Lycæus. *Pauf.* 8, c. 38.——A son of Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Astycratia, a daughter of Æolus. *Homer. Il.*——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

Astydamas, an Athenian who wrote tragedies, &c.

Astydamas of Miletus, was 3 times victorious at Olympia. He was famous for his strength, as well as for his voracious appetite. He was once invited to a feast by king Ariobarzanes, and he eat what had been prepared for nine persons. *Athen.* 10.——Two tragic writers bore the same name, one of whom was disciple to Socrates.—A comic poet of Athens.

Astydamia, daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia, married Acastus son of Pelias, who was king of Iolchos. She became enamoured of Peleus, son of Æacus, who had visited her husband's court, and because he refused to gratify her passion, she accused him of attempting her virtue. Acastus readily believed his wife's accusation, and as he would not violate the laws of hospitality by punishing his guest with instant death, he waited for a favourable opportunity, and dissembled his resentment. At last they went in a hunting party to mount Pelion, where Peleus was tied to a tree, by order of Acastus, that he might be devoured by the wild beasts. Jupiter was moved at the innocence of Peleus, and sent Vulcan to deliver him. When Peleus was set at liberty, he marched with an army against Acastus, whom he dethroned, and punished with death the cruel and false Astydamia. She is called by some Hippolyte. *Apollod.* 3. c. 13.—*Pindar Nem.* 4 ——A daughter of Ormenus, carried away by Hercules, by whom she had Tlepolemus. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9, v. 50.

Astylus, one of the centaurs who had the knowledge of futurity. He advised his brothers not to make war against the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 308.——A man of Crotona, who was victorious three successive times at the Olympic games. *Paus.*

Astymedusa, a woman whom Œdipus married after he had divorced Jocasta.

Astynome, the daughter of Chryses the priest of Apollo, sometimes called Cryseis. She fell to the share of Achilles, at the division of the spoils of Lyrnessa.—A daughter of Amphion,—of Talaus. *Hygin.*

Astynous, a Trojan prince. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 144.

Astyoche & Astyochia, a daughter of Actor, who had by Mars, Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, who were at the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 20.——A daughter of Phylas king of Ephyre, who had a son called Tlepolemus, by Hercules. *Hygin.* fab. 97, 162.——A daughter of Laomedon, by Strymo. *Apollod.* 3 ——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A daughter of the Simois, who married Erichthonius. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——The wife of Strophius, sister to Agamemnon. *Hygin.*

Astypalæa, one of the Cyclades called after Astypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix and mother of Ancæus, by Neptune. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.—*Strab.* 14.

Astyphilus, a soothsayer very skilled in the knowledge of futurity. *Plut. in Cim.*

Astyron, a town built by the Argonauts on the coast of Illyricum. *Strab.*

Asychis, a king of Egypt, who succeeded Mycerinus. He made a law, that whoever borrowed money, must deposit his father's body in the hand of his creditors, as a pledge of his promise of payment. He built a magnificent pyramid. *Herodot.* 2. c, 136.

Atabulus, a wind which was frequent in Apulia. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 5, v. 78.

Atabyris, a mountain in Rhodes where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was surnamed Atabyrius. *Strab.* 14.

Atalanta, a daughter of Schœneus king of Scyros. According to some she was the daughter of Jasus or Jasius, by Clymene, but others say that Menalion was her father. This uncertainty of not rightly knowing the name of her father has led the mythologists into error, and some have maintained that there were two persons of that name, tho' their supposition is groundless. Atalanta was born in Arcadia, and according to Ovid, she determined to live in perpetual celibacy, but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herself from their importunities, she proposed to run a race with them. They were to run without arms, and she was to carry a dart in her hand. Her lovers were to start first, and whoever arrived at the goal before her would be made her husband, but all those whom she overtook were to be killed by the dart with which she had armed herself. As she was almost invincible in running, many of her suitors perished in the attempt, till Hippomenes the son of Macareus proposed himself as her admirer. Venus had presented him with three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, or according to others, from an orchard in Cyprus, and as soon as he had started in the course, he artfully threw down the apples at some distance, one from the other. While Atalanta, charmed at the sight, stopped to gather the apples, Hippomenes hastened on his course, arrived at the goal and obtained Atalanta in marriage. These two fond lovers in the impatience of celebrating their nuptials, entered the temple of Cybele, and the goddess was so offended at their impiety, and at the profanation of her house, that she changed them into two lions. Apollodorus says that Atalanta's father was desirous of raising a male issue, and that therefore, she was exposed to wild beasts as soon as born. She was however suckled by a she boar, and preserved by shepherds. She dedicated her time to hunting, and resolved to live in celibacy. She killed two centaurs who attempted her virtue. She was present at the hunting of the Calydonian boar, which she

she first wounded, and she received his head as a present from Meleager, who was enamoured of her. She was also at the games instituted in honor of Pelias, where she conquered Peleus, and when her father, to whom she had been restored, wished her to marry, she consented to give herself to him who could overcome her in running, as has been said above. She had a son called Parthenopæus, by Hippomenes. Hyginus says that that son was the fruit of her love with Meleager; and Apollodorus says she had him by Milanion, or, according to others, by the god Mars. [*Vid.* Meleager.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 9, &c. —*Paus.* 8, c. 36, 45, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 99 174, 185, 270.—*Elian. V. H.* 13.—*Diod.* 4—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4. l. 10, fab. 11.—*Stat. in Phenist.*

Atalanta, an island near Eubœa and Locris. *Paus.*

Atarantes, a people of Africa, ten days' journey from the Garamantes. There is in their country a hill of salt with a fountain of sweet water upon it. *Herodot.* 4, c. 184.

Atarbechis, a town in one of the islands of the Delta, where Venus had a temple.

Atarnea, a part of Mysia, opposite Lesbos, with a small town in the neighbourhood, of the same name. *Paus* 4, c. 35.

Atargatis, a divinity among the Syrians, represented as a Siren. *Strab.* 16.

Atas & Athas, a youth of wonderful velocity, who ran 75 miles between noon and the evening. *Martial.* 4, ep. 19.—*Plin. j.*

Atax, a river of Gaul Narbonensis, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean sea *Mela.* 2.

Ate, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and sowed commotions among them. *Homer. Il.* 19. She is the same as the Discord of the Latins.

Atella, a town of Campania, famous for a splendid amphitheatre. *Juv.* 6.

Atenomarus, a chieftain, who made war against the Romans. *Plut. in Parall*

Athamanes, an antient people of Epirus, who existed long before the Trojan war, and still preserved their name and customs in the age of Alexander. There was a fountain in their territories whose waters, about the last quarter of the moon, were so sulphureous that they set on fire any piece of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 311. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Athamas, king of Thebes, in Bœotia, was son of Æolus. He married Themisto, whom some call Nephele, and Pindar, Demotice, and by her he had Phryxus and Helle. Some time after, on pretence that Nephele was subject to fits of madness, he married Ino, the daugheer of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino became jealous of the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend their father's throne in preference to her own, therefore she resolved to destroy them. They escaped from her fury to Colchis on a golden ram. [*Vid. Phryxus & Argonautæ*] The prosperity of Ino was displeasing to Juno, and more particularly because she was descended from Venus. The goddess therefore sent Tisiphone, one of the furies, to the house of Athamas, who became inflamed with such sudden fury, that he took Ino to be a lioness and her two children to be whelps. In this fit of madness he snatched Learchus from her arms and killed him against a wall, upon which Ino fled with Melicerta, and, with him in her arms, she threw herself into the sea from a high rock, and was changed into a sea deity. After this Athamas recovered the use of his senses, and as he was without children he adopted Coronus and Aliartus, the sons of Thersander his nephew. *Hygin* fab. 1, 2, 5, 239.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 467 &c. *Fast.* 6, v. 489.—*Paus.* 9, c. 34.——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 12, ep. 10.——A stage dancer. *Id. Pis.* 36.——A tragic poet. *Id. Pis.* 20.

Athamantiades, a patronymic of Melicerta, Phryxus, or Helle, children of Athamas. *Ovid. Met.* 13 v. 919.

Atheas, a king of Scythia, who implored the assistance of Philip of Macedonia against the Istrians, and laughed at him when he had furnished him with an army. *Justin.* 9, c. 2.

Athena, the name of Minerva among the Greeks.

Athenæ, a celebrated city of Attica, founded about 1580 years before the Christian era, or 400 before the Trojan war, by Cecrops, king of the country. It was called Cecropia from its founder and afterwards Athenæ in honour of Minerva, who had obtained the right of giving it a name in preference to Neptune. [*Vid. Minerva*] It was governed by 17 kings for the space of about 500 years, in the following order. Cecrops reigned 48 years; Cranaus 9; Amphictyon 10; Erichthonius 50; Pandion 1st, 40; Erechtheus 50; Cecrops 2d, 40; Pandion 2d, 25; Ægeus 48; Theseus 30: Mnes-

theus

theus 23; Demophoon 33; Oxinthes 12; Aphidas 1; Thymoetes 8; Melanthes 37; Codrus 21. The history of the twelve first of these monarchs is mostly fabulous. After the death of Codrus the monarchical power was abolished, and the state was governed by perpetual, and afterwards by decennial, and lastly by annual, magistrates. Under this democracy the Athenians signalized themselves by their valor in the field, and their munificence and the cultivation of the fine arts. They were deemed so powerful by the Persians, that Xerxes when he invaded Greece chiefly directed his arms against Athens, which he took and burnt. Their military character was chiefly displayed in the battles of Marathon, of Salamis, of Platæa, and of Mycale. After these immortal victories they rose in consequence and dignity, and they demanded the superiority in the affairs of Greece. The town was rebuilt and embellished by Themistocles, and a new and magnificent harbour built. Their success made them arrogant, and they raised contentions among the neighbouring states that they might aggrandize themselves by their fall. The luxury and intemperance, which had been long excluded from the city by the salutary laws of their countrymen Draco and Solon, creeped by degrees among all ranks of people, and soon all Greece united to destroy one of its cities which claimed a sovereign power over all the rest. The Peloponnesian war, which though at first was a private quarrel, was soon fomented into an universal war, A. U. C. 322, and the arms of all the states of Peloponnesus were directed against Athens, which after 28 years of misfortunes and bloodshed was totally ruined 403 years before the Christian era, by Lysander. After this the Athenians were oppressed by 30 tyrants, and for a while laboured under the weight of their own calamities. They recovered something of their usual spirit in the age of Philip, and boldly opposed his ambitious views; but their efforts were not of great service to the interests of Greece. They fell into the hands of the Romans 87 years before the Christian era. The Athenians have been admired in all ages for their love of liberty, and for the great men that were born among them. Perhaps not one single city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of such a number of truly illustrious citizens, equally celebrated for their humanity, their learning, and their military abilities. The Romans, in the more polished ages of their republic, sent their youths to finish their education at Athens, and respected the learning while they despised the military character of the inhabitants. It has been said, by Plutarch, that the good men which Athens produced were the most just and equitable in the world, but that its bad citizens could not be surpassed in any age or country for their impiety, perfidiousness, or cruelties. Their criminals were always put to death by drinking the juice of hemlock. The antients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it Astu, one of the eyes of Greece, the learned city, the school of the world, the common patroness of Greece. The Athenians thought themselves the most antient nation of Greece, and supposed themselves the original inhabitants of Attica, for which reason they were called αυτοχθονες, produced from the same earth which they inhabited, γηγενεις sons of the earth, and τεττιγες grasshoppers. They sometimes wore golden grasshoppers in their hair as badges of honor, to distinguish them from other people of later origin and less noble extraction, because those insects are supposed to be sprung from the ground. *Cic. ad Attic. in Verr. &c.—Thucyd.* 1, *&c.—Justin.* 2, *&c. Diod.* 13, *&c.—Ælian. V. H.—Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Xenoph. Memorab.—Plut. in vitis, &c.—Strab.* 9, *&c.—Paus.* 1, *&—Val. Max.—Liv.* 31, *&c.—C. Nep. in Milt. &c.—Polyb.—Paterc.*

Athenæa, festivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One of them was called Panathenæa, and the other Chalcea, for an account of which see those words.

Athenæum, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compositions. It was public to all the professors of the liberal arts. The same thing was adopted at Rome by Adrian, who made a public building for the same laudable purposes.——A promontory of Italy.

Athenæus, a Greek cosmographer.——A peripatetic philosopher of Cilicia in the time of Augustus. *Strab.*——A Spartan sent by his countrymen to Athens to settle the peace during the Peloponnesian war.——A grammarian of Naucratis in the age of M. Aurelius. He composed an elegant and miscellaneous work, called Deipnosophistæ, in which he gives anecdotes of the antients, and in which he has preserved much of their poetry. He wrote also a history of Syria and other works now lost. His Deipnosophistæ is very mutilated.——A historian, who wrote an account of Semiramis. *Diod.*——A physician.

Athenagoras, a Greek in the time of Darius.

Darius, to whom Pharnabazus gave the government of Chios, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

Athenais, a Sibyl of Erythræa in the age of Alexander. *Strab.*

Athenocles, a general, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A turner of Mitylene. *Plin.* 34.

Athenodorus, a philosopher, preceptor to Augustus and Tiberius. *Suet.*——A poet who wrote comedy, tragedy, and elegy, in the age of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*——A stoic philosopher of Cana, near Tarsus, in the age of Augustus. He was intimate with Strabo. *Strab.* 14.——A philosopher, disciple to Zeno. He was keeper of the royal library at Pergamus.——A marble sculptor.——A man assassinated at Bactra for making himself absolute.

Athros, a surname of Diagoras and Theodorus, because they denied the existence of a deity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 1.

Athesis, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, near the Po. It falls into the Adriatic sea. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.

Athos, a mountain of Macedonia, running into the Ægean sea like a promontory. It is so high that it over-shadows the island of Lemnos, though at the distance of 87 miles; or, according to modern calculation, only eight leagues. When Xerxes invaded Greece he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of the mountain, into which he brought the sea water, and conveyed his fleet over it. A sculptor, called Denocrates, offered Alexander to cut mount Athos, and make with it a statue of the king holding a town in his left hand, and in the right a spacious basin, to receive all the waters which flowed from it. Alexander greatly admired the plan but objected to the place, and he observed that the neighbouring country was not sufficiently fruitful to produce corn and provisions for the inhabitants which were to dwell in the city, in the hand of the statue. *Herodot.* 6, c. 44. l. 7. c. 21, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 672.—*Ælian. de Anim.* 13, c. 20, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.—*Æsthi. contra Ctesiph.*

Atrabulla, a town of Arabia. *Strab.*

Athymbra, a city of Caria, afterwards called Nysa. *Strab.* 14.

Atia, a city of Campania.——A law, enacted A. U. C. 690, by T. Atius Labienus, the tribune of the people. It abolished the Cornelian law, and put in full force the lex Domitia, by transferring the right of electing priests from the college of priests to the people.——The mother of Augustus. *Vid.* Accia.

Atilia lex gave the pretor and a majority of the tribunes, power of appointing guardians to those minors who were not previously provided for by their parents. It was enacted about A. U. C. 560.——Another A. U. C. 443, which gave the people power of electing 20 tribunes of the soldiers in four legions. *Liv.* 9, c. 30.

Atilius, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. The amphitheatre, which contained the spectators, fell during the exhibition, and about 50,000 persons were killed or mutilated. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 62.

Atilla, the mother of the poet Lucan. She was accused of conspiracy by her son, who expected to clear himself of the charge. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 56.

Atina, an antient town of the Volsci, on the Apennine. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.

Atinia lex, was enacted by the tribune Atinius. It gave a tribune of the people the privileges of a senator, and the right of sitting in the senate.

Atlantes, a people of Africa in the neighbourhood of mount Atlas. They daily cursed the sun at his rising and at his setting, because his excessive heat scorched and tormented them. *Herodot.*

Atlantides, a people of Africa, near mount Atlas. They boasted of being in possession of the country in which all the gods of antiquity received their birth. Uranus was their first king, whom on account of his knowledge of astronomy they inrolled in the number of their gods. *Diod.* 3.——The daughters of Atlas. They were seven in number, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, Merope, Alcyone and Celæno. They married some of the gods, and most illustrious heroes, and their children were founders of many nations and cities. The Atlantides were called nymphs, and even goddesses on account of their great intelligence and knowledge. The name of Hesperides was also given them, on account of their mother Hesperis. They were made constellations after death. *Vid.* Pleiades.

Atlas, one of the Titans, son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Epimetheus, Prometheus and Menœtius. His mother's name, according to Apollodorus, was Asia. He married Pleione, daughter of Oceanus or Hesperis, according to others, by whom he had seven daughters, called Atlantides. (*Vid. Atlantides.*) He was king of Mauritania, and master of a thousand flocks of every kind, as also of beautiful gardens, abounding in every species of fruit, which he had entrusted to the care of a dragon. Perseus, after the conquest of the Gorgons, passed by the palace of Atlas, and demanded hospitality. The king, who was informed

formed by an oracle of Themis that he should be dethroned by one of the descendants of Jupiter, refused to receive him, and even offered him violence. Perseus, who was unequal in strength, shewed him Medusa's head, and Atlas was instantly changed into a large mountain. This mountain, which ran across the deserts of Africa east to west, is so high that the antients have imagined that the heavens rested on its top, and that Atlas supported the world on his shoulders. Hyginus says that Atlas assisted the giants in their wars against the gods, for which Jupiter compelled him to bear the heavens on his shoulders. The fable that Atlas supported the heavens on his back, arises because he was fond of astronomy, and often frequented elevated places and mountains, where he might observe the heavenly bodies. The daughters of Atlas were carried away by Busiris king of Egypt, but redeemed by Hercules, who received as a reward from the father, the knowledge of astronomy, and a celestial globe. This knowledge Hercules communicated to the Greeks, whence the fable has further said that he eased for some time the labours of Atlas, by taking upon his shoulders the weight of the heavens. According to some authors there were two other persons of that name, a king of Italy, father of Electra, and a king of Arcadia, father of Maia the mother of Mercury. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v, 481, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 17.—*Diod.* 3.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Val. Flacc.* 5.—*Hygin.* 83, 125, 155, 157, 192.—*Aratus in Astron.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 508, &c.——A large mountain of Africa. *Paus.*——A river flowing from mount Hæmus into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus, who was one of the wives of Cambyses, Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius, by whom she had Xerxes. She was cured of a dangerous cancer by Democedes. *Herodot.* 3, c. 68, &c.

Atrăces, a people of Ætolia, who received their name from Atrax, son of Ætolus. Their country was called Atracia.

Atrăpes, an officer of Alexander, who at the general division of the provinces received Media. *Diod.* 18.

Atrax, a son of Ætolus, or according to others of the river Peneus. He was king of Thessaly, and built a town which he called Atrax or Atracia. This town became so famous that the word Atracius has been applied to any inhabitant of Thessaly. He was father to Hippodamia, who married Pirithous, and whom we must not confound with the wife of Pelops, who bore the same name. *Propert.* 1, el. 8, v. 25.—*Stat.* 1. *Theb.* v. 106.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 209.

Atrax, a city of Thessaly, whence the epithet of Atracius.—A river of Ætolia, which falls into the Ionian sea.

Atrĭbātes, a people of Gaul, who opposed J. Cæsar with 15,000 men together with the Nervii. They were conquered, and Commius a friend of the general was set over them as king. They were reinstituted in their former liberty and independence, on account of the services of Commius. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 2, *&c.*

Atrēnt, a people of Armenia.

Atreus, son of Pelops by Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus king of Pisa, was king of Mycenæ, and brother to Pittheus, Troezen, Thyestes, and Chrysippus. As Chrysippus was an illegitimate son, and at the same time a favourite of his father, Hippodamia resolved to remove him. She persuaded her sons Thyestes and Atreus, to murder him, but their refusal exasperated her more, and she executed it herself. This murder was grievous to Pelops; he suspected his two sons, who fled away from his presence. Atreus retired to the court of Eurystheus king of Argos, his nephew, and upon his death he succeeded him on the throne. He married, as some report, Ærope, his predecessor's daughter, by whom he had Plisthenes, Menelaus and Agamemnon. Others affirm that Ærope was the wife of Plisthenes, by whom she had Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are the reputed sons of Atreus, because that prince took care of their education, and brought them up as his own. (*Vid. Plisthenes*) Thyestes had followed his brother to Argos, where he lived with him, and debauched his wife, by whom he had some children. This incestuous commerce offended Atreus, and Thyestes was banished from his court. He was however soon after recalled by his brother, who determined cruelly to revenge the violence offered to his bed. To effect this purpose he invited his brother to a sumptuous feast, where Thyestes was served up with the flesh of the children he had had by his sister-in-law the queen. After the repast was finished, the arms and the head of the murdered children were produced, to convince Thyestes of the flesh he had feasted upon. This action appeared so cruel and impious that the sun is said to have shrunk back in his course at the bloody sight. Thyestes immediately fled to the court of Thesprotus, and thence to Sicyon, where he ravished his own daughter Pelopea, in a grove sacred to Minerva, without know-

knowing who she was. This incest he committed intentionally, as some support, to revenge himself on his brother Atreus, according to the word of the oracle, which promised him satisfaction for the cruelties he had suffered, only from the hand of a son who was born of himself and his own daughter. Pelopea brought forth a son whom she called Ægisthus, and soon after she married Atreus, who had lost his wife. Atreus adopted Ægisthus, and sent him to murder Thyestes, who had been seized and imprisoned. Thyestes knew his son, and made himself known to him; he made him espouse his cause, and instead of becoming his father's murderer, he rather avenged his wrongs, and returned to Atreus, whom he assassinated. *Vid. Thyestes, Ægisthus, Pelopea, Agamemnon & Menelaus.—Hygin.* fab. 83, 86, 87, 88 & 258.—*Eurip. in Orest. in Iphig. Taur.—Plut. in Parall.—Paus.* 9, c. 40.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Senec. in Atr.*

Atrīdæ, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the sons of Atreus. This is false upon the authority of Hesiod, Lactantius, Dictys of Crete, &c. who maintain that these princes were not the sons of Atreus, but of Plisthenes, and that they were brought up in the house and under the eye of their grandfather. *Vid. Plisthenes.*

Atropatia, a part of Media. *Strab.*

Atropos, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name ατρεπτος, immutabilis, she is inexorable, and inflexible, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life without any regard to sex, age or quality. She was represented by the antients in a black veil, with a pair of scissars in her hand. *Vid. Parcæ.*

Attālia, a city of Pamphylia, built by king Attalus. *Strab.*

Attālus 1st, king of Pergamus, succeeded Eumenes 1st. He conquered the Gauls who had invaded his dominions, and obtained the assistance of the Romans against Antiochus. The Athenians rewarded his merit with great honors. He died at Pergamus after a reign of 44 years. *Liv.* 26, 27, 28, &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.

Attālus 2d, was sent on an embassy to Rome by his brother Eumenes the 2d, and at his return was appointed guardian to his nephew Attalus the 3d, who was then an infant. He governed with great prudence and moderation for 20 years. *Strab.* 13.—*Polyb.* 5.

Attālus 3d, succeeded Attalus 2d, in the kingdom of Pergamus. He was son to Eumenes 2d, and surnamed Philopator. He lived with great amity with the Romans, and as he died without issue he made them heirs of all his possessions. From this circumstance, whatever was a valuable acquisition, or an ample fortune was always called by the epithet of *Attalicus.* He as well as his predecessors made themselves celebrated for the valuable libraries which they collected at Pergamus, and for the patronage which merit and virtue always found at their court. The kingdom of Pergamus was founded A. U. C. 470 & 160 years after, it was extinguished at the death of Attalus the 3d, and was made a Roman province. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plin.* 7, 8, 33, &c.—*Justin* 39.—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.

Attālus, an officer in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——Another very inimical to Alexander. He was put to death by Parmenio, and Alexander was accused of the murder. *Curt.* 6, c. 9, l. 8, c. 1.——A philosopher, preceptor to Seneca. *Senec.* ep. 108.

Attarras, an officer who seized those that had conspired with Dymnus against Alexander. *Curt.* 6.

Atteius Capito, a consul under Augustus. *Tacit.*

Attes, a son of Calaus of Phrygia, who was born impotent. He introduced the worship of Cybele among the Lydians, and became a great favorite of the goddess. Jupiter was jealous of his success, and sent a wild boar to lay waste the country and destroy Attes. *Paus.* 7, c. 17.

Atthis, a daughter of Cranaus the second king of Athens, who gave her name to Attica, according to *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Attica, a country of Achaia or Hellas, at the south of Bœotia, west of the Ægean sea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and east of Megara. It received its name from Atthis the daughter of Cranaus. It was originally called Ionia, from the Ionians, who settled there. It was also called Acte, which signifies shore, and Cecropia from Cecrops, one of their kings. The most famous of its cities is called Athens, whose inhabitants sometimes bear the name of Attici. *Vid. Athenæ.*

Attĭcus, one of Galba's servants who entered his palace with a bloody sword, and declared he had killed Otho. *Tacit. Hist.* 1.

Attĭcus, (T. Pomponius) a celebrated Roman knight to whom Cicero wrote a great number of letters, which contained the general history of the age. They are now extant, and divided into 17 books. In the time of Marius and Sylla he retired to Athens, where he endeared himself to the citizens, who after his departure erect-

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ed statues to him in commemoration of his munificence and liberality. He was such a perfect master of the Greek writers, and spoke their language so fluently that he was surnamed Atticus. He favoured the world with some of his compositions. He behaved in such a disinterested manner, that he offended neither of the inimical parties at Rome, and both were equally anxious of courting his approbation. He lived in the greatest intimacy with the illustrious men of his age, and he was such a lover of truth, that he not only abstained from falsehood even in a joke, but treated with the greatest contempt and indignation a lying tongue. He died in the 77th year of his age, A. U. C. 721, eleven years after the death of his friend Cicero. *Cornelius Nepos*, one of his intimate friends, has written a minute account of his life. *Cic. ad Attic, &c.*——A Platonic philosopher in the second century.—A consul in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

ATTILA, a celebrated king of the Huns, a nation in the southern parts of Scythia. He invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian, with an army of 500,000 men, and laid waste the provinces. He took the town of Aquileia, and marched against Rome, but his retreat and peace were purchased with a large sum of money by the feeble emperor. Attila, who boasted in the appellation of *the Scourge of God*, died A. C. 453, of an uncommon effusion of blood the first night of his nuptials.

ATTILIUS, a Roman consul in the 1st Punic war. *Vid. Regulus.*

ATTILIUS CALATINUS, a Roman consul who fought the Carthaginian fleet.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, a Roman censor who built a temple to the goddess of concord. *Liv.* 23, c. 23, &c.——The name of Attilius was common among the Romans, and many of the public magistrates are called Attilii, their life, however is not famous for any illustrious event.

ATTINAS, an officer set over Bactriana, by Alexander. *Curt.* 8.

ATTIUS PELIGNUS, an officer of Cæsar's. *Cæs. bell. civ.* 1.

ATTIUS TULLIUS, the general of the Volsci, to whom Coriolanus fled when banished from Rome. *Liv.*

ATTIUS VARUS, seized Auxinum in Pompey's name, whence he was expelled. After this he fled to Africa, which he alienated from J. Cæsar. *Cæs.* 1 *bell. civ.*

ATYADÆ, the descendants of Atys the Lydian.

ATYS, an antient king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A son of Crœsus king of Lydia. He was forbidden the use of all weapons by his father, who had dreamt that he had been killed. Some time after this, Atys prevailed on his father to permit him to go to hunt a wild boar, which laid waste the country of Mysia. He was killed in hunting the wild beast by Adrastus, whom Crœsus had appointed guardian over his son, and the apprehensions of Crœsus were realized. *Herodot.* 1, c. 34, &c.——*Vid. Adrastus.*——A Trojan who came to Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 568.——A youth to whom Ismene the daughter of Œdipus was promised in marriage. He was killed by Tydeus before his nuptials. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 598.——A son of Limniace the daughter of the river Ganges. He assisted Cepheus in preventing the marriage of Andromeda, and was killed by Perseus with a burning log of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 47.

ATYS, a celebrated shepherd of Phrygia, of whom the mother of the gods generally called Cybele became enamoured. She entrusted him with the care of her temple, and made him promise he always would live in celibacy. He violated his vow by an amour with the nymph Sangaris, for which the goddess made him so insane and delirious, that he mutilated himself with a sharp stone. This was afterwards intentionally made by his sacerdotal successors in the service of Cybele, to prevent their breaking their vows of perpetual chastity. This account is the most general and most approved. Others say, that the goddess became fond of Atys, because he had introduced her festivals in the greatest part of Asia minor, and that she herself mutilated him. *Pausanias* relates *in Achaic.* c. 17, that Atys was the son of the daughter of the Sangar, who became pregnant by putting the bough of an almond tree in her bosom. Jupiter, as the passage mentions, once had an amorous dream, and some of the impurity of the god fell upon the earth, which soon after produced a monster of an human form, with the characteristics of the two sexes. This monster was called Agdistis, and was deprived by the gods of those parts which distinguish the male sex. From the mutilated parts which were thrown on the ground, rose an almond tree, one of whose branches a nymph of the Sangar gathered, and placed in her bosom as mentioned above. Atys as soon as born was exposed in a wood, but preserved by a she goat. The genius Agdistis saw him in the wood, and was captivated with his beauty. As Atys was going to celebrate his nuptials with the daughter of the king of Pessinus, Agdistis, who was jealous of his rival, inspired by his enchantments the

the king and his future son-in-law with such an uncommon fury, that they both attacked and mutilated one another in the struggle. *Ovid* says, *Met.* 10, fab. 2, &c. that Cybele changed Atys into a pine-tree as he was going to lay violent hands upon himself, and ever after, that tree was sacred to the mother of the gods. After his death, Atys received divine honors, and temples were raised to his memory, particularly at Dymæ. *Catull. de Atys. & Berec.—Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 223, &c.—*Lucian. in Dea Syria.*

Atys Silvius, son of Alba Sylvius, was the seventh king of Alba. He reigned 33 years. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.

Auaricum, a strong and fortified town of Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7.

Avella, a town of Campania, abounding in nuts, whence nuts have been called called avellina. *Sil.* 8. v. 45, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 740.

Aventinus, a son of Hercules, by Rhea. He assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 657.——A king of Alba, buried upon mount Aventine. He reigned 37 years. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 51.——One of the seven hills on which part of the city of Rome was built. It was 13300 feet in circumference, and was given to the people to build houses upon it by king Ancus Martius. It was not reckoned within the precincts of the city till the reign of the emperor Claudius, because the soothsayers looked upon it as a place of ill omen, as Remus had been buried there, whose blood had been criminally shed. The word is derived according to some ab *avibus*, because birds were fond of the place. Others suppose that it receives its name because Aventinus, one of the Alban kings was buried upon it. Juno, the Moon, Diana, Bona Dea, Hercules, and the goddess of Victory and Liberty had magnificent temples built upon it. *Varro de L. L.* 4. —*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 235.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.

Avernus, a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, whose waters were so unwholesome and so putrid, that no birds were seen on its banks, hence its original name was ἄορνος, avibus carens. The antients made it the entrance of hell, as also one of its rivers. Its circumference was five stadia, and its depth could not be ascertained. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 201, &c.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Ibid.* 4.—*Aristot. de Adm.*

Avesta, a book composed by Zoroaster.

Aufeia aqua, called afterwards Marcia, was the sweetest and most wholesome water in Rome. It was first conveyed into the city by Ancus Martius.

Aufidena, a city of Italy. The inhabitants called Aufidenates were among the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.

Aufidia lex, was enacted by the tribune Aufidius Lurco, A. U. C. 692. It ordained that if any candidate in canvassing for an office, promised money to the tribunes and failed in the performance, he should be excused, but if he actually paid it he should be compelled to pay every tribe 6000 sesterces.

Aufidius, an effeminate person of Chios. *Juv.* 9.

Aufidius Bassus, a famous historian in the age of Quintilian, who wrote an account of Germany, and of the civil wars.

Aufidius, a Roman senator famous for his blindness and abilities. *Cic. Tusc.* 5.

Aufidius Lurco, a man who enriched himself by fattening peacocks and selling them for meat. *Plin.* 10.

Aufidius Luscus, a pretor of Fundi, in the age of Horace.

Aufidus, a river of Apulia falling into the Adriatic sea. It was on its bank that the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ. *Horat.* 3, od. 30. l. 4, od. 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 405.

Auga & Auga & Augea, daughter of Aleus king of Tegea, by Neæra was deflowered by Hercules, and brought forth a son, whom she exposed in the woods to conceal her amours from her father. The child was preserved and called Telephus. Aleus was informed of his daughter's shame, and gave her to Nauplius to be put to death. Nauplius refused to perform the cruel office, and gave Auga to Teuthras, king of Mysia, who being without issue adopted her as his daughter. Some time after the dominions of Teuthras were invaded by an enemy, and the king promised his crown and daughter to him who could deliver him from the impending calamity. Telephus who had been directed by the oracle to go to the court of Teuthras, if he wished to find his parents, offered his services to the king, and they were accepted. As he was going to unite himself to Auge in consequence of the victory he had obtained, Auge rushed from him with secret horror, and the gods sent a serpent to separate them. Auge implored the aid of Hercules, who made her son known to her, and she returned with him to Tegea. *Pausanias* says that Auge was confined in a coffer with her infant son, and thrown into the sea, where she was found by king Teuthras. *Apollod.* 2 & 3. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 99 & 100.

Augeæ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

Augarus, an Arabian, who for his good offices, obtained the favors of Pompey, whom he vilely deceived. *Dio.*——A king of Osroene whom Caracalla imprisoned, after he had given him solemn promises of friendship and support. *Dio.*

Augias & Augeas, son of Eleus or Elius, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards ascended the throne of Elis. He had an immense number of oxen and goats, and the stables in which they were kept had never been cleaned, so that the task seemed an impossibility to any man. Hercules undertook it on promise of receiving for a reward, the tenth part of the herds of Augias, or something equivalent. The hero changed the course of the river Alpheus, or according to others, of the Peneus, which immediately carried away all the dung and filth from the stables. Augias refused the promised recompence on pretence that Hercules had made use of artifice, and had not experienced any labor or trouble. He farther drove his own son Phyleus from his kingdom, because he supported the claims of Hercules. The refusal was a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augias, and gave the crown to Phyleus. *Pausanias* says, 5, c. 2 & 3, that Hercules spared the life of Augias for the sake of his son, and that Phyleus went to settle in Dulichium, and that at the death of Augias, his other son Agasthenes, succeeded to the throne. Augias received after his death the honors which were generally paid to a hero. Augias had been called son of Sol, because Elius signifies the sun. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Plin.* 17, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 2.

Augilæ, a people of Africa, who supposed that there were no Gods except the manes of the dead, from whom they sought oracles. *Mela.* 1.

Augīnus, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 39, c. 2.

Augŭres, certain officers at Rome who foretold future events, whence their name, *ab avium garritu.* They were first created by Romulus to the number of three. Servius Tullius added a fourth; and the tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 454, encreased the number to 9, and Sylla added six more, during his dictatorship. They had a particular college, and the chief amongst them was called *magister collegii.* Their office was honourable, and if any one of them was convicted of any crime, he could not be deprived of his privileges, an indulgence granted to no other sacerdotal body at Rome. The augur generally sat on a high tower to make his observations. His face was turned towards the east and he had the north at his left and the south at his right. With a crooked staff he divided the face of the heavens in four different parts, and afterwards sacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his vestment. There were generally five things from which the augurs drew omens; the first consisted in observing the phænomena of the heavens, such as thunder, lightning, comets, &c. The second kind of omen was drawn from the chirping or flying of birds. The third was from the sacred chickens, whose eagerness or indifference in eating the bread which was thrown to them as food, was looked upon as lucky or unlucky. The fourth was from quadrupeds, from their crossing or appearing in some unaccustomed place. The fifth was from different casualties which were called *Dira*, such as spilling salt on a table, or wine upon one's cloaths, hearing strange noises, stumbling or sneezing, meeting a wolf, hare, fox, or pregnant bitch. From such superstitious notions did the Romans draw their prophecies; the sight of birds on the left hand was always deemed a lucky object, and the words *sinister & lævus*, though generally supposed to be terms of ill luck, were always used by the Augurs in an auspicious sense. *Cic. de Div.*—*Liv.* 1, *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Ovid Fast.*

Augusta, a name given to many cities in the Roman provinces in honor of Augustus Cæsar.

Augustālia, a festival at Rome in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome, after he had established peace over the different parts of the empire.

Augustus Octavianus Cæsar, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius a senator, and Accia daughter of Julius, and sister to Julius Cæsar. He was born A. U. C. 691, in the consulship of Cicero. He was adopted by his uncle Julius Cæsar, and inherited the greatest part of his fortune. At the age of twenty he was made consul, and though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies who branded him with the appellation of *boy*, yet he rose in consequence by his prudence and valor, and made war against his opponents on pretence of avenging the death of his murdered uncle. He waged five civil wars with much success, the wars of Mutina, Perusia, Philippi, Sicily and Actium. The first and last were against M. Antony, the second against L. Antony the brother of the triumvir. The third was against Brutus and Cassius and the fourth against Sext. Pompey the son of Pompey the great. He united his forces with those of Antony at the battle of Philippi, and had

had he not been supported by the activity of his colleague he would have been totally ruined in that engagement. In his triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, he obtained the western parts of the Roman empire, and like his two other colleagues, more firmly to establish his power, he proscribed his enemies and cut them off. The triumvirate lasted for 10 years. He had given his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony to make their alliance more lasting, but when Cleopatra had charmed Antony, Octavia was repudiated. Augustus immediately took up arms to avenge the wrongs of his sister, and perhaps more eagerly to remove a man whose power and existence kept him in continual alarms and made him dependent. Both parties met at Actium to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was supported by all the power of the east, and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with 60 ships, and her flight ruined the interest of Antony who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after passed into Egypt, besieged Alexandria, and honored with a magnificent funeral the unfortunate Roman and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit suicide. After he had established peace all over the world, he shut up the gates of the temple of Janus, A. U. C. 753. He was twice resolved to lay down the supreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, and on account of his ill health, but his two faithful friends Mecænas and Agrippa dissuaded him, and observed that he would leave it to be the prey of the most powerful, and expose himself to the greatest dangers. He died at Nola in the 76th year of his age, after he had held the sovereign power during 57 years.—He was an active emperor and consulted the good of the Romans with the most anxious care. He visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his consummate prudence and experience gave rise to many salutary laws. He is, however, accused of licentiousness and adultery by his biographer, but the goodness of his heart, the fidelity of his friendship, and the many good qualities which the poets whom he patronized have perhaps truly celebrated, made some amends for his natural foibles. He was ambitious of being thought handsome, and as he was publicly reported to be the son of Apollo according to his mother's declaration, he wished his flatterers to represent him with the figure and attributes of that god. Like Apollo his eyes were clear, and he affected to have it thought that they possessed some divine irradiation, and was well pleased if when he fixed his eyes upon any body they held down their eyes as if overcome by the glaring brightness of the sun. He distinguished himself by his learning, he was a perfect master of the Greek language, and wrote some tragedies besides memoirs of his life and other works all now lost. He married four times, but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connections, and his only daughter Julia disgraced herself and her father by the debauchery and licentiousness of her manners. He recommended at his death his adopted son Tiberius as his successor. He left his fortune partly to Tiberius, and to Drusus, and made donations to the army and Roman people. Virgil wrote his heroic poem at the desire of Augustus whom he represented under the amiable and perfect character of Æneas. *Sueton in vitâ.—Horat.—Virgil.—Pauf.—Tacit.—Patercul.—Dio. Cass.—Ovid.*——The name of Augustus was afterwards given to his successors in the Roman empire.

Avidienus, a rich and sordid man whom *Horat.* stiles happy, 2 *Ser.* 2, *v.* 55.

Avidius Cassius, a man saluted emperor after the death of M. Aurelius, He reigned only 3 months and was assassinated by a centurion. He was called a second Catiline from his excessive love of bloodshed. *Diod.*

Avium, a city between Tyre and Sidon. *Strab.* 16.

Aulestes, a king of the Etrurians when Æneas came into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 290.

Aulestes, a general who assisted Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v, 207.——The surname of one of the Ptolemean kings father to Cleopatra.

Aulis, a daughter of Ogyges. *Pauf. Bœotic.*——A place of Bœotia near Chalcis on the sea coast. Here all the Greeks conspired against Troy. They were detained there by contrary winds by the anger of Diana, and to appease her, Agamemnon was obliged to sacrifice his own daughter Iphigenia, whom however the goddess spared by substituting a ram. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 426.—*Ovid Met.* 12, v. 9, &c.

Aulon, a mountain of Calabria, opposite Tarentum. It was famous for its wine, which according to *Horat.* 2, od. 6, v. 18, is superior to that of Falernum. *Martial.* 13, ep. 125.—*Strab.* 6.——A place of Messenia. *Pauf.*

Aulonius, a surname of Æsculapius.

Aulus, a prænomen, common among the Romans.

Auras, an European river, flowing into the Ister from mount Hæmus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Aurelia lex, was enacted A. U. C. 653, by the pretor L. Aurelius Cotta to invest the Senatorian and Equestrian orders, and the Tribuni Ærarii with judicial power. ——Another, A. U. C. 678. It abrogated a clause of the Lex Cornelia, and permitted the tribunes to hold other offices after the expiration of the tribuneship.

Aurelia, a town of Hispania Bætica. ——The mother of J. Cæsar. *Suet. in Caes.* 74.

Aurelianus, the 35th emperor of Rome after Flavius Claudius, A. D. 269. He was austere and even cruel in the execution of the laws, and punished his soldiers with uncommon severity. He rendered himself famous for his military character, and his expedition against Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, gained him great honors. After a reign of six years, as he marched against the northern barbarians, he was assassinated near Byzantium by his soldiers, whom Mnestheus had incited to rebellion against their emperor. This Mnestheus had been threatened with death for some ill behaviour by the emperor, and therefore he meditated his death. The soldiers, however, soon repented of their ingratitude and cruelty to Aurelian, and threw Mnestheus to be eaten up by wild beasts.

Aurelius, the 22d emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Antoninus Bassianus.——A painter in the age of Augustus. *Plin.* 35.

Aurinia, a prophetess, held in great veneration by the Germans. *Tacit. Germ.* 8.

Aurora, a goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia or Thea. Some say that Pallas, son of Crius and brother to Perses, was her father; hence her surname of Pallantias. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. Her amours with Tithonus and Cephalus are also famous; by the former she had Memnon and Æmathion, and Phaeton by the latter. *Vid. Cephalus* and *Tithonus.* She had also an intrigue with Orion, whom she carried to the island of Delos, where he was killed by Diana's arrows. Aurora is generally represented by the poets drawn in a rose coloured chariot, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. Her chariot is generally drawn by white horses, and she is covered with a veil. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the constellations of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks call her Eos. *Homer. Il.* 8, *Od.* 10. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Ovid Met.* 3, 9, 15.—*Apollod.* 1, 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 535.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Hygin. praef.* fab.

Aurunce, an antient town of Latium, built by Auson, the son Ulysses by Calypso. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727, &c.

Auschisæ, a people of Libya. *Herodot.* 4, c. 171.

Ausci, a people of Gaul.

Auser, Auseris, & Anser, a river of Italy.

Auses, a people of Africa, whose virgins yearly fight with sticks in honor of Minerva. She who behaves with the greatest valor receives uncommon honor, &c. *Herodot.* 4, c. 180.

Auson, a son of Ulysses and Calypso, from whom the Ausones, a people of Africa are descended.

Ausonius, a poet in the 4th century, who was made preceptor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian. He was made consul by the means of his pupil. His compositions have been long admired. The thanks he returned the emperor Gratian is one of the best of his poems, which were too often hurried for publication, and consequently not perfect.

Auspices, a sacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the same as the Auguis. *Vid.* Augures.

Auster, a wind which blows from the south, and generally produces distempers.

Austesion, a Theban, son of Tisamenus. His son Theras led a colony into an island, which from him was called Thera. *Herodot.* 4.—*Paus.*

Autobulus, a painter. *Plin.* 35.

Autochthones, the original inhabitants of a country, who are the first possessors of it, and who never have mingled with other nations. The Athenians called themselves Autochthones, and boasted that they were as old as the country which they inhabited. *Paus.* 1, c. 14.—*Tacit. de Germ.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 83.

Autocles, an Athenian, sent by his countrymen with a fleet to the assistance of Alexander of Pheræ.

Autocrates, an historian mentioned by *Athen.* 9. & 11.

Autololæ, a people of Mauritania descended from the Gætuli. They excelled all their neighbours in running. *Lucan.* 4, v. 677.

Autolycus, a son of Mercury by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion. He was one of the Argonauts. His craft as a thief has been greatly celebrated. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with

with his own, after he had changed their marks. He did the same to Sisyphus, son of Æolus, but Sisyphus was as crafty as Autolycus, and he knew his own oxen by a mark which he had made under their feet. Autolycus was so pleased with the artifice of Sisyphus, that he immediately formed an intimacy with him, and even permitted him freely to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, who became pregnant of Ulysses, and was soon after married to Laertes. *Vid.* Sisyphus, Laertes. *Hygin.* fab. 200, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8. —*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 14.——A son of Phrynis and Chalciope. *Hygin.* fab. 14.

Automāte, one of the Cyclades.——A daughter of Danaus.

Automēdon, a son of Dioreus, who went to the Trojan war with 10 ships. He was the charioteer of Achilles, after whose death he served Pyrrhus in the same capacity. *Homer. Il.* 9, 16, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 477.

Autonoēsa, a daughter of Alcathous, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.* 2.

Automēnes, one of the Heraclidæ, king of Corinth. At his death, A. M. 3275, annual magistrates called Prytanes were chosen at Corinth, and their power continued till 90 years after Cypselus and his son Periander made themselves absolute.

Automōli, a nation of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 2.

Autonoe, a daughter of Cadmus, who married Aristæus, by whom she had Actæon, often called Autoneius heros. The death of her son [*Vid. Actæon*] was so painful to her that she retired from Bœotia to Megara, where she soon after died. *Paus.* 1, c. 44.—*Hygin.* fab. 179.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 720.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.——One of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.*——A female servant of Penelope. *Homer. Od.* 18.

Autophradates, a satrap of Lydia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. *Diod.*

Auxesia & Damia, two virgins who came from Crete to Troezene, where the inhabitants stoned them to death in a sedition. The Epidaurians raised them statues by order of the oracle, when their country was become barren. They were held in great veneration at Troezene. *Herodot.* 5, c. 82.—*Paus.* 2, c. 90.

Axēnus, the antient name of the Euxine sea. The word signifies *inhospitable*, which was highly applicable to the manners of the antient inhabitants of the coast. *Ovid.* 4, *Trist.* 4, v. 56.

Axiōchus, a philosopher, to whom Plato dedicated a treatise concerning death.

Axīon, a brother of Alphesibœa. He murdered Alcmæon, his sister's husband, because he wished to recover from her a golden necklace. *Vid. Alcmæon & Alphesiboea.*

Axiotea, a woman who regularly went in a man's dress to hear the lectures of Plato.

Axiothea, the wife of Nicocles, king of Cyprus. *Polyæn.* 8.

Axius, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Axur & Anxur, a surname of Jupiter, who had a temple at Trachis in Thessaly. He was represented as a beardless youth. *Virg. Æn.* 7 & 10.

Axus, a town about the middle of Crete. *Apollod.*

Azan, a mountain of Arcadia sacred to Cybele.——A son of Arcas, king of Arcadia, by Erato, one of the Dryades. He divided his father's kingdom with his brothers Aphidas and Elatus. His share was called Azania. There was in Azania a fountain called Fons Clitorius, whose waters gave a dislike for wine to those who drank them. *Vitruv.* 8, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322.—*Paus.* 8, c. 4.

Azīris, a place in Libya surrounded on both sides by delightful hills covered with trees, and watered by a river. Battus built there a town. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

Azonax, a man who taught Zoroaster the art of magic. *Plin.* 30.

Azorus, one of the Argonauts.

Azōtus, a large town of Syria on the borders of the Mediterranean. *Joseph. Ant. Jud.* 15.

BABILIUS, a Roman, who, by the help of a certain herb, passed in six days from the Sicilian sea to Alexandria. *Plin. præf.* 19.

BABILUS, an astrologer in Nero's age. He told the emperor to avert the danger which seemed to hang upon his head, from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed. *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 36.

BABYLON, a son of Belus, who, as some suppose, founded a city which bears his name.

BABYLON, a celebrated city, the capital of Assyria, on the banks of the Euphrates. The circumference of its walls was 480 stadia. They were so large that chariots with four horses a-breast could easily turn on the top. It was the seat of the Assyrian empire. It was so large that when it was taken by Cyrus before the dawn of day, many of the inhabitants were unacquainted with its fate in the third part of the day. The walls were cemented with bitumen, and greatly enlarged and embellished by Semiramis, A. M. 2019. When Cyrus took it, A. U. C. 215, he drained the waters of the river into new channels, and marched his troops into the town thro' the dried bed. It freed itself from the Assyrian power 747 years before Christ. It is famous for the death of Alexander. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, according to Pliny's observations, that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. The inhabitants were early acquainted with astrology. *Plin.* 6, c. 126.—*Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.—*Justin.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 2.—*Xenoph. Cyrop.* 7, &c.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 2.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 77. There is also a town of the same name near the Nile, in Egypt.

BABYLONIA, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants shook off the Assyrian yoke and became very powerful.——The surname of Seleucia, which arose from the ruins of Babylon under the successors of Alexander. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

BABYLONII, the inhabitants of Babylon, were famous for their knowledge of astrology. They first divided the year into 12 months, and the Zodiac into 12 signs.

BABYRSA, a fortified castle near Artaxata. *Strab.* 11.

BABYTACE, a city of Armenia, whose inhabitants despise gold. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

BAGABASUS betrayed the snares of Artabanus, brother of Darius, against Artaxerxes. *Justin.* 3, c. 1.

BACCHÆ, the priestesses of Bacchus. *Paus.* 2, c. 7.

BACCHANALIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus at Rome. They are the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks. *Vid.* Dionysia.

BACCHANTES, priestesses of Bacchus, who are represented at the celebration of the Orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, with a thyrsus and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful sounds and clash different musical instruments together. They are also called Thyades and Menades. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 592.—*Horat.* 3, od. 25.—*Propert.* 3, el. 21.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 674.

—BACCHI, a mountain of Thrace near Philippi. *Appian.*

BACCHIADÆ, a Corinthian family, descended from Bucchis, daughter of Dionysius. In their nocturnal orgies they, as some report, tore to pieces Actæon, son of Melissus, which so enraged the father, that before the altar he entreated all the Corinthians to revenge the death of his son, and immediately threw himself into the sea. Upon this the Bacchiadæ were banished, and went to settle in Sicily, between Pachynum and Pelorus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 407.—*Strab.* 8.

BACCHIDES, a general who betrayed the town of Sinope to Lucullus. *Strab.* 12.

BACCHIS, king of Corinth, succeeded his father Primnides. His successors were always called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the equity and moderation of his reign. The Bacchidæ encreased so much that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overturned this institution, by making himself absolute. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 92.

BACCHIUM, a small island in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

BACCHIUS & BITHUS, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength, whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*—*Sueton. in Aug.*—*Horat.* 1, sat. 7, v. 20.

BACCHUS, was son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. After she had enjoyed the company of Jupiter, Semele was deceived and perished, by the artifice of Juno. This goddess always jealous of her husband's amours, assumed the shape of Beroe, Semele's nurse, and persuaded Semele that the lover whom she entertained was not Jupiter, but a false lover, and that to prove his divinity she ought to beg of him, if he really were Jupiter to come to her bed with the same majesty

majesty as he courted the embraces of Juno. The artifice succeeded, and when Jupiter promised his mistress whatever she asked, Semele required him to visit her with all the divinity of a god. Jupiter was unable to violate his oath, and Semele unwilling to retract it, therefore as she was a mortal and unable to bear the majesty of Jupiter, she was consumed, and reduced to ashes. The child of which she had been pregnant for seven months, was with difficulty saved from the flames and put in his father's thigh, where he remained the full time he naturally was to have been in his mother's womb. From this circumstance Bacchus has been called *Bimater*. According to some, Dirce, a nymph of the Acheloüs, saved him from the flames. There are different traditions of the manner of his education. Ovid says, that after his birth he was brought up by his aunt Ino, and afterwards entrusted to the care of the nymphs of Nysa. Lucian supposes that Mercury carried him as soon as born to the nymphs of Nysa, and Apollonius says, that he was carried by Mercury to a nymph in the island of Eubœa, whence he was driven by the power of Juno, who was the chief deity of the place. Some support that Naxos can boast of the place of his education, under the nymphs Philia, Coronis, and Clyda. Pausanias rebates a tradition which prevailed in the town of Brasiæ in Peloponnesus, and accordingly mentions that Cadmus as soon as he heard of his daughter's amours, shut her up with her child lately born, in a coffer and exposed them on the sea. The coffer was carried safe by the waves on the coasts of Brasiæ, but Semele was found dead and the child alive. Semele was honoured with a magnificent funeral; and Bacchus properly educated. This diversity of opinions shews that there were many of the same name. Diodorus speaks of three, and Cicero of a greater number; but among them all, the son of Jupiter and Semele seems to have obtained the merit of all the rest. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and his history is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that antient king. Bacchus assisted the gods in their wars against the giants, and was cut to pieces, but the son of Semele was not then born; this tradition therefore is taken from the history of Osiris, who was killed by his brother Typhon, and the worship of Osiris has been introduced by Orpheus into Greece under the name of Bacchus. In his youth he was taken asleep in the island of Naxos and carried away by some mariners, whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expressed some concern at his misfortune. His expedition into the east is celebrated. He marched at the head of an army composed of men as well as of women, all inspired with divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments. The leader was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tyger, and was accompanied by Pan and Silenus, and all the Satyrs. His conquests were easy and without bloodshed, the people easily submitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of making honey. Amidst his benevolence to man kind, he was relentless in punishing all want of disrespect to his divinity, and the punishment he inflicted on Pentheus, Agave, Lycurgus, &c. is well known. He has received the names of Liber, Bromius, Lyæus, Evan, Thyonæus, Psilas, &c. which are mostly derived from the places where he received adoration, or from the ceremonies observed in his festivals. As he was the god of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feasts, and sometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, consume our health, render us luxurious, and childish, like old men, and unable to keep secrets. The panther is sacred to him, because he went in his expedition covered with the skin of that beast. The magpie is also his favourite bird, because in triumphs people were permitted to speak with boldness and liberty. Bacchus is sometimes represented like an infant holding a thyrsus and clusters of grapes with a horn. He often appears naked, and riding upon the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of Silenus, who was his foster father. He also sits upon a celestial globe bespangled with stars, and is then the same as the sun or Osiris of Egypt. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Bacchanalia, or Dionysia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. The infamous debaucheries which arose from the celebration of these festivals is well known. [*Vid. Dionysia*.] The amours of Bacchus are not numerous. He married Ariadne after she had been forsaken by Theseus in the island of Naxos, and by her he had many children among whom were Ceraunus, Thoas, Œnopion, Tauropolis, &c. According to some, he was the father of Hymenæus, whom the Athenians made the god of marriage.

riage. The Egyptians sacrificed pigs to him before the doors of their houses. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, and the ivy and the vine were sacred to him, and the goat was generally sacrificed to him, on account of the great propensity of that animal to destroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the first who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo, and like him he is represented with fine hair loosely flowing down his shoulders, and is said to possess eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either because he taught the cultivation of the earth with oxen, or because Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deserts of Libya, under the shape of a ram, and supplied his thirsty army with water. Bacchus went down to hell to recover his mother, whom Jupiter willingly made a goddess under the name of Thyone. The three persons of the name of Bacchus, which Diodorus mentions, are the one who conquered the Indies, and is surnamed the bearded Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, who was represented with horns; and the son of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Those mentioned by Cicero are, a son of Proserpine; a son of Nilus, who built Nysa; a son of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a son of Jupiter and the Moon; and a son of Thyone and Nisus. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2 & 3.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 22, 37. l. 8, c. 24. 5, c. 19, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 150. l. 2, c. 42, 48, 49.—*Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*—*Diod.* 1, 3, &c.—*Orpheus in Dionys.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 4, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3. fab. 3, &c. *Amor.* 3, l. 3. *Fast.* 3, v. 715.—*Hygin.* fab. 155, 167, &c.—*Plin.* 7, c. 56. l. 8, c. 2. l. 36, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Lact. de falf. Rel.* 1, c. 22.—*Virg. G.* 2. &c.—*Euripid. in Bacch. Lucian de Sacrif. de Baccho in dial. Deor.*—*Oppian. in Cynegi.*—*Philostrat.* 1, *Icon.* c. 50.—*Senec. in Chor. Oedip.*—*Martial.* 8, ep. 26. l. 14, ep. 107.

BACCHYLIDES, a lyric poet of Cos, nephew to Simonides. Like Pindar he wrote the praises of Hiero. *Marcell.*

BACENIS, a wood in Germany. *Caes. bell. Gall.* 6. c. 10.

BACIS, a soothsayer of Bœotia. *Cic.* 1, *de Div.* c. 34.——A king of Corinth, in honor of whom all the following kings were called Bacidæ.—An Athlete of Troezene. *Pauf.* 6.

BACTRA, the capital of Bactriana on the river Bactros in Asia. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 138.—*Strab.* 2.

BACTRI & BACTRIANI, the inhabitants of Bactriana, who live upon plunder, and are always under arms. They give to their dogs those that die thro' old age or disease. They suffer slaves and strangers to take whatever liberties they please with their wives. They were conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 4, c. 6, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Plut. an vitios. ad infel. suff.*—*Herodot* 1, & 3.

BACTRIANA, a country of Asia, fruitful as well as extensive. It formed once part of the Persian empire, and was situate at the east of Margiana. It is watered by many rivers. Zoroaster was the most antient king of this country, who taught his subjects the art of magic and astrology A. M. 2044.—*Died.* 2.—*Justin* 1, c. 1.

BACTROS, a river on the borders of Asiatic Scythia, from which Bactriana receives its name. *Lucan.* 3, v. 267.

BADACA, a town of Media. *Diod.* 19.

BADIA, a town of Spain. *Val. Max.* 3 c. 7.

BADIUS, a Campanian who challenged T. Q. Crispinus one of his friends, by whom he was killed. *A. U. C.* 538.—*Liv.* 35, c. 18.

BADUHENNÆ, a place in the country of the Frisii, where 900 Romans were killed. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 73.

BÆBIA LEX was enacted concerning the public exhibitions, &c.

M. BÆBIUS, a Roman in whose consulships the tomb of Numa was discovered. *Plut. in Num.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

L. BÆBIUS, a Roman pretor, who being surprized by the Ligurians fled to Marseilles where he died three days after. *Liv.* 37, c. 57.

BÆTIS, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of Bætica. It was formerly called Tartessus. *Martial* 12, ep 100.

BÆTON, a Greek historian in the age of Alexander.

BAGISTAME, a delightful country of Media. *Diod.* 17.

BAGISTANES, a friend of Bessus, whom he abandoned when he murdered Darius. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

BAGOAS & BAGOSAS, an eunuch in the court of Artaxerxes Ochus. He was so powerful, that nothing could be done without his consent. He led some troops against the Jews and profaned their temple. He poisoned Ochus, and was at last dispatched by Darius, whose life he had attempted. *Diod* 16 & 17.——Another greatly esteemed by Alexander. He was the cause that one of the Satraps was put to death by the most excruciating torments. *Curt.* 10, c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex.*

BAGODARES, a friend of Bessus, whom he abandoned when he attempted the life of Darius. *Diod.* 17.

Bagophanes, a governor of Babylon. When Alexander approached the city, he strewed all the streets and burned incense on the altars, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

Bagrada, a river of Africa near Utica, where Regulus killed a serpent 120 feet long. *Plin* 8, c. 14.

Baiæ, a city of Campania near the sea, famous for its delightful situation and baths. Many of the Roman senators had country houses built at Baiæ. It was founded by a companion of Ulysses called Baius. *Martial.* 14, ep 81.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 1.—*Strab.* 5.

Bala, a surname of Alexander King of Syria. *Justin* 35, c. 1.

Balacrus, an officer in Alexander's army, who took Miletus. *Curt.* 4. c. 13.—Another officer who commanded some auxiliaries. *Id.* 4, c. 5.

Balanagra, a town of Cyrene, *Paus.* 5, c. 26.

Balanus, a prince of Gaul, who assisted the Romans in their Macedonian war. A. U. C. 581.—*Liv.* 44, c. 14.

Balari, a people of Sardinia. *Liv.* 41, c. 6.

C. Balbillus, a learned and benevolent man, governor of Egypt under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 13. c. 22.

Balbus, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Masinissa after he had fought a battle against Syphax.

Baleares, two islands in the Mediterranean, modernly called Majorca and Minorca, on the coast of Spain. The word is derived from βαλλειν to throw, because the inhabitants were expert archers and slingers. We are told by Florus that the mothers never gave their children breakfast, before they had struck with an arrow a certain mark in a tree. When a woman was married she was not admitted to her husband's bed before she had received the embraces of all her relations. They were naturally of a lascivious propensity and in their war they required nothing but females and wine, and often changed four men for one woman. *Strab.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 8.—*Diod.* 5.

Baletus, a son of Hippo, who first founded Corinth. *Patercul.* 1, c. 3.

Balius, a horse of Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16. v. 146.

Balista, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 40, c. 41.

Ballonoti, a people of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6. v. 160.

Balneæ (baths) were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the antient times simplicity was observed, but in the age of the emperors they became expensive; they were used after walking, exercise or labour, and were deemed more necessary than luxurious. Under the emperors it became so fashionable to bathe, that without this the meanest of the people seemed to be deprived of one of the necessaries of life. There were certain hours of the day appointed for bathing, and a small piece of money admitted the poorest as well as the most opulent. In the baths there were separate apartments for the people to dress and to undress, and after they had bathed, their bodies were commonly anointed with ointments, the hair plucked out of the skin, after which the body was rubbed over with a pumice stone and perfumed to render it smooth and fair. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipse each other in the magnificence of the building. Diocletian, according to a certain writer, employed 40,000 of his soldiers in building his baths, and when they were finished, he destroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus first permitted the people to use them in the night, and he himself often bathed with the common people. For some time both sexes bathed promiscuously and without shame, and the edicts of the emperors proved abortive for a while in abolishing that indecent custom, which gradually destroyed the morals of the people. They generally read in bathing, and even we find many compositions written in using the bath.

Balventius, a centurion of great valor in Cæsar's army. He was killed by Ambiorix. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 5. c. 35.

Balyras, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c 33.

Bamurcæ, a people of Libya. *Ital.* 3. v. 303.

L. Bantius, a gallant youth of Nola, whom Annibal found after the battle of Cannæ almost dead amongst the heap of slain. He was sent back home with great humanity, upon which he resolved to betray his country to so generous an enemy. Marcellus the Roman general heard of it, and rebuked Bantius, who continued firm and faithful to the interest of Rome. *Liv.* 35, c. 15.

Barbyrus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44. c. 6.

Baptæ, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness and debauchery at Athens. Her festivals were celebrated in the night, and so infamous and obscene was the behaviour of the priests that they disgusted even Cotytto herself, though the goddess of obscenity. The name is derived from βαπτειν to wash, because the priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner. *Juv.* 2, v. 91.

BARÆI, a people of Colchis and Iberia, who burn the bodies of their friends who die by disease, but give to the fowls of the air such as fall in the war. *Ælian. de Anim.* 10, c. 22.

BARĂTHRUM, a deep and obscure gulf at Athens, where criminals were thrown.

BARBĂRIA, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 31.

BARBĂRI, a name originally applied to those who spoke inelegantly, or with harshness and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations except their own by the despicable name of Barbarians.

BARBĂRIA, a name given to Phrygia and Troy. *Horat.* 1, ep. 2, v. 7.

BARBOSTHENES, a mountain of Peloponnesus 10 miles from Sparta. *Liv.* 35, c. 27.

BARBYTHACE, a city of Persia. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

BARCA, a friend of Cato the elder. *Plut. in Cat.*

BARCE, the nurse of Sichæus. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 632.——A large country of Africa.——Also a city about nine miles from the sea, founded by the brothers of Arcesilaus king of Cyrene 515 years before the christian era. Strabo says, that in his age it was called Ptolemais, but this arises because most of the inhabitants retired to Ptolemais, which was on the sea coast to enrich themselves by commerce. *Strab.* 17.—*Ptol.* 4, c. 4.——A small village of Bactriana, where the people, who had been taken prisoners by Darius in Africa, were confined. *Herodot.* 4, c. 204.——A city of Media. *Justin.* 2, c. 7.

BARCHA, the surname of a noble family at Carthage of which Annibal and Amilcar were descended.

BARCHINA, a great faction at Carthage, by whose influence the family of Annibal was raised to power, and obtained the greatest offices of state. *Liv.* 21, c. 2, & 9.

BARDÆI, a people of Illyricum, concerned in the factions of Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

BARDI, a celebrated sacerdotal order among the antient Gauls. They praised their heroes and published their fame in their verses, or on musical instruments. They were so esteemed and respected by the people, that at their sight two armies who were engaged in battle, laid down their arms and submitted to their orders. They censured as well as commended the behaviour of the people. *Lucan.* 1, v. 447.—*Strab.* 4.—*Marcell.* 15, c. 24.

BARDYLLIS, an Illyrian whose daughter Bircenna married king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

BARDYLLIS, a king of Illyricum conquered by Philip. *Diod.* 16.

BARES, a naval officer of Persia, who wished to destroy Cyrene, but was opposed by Amasis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 203.

BARGUSII, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 19.

BARINE, a prostitute whom *Horace* accuses of perjury, 2 od. 8.

BARISSES, one of the seven conspirators against the usurper Smerdis. *Ctesias.*

BARIUM, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic. *Horat.* 1 *sat.* 5, v. 97.

BARNUS, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea. *Strab.* 7.

BARSINE & BARSENE, a daughter of Darius who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her child to be put to death. *Justin* 13, c. 2. l. 15, c. 2.—*Arrian.*

BARZAENTES, a satrap who revolted from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

BARZANES, a king of Armenia, tributary to Ninus. *Diod.* 2.

BASILEA, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the Gods. *Diod.* 3.

BASILĒA, an island at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber. *Diod.* 5.——An island in the Euxine sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

BASILIDÆ, European Sarmatians, descended from Hercules and Echidna. *Mela*, 2, c. 1.

BASILIDES, the father of Herodotus, who with others attempted to destroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. *Herodot.* 8, c. 132.——A family at Erythræ, who held an oligarchical power. *Strab.* 14.——A priest of mount Carmel, who foretold many momentous events to Vespasian, when he offered sacrifices. *Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 87.—*Sueton in Vesp.* 7.

BASILIOPŎTĂMOS, the antient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.

BASĬLIS, an historian who wrote concerning India. *Athen.*——A city of Arcadia, built by Cypselus, near the river Alpheus. *Pausf.* 8, c. 29.

BASILIUS, a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Euphrates. *Strab.*

BASILUS, a general who assisted Antony. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.——An orator. *Juv.* 7, v. 146.——A pretor who plundered the provinces. *Id.* 10, v. 222.

BASSÆ, a place of Arcadia, where Apollo has a temple. *Pausf.* 8, c. 30 & 41.

BASSANIA, a town of Macedonia near Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

BASSĂREUS, a surname of Bacchus, from the dress or long robe which his priests wore. *Horat.* 1, od. 18.

BAS-

Bassares, a priestess of Bacchus. *Pers. Sat.* 1. v. 101.

Bassus Aufidius, an historian in the age of Augustus, who wrote on the German war. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Bassus Cæsius, a lyric poet in Nero's age.

Bassus Julius, an orator in the reign of Augustus. Seneca has preserved some of his orations.

Bastarnæ & Basternæ, a people of European Sarmatia, destroyed by a sudden storm as they pursued the Thracians. *Liv.* 40, v. 58.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 198.—*Strab.* 7.

Bastia, the wife of Metellus. *Liv. epit.* 89.

Bata, a sea port of Asia, on the Euxine, opposite Sinope. *Strab.* 6.

Batavi, a people of Germany. *Lucan.* 1, v. 431.

Bathos, a valley near the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 29.

Bathycles, a celebrated artist of Magnesia. *Paus.* 3, c. 19.

Bathyllus, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant. Anacreon entertained also a criminal passion for him. *Horat.* ep. 14, v. 9.——Mecænas was also fond of a youth of Alexandria of the same name. *Juv.* 6, v. 63.——The poet who claimed as his own Virgil's distich, *Nocte pluit totâ, &c.* was also of the same name.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 31.

Batiatus, a man of Campania, who kept a house full of gladiators, who rebelled against him. *Plut. in Cras.*

Batia, a naiad who married Æbalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A daughter of Teucer, who married Dardanus. *Id.*

Batina & Bantina, a town of Apulia. *Strab.* 6. *Id.* 4, v. 15.

Batis, an eunuch, governor of Gaza, who, upon being unwilling to yield, was dragged round the city tied by the heels to Alexander's chariot. *Curt.* 4, c. 6.

Bato, a Dardanian, who revolted to Rome, from king Philip. *Liv.* 31, c. 28.

Baton of Sinope, wrote commentaries on the Persian affairs. *Strab.* 10.——A charioteer of Amphiaraus. *Paus.* 5, c. 17.

Battiades, a patronymic of Callimachus, from his father Battus. *Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 53.——A name given to the people of Cyrene from king Battus. *Val.* 3, v. 253.

Battis, a girl celebrated by Philetas the elegiac poet. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 5.

Battus 1st, a Lacedæmonian who built the town of Cyrene, Olymp. 32d, with a colony from the island of Thera. He was son of Polymnestus and Phronime. He reigned in the town he had founded, and after death received divine honors. The difficulty with which he spoke first procured him the name of Battus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 155, *&c.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 15.

Battus 2d, was grandson to Battus 1st, by Arcesilaus. He succeeded his father on the throne of Cyrene, and was surnamed Felix. *Herodot.* 4, c. 159, &c.

Battus, a shepherd of Pylos, who promised Mercury that he would not discover his having stolen the flocks of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He violated his promise, and was turned into a pumice stone. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 702.——A general of Corinth against Athens, A. U. C. 329. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 43.——A buffoon of Cæsar's. *Plut. Symp.* 6.

Batulum, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

Batyllus, a surname of Demosthenes, from his effeminacy when young. *Plut. in Demosth.*

Bauno, a woman who received Ceres when she sought her daughter all over the world, and gave her some water to quench her thirst. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 7.

Baucis, an aged old woman of Phrygia, who with her husband Philemon, lived in a small cottage in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods came to the cottage, where they received the best things it afforded; and Jupiter was so pleased with their hospitality, that he metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. After they had lived happy to an extreme old age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of leading the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 631, &c.

Bavius & Mævius, two stupid and malevolent poets in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary poets. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

Bauli, a small town of Latium near Baiæ. *Val.* 12, v. 155.

Bazarites, a friend of Bessus, &c.

Bazaria, a country of Asia. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Bebius, a famous informer in Vespasian's reign. *Juv.* 1, v. 35. *Vid.* Bæbius.

Bebriacum, a village between Cremona and Verona, where Vitellius overcame Otho. *Juv.* 2. v. 106.—*Tacit.* 3, *Hist.* 1, c. 15.

Bebryce, a daughter of Danaus, who is said to have spared her husband. *Vid.* Danaides.

Be-

Bebrŷces & Bebrŷcii, a nation of Asia near Pontus, of Thracian origin. They, according to Arrian, are descended from Bebryce. They were expert in the battle of the Cestus. The Argonauts touched on their coasts in their expedition to Colchis. *Apollod.* 1.—*Strab.* 7 & 12.

Bebrŷcia, an antient name of Bithynia from Bebryce the daughter of Danaus. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 373.

Belemīna, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

Belephantes, a Chaldean who from his knowledge of astronomy, told Alexander that his entering Babylon would be attended with fatal consequences to him. *Diod.* 17.

Belesis, a priest of Babylon who told Arbaces governor of Media that he should reign one day in the place of Sardanapalus. His prophecy was verified and he was rewarded by the new king with the government of Babylon. *Diod.* 2.

Belgæ, a warlike people of antient Gaul, separated from the Celtæ by the rivers Matrona and Sequana. Their country extends from the Rhine to the river modernly called the Loire. *Cæsar de bell Gall.* 1 & 2.

Belgica, one of the four provinces of Gaul near the Rhine.

Belgium, the capital of Gallia Belgica. The word is often used to express the whole country. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 5, c. 24.

Belgius, a general of Gaul who destroyed an army of Macedonians. *Justin* 25, c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2.

Belides, a surname given to the daughters of Belus. *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 463.

Belides, a name applied to Palamedes the son of one of the Danaides.

Belisama, the name of Minerva among the Gauls. The word signifies *queen of heaven*. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 6.

Belistida, a woman who obtained a prize at Olympia. *Paus.* 5, c. 8.

Belitæ, a nation of Asia. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

Bellerophon, son of Glaucus king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hipponous. The murder of his brother whom some call Alcimenus & Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon or *murderer of Beller*. After this murder Bellerophon fled to the court of Prœtus king of Argos. As he was of a handsome appearance, the king's wife, called Antæa or Stenobœa fell in love with him, and as he slighted her passion, she accused him before her husband of attempts upon her virtue. Prœtus unwilling to violate the laws of hospitality by punishing Bellerophon, sent him away to his father in law Jobates king of Lycia, and gave him a letter in which he begged the king to punish with death, a man who had so dishonorably treated his daughter. From that circumstance all letters which are of an unfavorable tendency to the bearer, have been called *letters of Bellerophon*. Jobates to satisfy his son in law, sent Bellerophon to conquer a horrible monster called Chimæra, in which dangerous expedition he hoped, and was even assured, he must perish. [*Vid. Chimæra.*] But the providence of Minerva supported him, and with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus he conquered the monster and returned victorious. After this Jobates sent him against the Solymi in hopes of seeing him destroyed, but he obtained another victory, and conquered afterwards the Amazons by the king's orders. At his return from this third expedition he was attacked by a party sent against him by Jobates, but he destroyed all his assassins and convinced the king that innocence is always protected by the gods. Upon this Jobates no longer sought to destroy his life, but he gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him his successor on the throne of Lycia, as he was without a male issue. Some authors have supported that he attempted to fly to heaven upon the horse Pegasus, but that Jupiter sent an insect which stung the horse and threw down the rider who wandered upon the earth in the greatest melancholy and dejection till the days of his death, one generation before the Trojan war. Bellerophon had two sons, Isander, who was killed in his war against the Solymi, and Hippolochus, who succeeded to the throne after his death, besides one daughter called Hippodamia, who had Sarpedon by Jupiter. *Homer Il.* 6, v. 156, &c.—*Juv.* 10.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3, l. 3, c. 1.—*Hygin* fab. 157 & 243. *P. A.* 2, c. 18.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 325.—*Horat.* 4, od. 11. v. 26.—*Paus.* 9, c. 31.

Bellerus & Beller, a brother of Hipponous. *Vid.* Bellerophon.

Bellienus, a Roman, whose house was set on flames at Cæsar's funeral. *Cic.* 2 *Phil.* c. 36.

Bellona, the goddess of war, daughter to Phorcys and Ceto. She was called by the Greeks Enyo, and is often confounded with Minerva. She was antiently called Duelliona, and was the sister of Mars, or according to others his daughter, or his wife. She prepared the chariot of Mars when he was going to war, and she appeared in battles armed with a whip to animate the combatants, with dishevelled hair and a torch in her hand. The Romans paid great adoration to her, but she was held in the greatest veneration by the Cappa-

Cappadocians, and chiefly at Comana, where she had above 3000 priests. Her temple at Rome was near the Porta Carmentalis. In it the senators gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and to generals returned from war. At the gate was a small column called *the column of war*, against which they threw a spear whenever war was declared against an enemy. The priests of this goddess consecrated themselves by great incisions in their body, and particularly in the thigh, of which they received the blood in their hands to offer a sacrifice to the goddess. In their wild enthusiasm they often predicted bloodshed and wars, the defeat of enemies, or the besieging of towns. *Juv.* 4, v. 124.—*Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Hesiod Theog.* v, 270.—*Paus.* 4, c. 30.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 703.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v, 718. 1 7, v. 73.—*Ital.* 5, v. 221.

Bellonarii, the priests of Bellona.

Bellovaci, a people of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell.* 2, c. 4.

Bellovesus, a king of the Celtæ, who in the reign of Tarquin Priscus was sent at the head of a colony to Italy by his uncle Ambigatus. *Liv.* 5. v, 34.

Belon, a general of Alexander's. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.——A city and river of Hispania Batica. *Strab.* 3.

Belus, a celebrated deity worshipped by the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Egyptians. This was one of the most antient kings of Babylon, about 1800 before the age of Semiramis. He was made a god after death, and was supposed to be the Sun or Osiris of the Egyptians. The temple of Belus was the most antient and most magnificent in the world. It was originally the tower of Babel, which was converted into a temple. It had lofty towers, and it was enriched by all the succeeding monarchs till the age of Xerxes, who after his unfortunate expedition against Greece plundered and demolished it. Among the riches it contained were many statues of massy gold, one of which was 40 feet high. In the highest of the towers was a magnificent bed, where the priests daily conducted a woman, who as they said, was honored with the company of the god. *Joseph. Ant. Jud.* 10.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 181, &c.—*Strab.* 16.—*Arrian* 7.—*Diod.* 1, &c.——A king of Egypt, son of Epaphus and Libya, and father of Agenor.——Another son of Phœnix, the son of Agenor, who reigned in Phœnicia.—A river of Syria, where glass was first found. *Plin.* 5, c. 19.

Benacus, a lake of Italy, from which the Mincius flows into the Po. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 160.

Benedidium, a temple of Diana Bendis. *Liv.* 38, c, 41.

Bendis, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbours. *Strab.* 9.——Her festivals called Bendidia were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

Beneventum, a town of the Hirpini, built by Diomedes. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Benthesicyme, a daughter of Neptune by the nurse of Eumolpus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

Berolitanus, a youth whose life was saved by the delay of the executioner, who wished not to stain the youth's fine clothes with blood. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

Bericæ, a nation who destroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 1.

Berecynthia, a surname of Cybele, from mount Berecynthus in Phrygia, where she was particularly worshipped. *Diod.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 782.—*Virg. Æn.* 9. v. 82.

Berenice & Beronice, a woman famous for her beauty. She was mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus by Lagus. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 43.—*Theocrit.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 7.——The daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoe. She married her own brother Evergetes, whom she loved with much tenderness. When he went on a dangerous expedition, she vowed all the hair of her head to the goddess Venus, if he returned. Some time after his victorious return the locks which were in the temple of Venus disappeared, and Conon, an astronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a constellation. *Catull.* 67.—*Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 24.—*Justin* 26, c. 3.——A princess loved by Titus Vespasian. *Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 81.——A wife of Mithridates, who took poison, but not sufficiently to destroy her life. *Plut.*——This name is common to many of the queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt.

Berenice, a city of Libya. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.——Two towns of Arabia. *Strab.* 16.——One in Egypt.—Another near the Syrtes, &c. *Id.* 17.

Berenicis, a part of Africa, near the town of Berenice. *Lucan* 9, v. 523.

Bergion & Albion, two giants, sons of Neptune. They opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhone, and were killed with stones from heaven. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Bergistani, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 34, c. 16.

Beris & Baris, a river of Cappadocia.—A mountain of Armenia.

Bermius, a mountain of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 138.

Beroe, an old woman of Epidaurus, nurse to Semele. Juno assumed her shape when she persuaded Semele not to grant her favors to Jupiter, if he did not appear in the majesty of a god. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 278.——The wife of Dorychus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 650.——One of the Oceanides, attendant upon Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.

Beroea, a town of Thessaly. *Cic. Pis.* 36.

Beronice. *Vid.* Berenice.

Berosus, a native of Babylon, priest to Belus in the age of Alexander. He passed into Greece and remained a long time at Athens. He composed many treatises on Astronomy, and wrote an history of Chaldæa, which he dedicated to Antiochus 2d, about 260 years before the Christian era. He signalized himself by his astronomical predictions, and was rewarded for his learning with a statue in the gymnasium at Athens.

Berrhœa, a town of Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 61.

Besa, a fountain in Thessaly. *Strab.* 8.

Besidiæ, a town of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Besippo, a town of Hispania Bætica, where Mela was born. *Mela* 2, c. 6.

Bessi, a people of Thrace, on the left side of the Strymon. They live upon rapine. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, el. 1, v. 67. *Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

Bessus, a governor of Bactriana, who, after the battle of Arbela, seized Darius, his sovereign, and put him to death. After this murder he assumed the title of king, and was some time after brought before Alexander, who gave him to Oxatres, the brother of Darius. The prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be exposed on a cross and shot at by the soldiers. *Justin* 12, c. 5.—*Curt.* 6 & 7.——A parricide who discovered the murder he had committed upon destroying a nest of swallows, which as he observed, reproached him of his crime. *Plut.*

L. Bestia, a seditious Roman who conspired with Catiline against his county. *Cic.* 2 *in Phil.*

Betis, a river in Spain.

Beturia, a country in Spain.

Bia, a daughter of Pallas by Styx. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Bianor, a son of Tiberius and Manto the daughter of Tiresias. He received the surname of Ocnus, and reigned over Etruria. He built a town which he called Mantua, after his mother's name. His tomb was seen in the age of Virgil, on the road between Mantua and Andes. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 60.——A Trojan chief killed by Agamemnon. *Homer Il.* 11, v. 92.——A centaur killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 342.

Bias, son of Amythaon and Idomene, was king of Argos, and brother to the famous soothsayer Melampus. He fell in love with Perone, daughter of Nelus, king of Pylos, but the father refused to give his daughter in marriage before he received the oxen of Iphiclus. Melampus, at his brother's request, went to seize the oxen, and was caught in the fact. He however one year after received his liberty from Iphiclus, who presented him with his oxen as a reward for his great services. Bias received the oxen from his brother, and obliged Neleus to give him his daughter in marriage. *Homer Od.* 11.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6 & 18. l. 4, c. 34.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Grecian prince who went to the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 4, v. 13 & 20.——A river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 34.——One of the seven wise men of Greece, son to Teutamidas. He was born at Priene, which he long defended from ruin. He lived about 600 years before the Augustan age, and died in the arms of his grandson, who begged a favor of him for one of his friends. *Diog.* 1.—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 24.

Bibaculus, (M. Furius) a Latin poet in the age of Cicero. He composed annals in Iambic verses, and wrote epigrams and other poems now lost. *Horat.* 2, *sat.* 5, v. 41.—*Quintil.* 10.——A prætor, &c. *Val. Max.* 1. c. 1.

Biblia & Billia, a Roman lady famous for her chastity. She married Duillius.

Biblis, a woman who became enamoured of her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain, which is near Miletus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 662.

Biblina, a country of Thrace.

Biblus, a city of Phœnicia. *Curt.* 4.

Bibracte, a large town of the Hedui in Gaul, where Cæsar often wintered. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 55, &c.

Bibulus, a son of M. Calpurnius Bibulus by Portia, Cato's daughter. He was Cæsar's colleague in the consulship, but of no consequence in the state, according to this distich mentioned by *Sueton in Jul.* c. 20.

Non Bibulo quicquam nuper, sed Cæsare factum est:
Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil nemini.

Bices, a marsh near the Palus Mœotis. *Flacc.* 6. v. 68.

Bicon, a Greek who assassinated Athenodorus because he made himself master of a colony which Alexander had left at Bactra. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Bicornigeb, a surname of Bacchus.

Bicornis, the name of Alexander among the Arabians.

Biformis, (two forms) a surname of Bacchus and of Janus. Bacchus received it because he changed himself into an old woman to fly from the persecution of Juno, or perhaps because he was represented sometimes as a young and sometimes as an old man.

Bifrons, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with two faces among the Romans, as he was acquainted with the past and future. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 180.

Bimater, a surname of Bacchus, which signifies that he had two mothers, because when he was taken from his mother's womb he was placed in the thigh of his father Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 12.

Bilĭlis, a town of Celtiberia, where Martial was born. *Mart.* 1, ep. 50.——A river of Spain. *Justin.* 44, c. 3.

Bingium, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 70.

Bion, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes in Scythia, in the age of Socrates. He rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music and philosophy. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A Greek poet of Smyrna, who lived about 300 years before the Augustan age. He wrote pastorals in an elegant stile, and Moschus his friend and disciple mentions in an elegiac poem, that he died by poison.——A soldier in Alexander's army, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——A native of Propontis.——A man of Syracuse, who wrote on rhetoric.——A native of Abdera, disciple to Democritus. He first found out that there were certain parts of the earth where there were six months of perpetual light and darkness alternately.——A man of Soli, who composed an history of Æthiopia.——Another who wrote nine books on rhetoric, which he called by the names of the muses. *Diog.* 4.

Bisaltes, a people of Scythia, or according to some, of Thrace, or Macedonia. Their country is called Bisaltia. *Liv.* 45, c. 29.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.

Bisaltis, a man of Abydos, &c.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 26.

Bisaltis, a nymph, by whom Neptune under the form of a ram had Theophane. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 117.—*Hygin.* fab. 188.

Bisanthe, a town on the Hellespont. *Herodot.* 7, c. 137.

Biston, son of Mars and Callirhoe, built Bistonia in Thrace, whence the Thracians are often called Bistones. *Herodot.* 7, c. 110—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 569.

Bistŏnis, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

Bithyæ, a certain race of women in Scythia, whose eyes, as *Pliny* reports, *l.* 7, c. 2, killed those who gazed upon them for some time.

Bithŭnia, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the south by Phrygia and Mysia, on the west by the Propontis, and the east by Paphlagonia. The country was first invaded by the Thracians, who after their invasion, under Bithynus, the son of Jupiter, gave it the name of Bithynia. It was once a powerful kingdom. *Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 75.—*Mela.* 1 & 2. According to *Paus.* 8, c. 9, the inhabitants were descended from Mantinea in Peloponnesus.

Bitias, a Trojan, son of Alcanor and Hiera. He was brought up in a wood, sacred to Jupiter, and followed the fortune of Æneas. He with his brother was killed by the Rutuli in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672.——One of Dido's lovers. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 742.

Biton. *Vid.* Cleobis.

Bituitus, a king of the Allobroges, conquered by a small number of Romans, &c.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 6.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.

Bituntum, a town of Spain. *Mart.* 4, ep. 55.

Bitŭriges, a people of Gaul, divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris. *Caes. bell. G.* 7, c. 21.

Biturigum, a town of Gaul, formerly the capital of the Belgæ. *Strab.* 4.

Bizia, a citadel near Rhodope belonging to the kings of Thrace. Tereus was born there.

Blæna, a fruitful country of Pontus, where the general of Mithridates Eupator, destroyed the forces of Nicomedes, the Bithynian. *Strab.* 12.

Blæsii, two Romans who killed themselves, because Tiberius deprived them of the priesthood. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 40.

Jun. Blæsus, a governor of Gaul. *Tacit.*

Blandenona, a place near Placentia. *Cic.* 2, ep. 15, *ad Quin.*

Blandŭsia, a fountain on the borders of the country of the Sabines near Mandela, Horace's country seat. *Horat.* 3, *od.* 13.

Blastophœnices, a people of Lusitania. *Appian.*

Blemmyes, a people of Africa. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

Blenina, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 27.

Blitius Caturinus was banished into the Ægean sea after Piso's conspiracy, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 71.

Blucium, a castle where king Dejotarus

taruskept his treasures in Bithynia. *Strab.* 12.

Boadicea. *Vid.* Boudicea.

Boæ & Boea, a town of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 21.

Boagrius, a river of Locris. *Strab.* 9.

Bocalias, a river in the island of Salamis.

Bocchoris, a wise king and legislator of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Bocchus, a king of Getulia, in alliance with Rome. He perfidiously delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius. *Sallust. Jug.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.

Bodūni, a people of Britain who surrendered to Claudius Cæsar.

Bodūagnātus, a leader of the Nervii when Cæsar made war against them. *Cæs. bell. G.* 2, c. 23.

Boea. *Vid.* Boe.

Boebe, a town of Thessaly.——A lake of Crete. *Strab.* 9.

Boebēis, a lake of Thessaly near mount Ossa. *Lucan.* 7, v. 176.

Bœbia lex, was enacted to elect four pretors every year.——Another to insure proprietors in the possession of their lands.——Another, A. U. C. 571, against using bribes at elections.

Boedromia, an Athenian festival instituted in commemoration of the assistance which the people of Athens received in the reign of Erechtheus, from Ion, son of Xuthus, when their country was invaded by Eumolpus, son of Neptune. The word is derived *απο του βοηδρομειν*, *coming to help.* Plutarch *in Thes.* mentions it as in commemoration of the victory which Theseus obtained over the Amazons in a month, called at Athens Boedromion.

Bœotarchæ, the chief magistrate in Bœotia, *Liv.* 42, c. 43.

Bœotia, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, south by Attica, east by Eubœa, and west by the bay of Corinth. It has been successively called Aonia, Mesopia, Hyantis Ogygia, and Cadmeis. It was called Bœotia from Bœotus, son of Itonus; or, according to others *a bore*, from a cow, by which Cadmus was led into the country where he built Thebes. The inhabitants were reckoned rude and illiterate, yet their country produced many illustrious men, such as Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c. The mountains of Bœotia particularly Helicon, were frequented by the Muses, to whom also many of their fountains and rivers were consecrated. *Herodot.* 2, c. 49. l. 5, c. 57.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 10.—*Pauf.* 9. c. 1. &c.—*C. Nep.* 7, c. 11.—*Strab.* 9.—*Justin.* 3, c. 6. l. 8, c. 4.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 244.—*Diod.* 19.

Bœotus, a son of Itonus by Menalippe. *Pauf.* 9, c. 1.

Bœorobistas, a man who made himself absolute among the Getæ, by the strictness of his discipline. *Strab.* 7.

Boetus, a foolish poet of Tarsus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Spain.

Boeus, one of the Heraclidæ.

Boges & Boes, a Persian, who destroyed himself and family, when besieged by the Athenians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 107. *Pauf.* 8, c. 8.

Bogud, a king of Mauritania in the interest of Cæsar. *Cæs. Alex.* 59.

Bogus, a king of the Mauritii, present at the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 8.

Boii, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 28. l. 7, c. 17.——A people of Italy, near the Padus. *Sil.* 4, v. 158.

Bojocalus, a general the Germans in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 55.

Bolæ, a town of the Æqui in Italy. *Diod.* 14.

Bolbe, a marsh near Mygdonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 58.

Bolbitinum, one of the mouths of the Nile, with a town of the same name. Naucratis was built near it. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bolgius, a general of Gaul. in an expedition against Ptolemy, king of Macedonia. *Pauf.* 10, c. 19.

Bolina, a virgin of Achaia, who rejected the addresses of Apollo, and threw herself into the sea to avoid his importunities. The god made her immortal. There is a city which bears her name in Achaia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 23.

Bolinæus, a river near Bolina. *Pauf.* 7, c. 23.

Bolissus, a town and island near Chios. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 24.

Bolus, a king of the Cimbri, who killed a Roman ambassador. *Liv.* ep. 67.

Bomienses, a people near Ætolia. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 96.

Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was suspected of conspiracy with Agathocles, and hung in the forum, where he had received all his dignity. *Diod.* 26.—*Justin.* 22, c. 7.——An African, for some time the instrument of all Jugurtha's cruelties. He conspired against Jugurtha, who put him to death. *Sallust. Jug.*

Bomonicæ, youths that were whipped at the altar of Diana Orthia, during the festivals of the goddess. He who bore the lash of the whip with the greatest patience, and

and without uttering a groan, was declared victorious, and received an honourable prize. *Pauf.* 3, c. 16.—*Plut. in Lyc.*

Bona Dea, a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks, and by the Latins to Fauna, or Fatua. This goddess was so chaste, that no man but her husband saw her after her marriage, from which reason her festivals were celebrated only in the night by the Roman matrons in their houses, and all the statues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were observed. *Juv.* 6, v. 313. *Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 25.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 3, v. 637

Bonōnia, a town on the borders of the Rhine. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1—*Ital.* 8, v. 539.

Bonus Eventus, a Roman deity whose worship was first introduced by the peasants. He was represented holding a cup in his right hand, and in his left, ears of corn. *Varro. de R. R.* 1.—*Plin.* 34. c. 8.

Boostra, *(bovis cauda)* a town of Cyprus, where Venus had an ancient temple. *Strab.*

Boötes, a northern constellation, near the Ursa Major. It is also called Bubulcus and Arctophylax. Some suppose it to be Icarus, the father of Erigone, who was killed by shepherds for inebriating them. Others maintain that it is Arcas, whom Jupiter placed in heaven. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 405.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

Boötus & Bœotus, a son of Neptune and Menalippe, exposed by his mother, but preserved by shepherds. *Hygin.* fab. 186.

Borta, a town taken by Sext. Pompey. *Cic.* 16, *ad Att.* ep. 4.

Boreades, the descendants of Boreas, who long possessed the supreme power and the priesthood in the island of the Hyperboreans. *Diod.* 1 & 2.

Boreas, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets he was son of Astræus and Aurora; others make him son of the Strymon. He was passionately fond of Hyacinthus, [*Vid. Hyacinthus*] and carried away Orithyia who refused to receive his addresses. He had by her Zetes and Calais, Cleopatra and Chione. He was worshipped as a deity and represented with wings and white hair. The Athenians dedicated altars to him and to the winds, when Xerxes invaded Europe. Boreas changed himself into a horse to unite himself with the mares of Dardanus, by which he had 12 mares so swift that they ran, or rather flew over the sea without hardly wetting their feet. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 282.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 379.—*Apollod* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 189.—*Ovid Met.* 6, v. 700.

Boreasmi, a festival at Athens in honor of Boreas, who, as the Athenians supposed, was related to them on account of his marriage with Orithyia the daughter of one of their kings. They attributed the overthrow of the enemy's fleet, to the respect which he paid to his wife's native country. There were also sacrifices at Megalopolis in Arcadia, in honor of Boreas. *Pauf. Attic & Arcad.*

Borrus, a Persian, &c. *Polyæn* 7, c. 40.

Borges, a Persian who burnt himself rather than submit to the enemy, &c. *Polyæn* 7, c. 24.

Bornos, a place of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Alcib.* c. 7.

Borsippa, a town of Babylonia, sacred to Apollo and Diana. The inhabitants eat bats. *Strab.* 16.

Borus, a son of Perieres who married Polydora the daughter of Peleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Homer. Il* 16, v. 177.

Borysthenes, a large river of Scythia falling into the Euxine sea. It is now called the Nieper, and is inferior to no other European river but the Danube, according to *Herodotus* 4, c. 45, &c.——There was a city of the same name on the borders of the river, built by a colony of Milesians, 655 years before the christian era. It was also called Oiba Savia. *Mela* 2, c. 1 & 7.——A horse with which the emperor Adrian used to hunt. At his death he was honored with a monument. *Dio.*

Bosphorus & Bosporus, two narrow straits situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimmerian and joined the Palus Mœotis to the Euxine, and the other which was called the Thracian Bosporus, made a communication between the Euxine sea and the Propontis. The word is derived from Βοος πορος *bovis meatus*, because, on account of its narrowness, an ox could easily cross it. Cocks were heard to crow and dogs to bark from the opposite banks, and in a calm day persons could talk one to the other. *Plin.* 4, c. 12, l. 6, c. 1.—*Ovid Trist.* 3, el. 4, v. 49—*Mela* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 12.

Bottia, a colony of Macedonians in Thrace. The people were called Bottiæi. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 185, &c.—*Thucyd* 2, c. 99.

Bottiæis, a country at the north of Macedonia on the bay of Therma. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123, &c.

Boudicea, a queen in Britain who rebelled upon being insulted by the Romans. She

She poisoned herself when conquered. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 31.

Bovianum, an antient colony of the Samnites. *Liv.* 9, c. 28.

Bovillæ, a town of Latium near Rome. *Ovid Fast.* 3, v. 607.——Another in Campania.

Brachmanes. Indian philosophers who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They devoted themselves totally to the worship of the Gods. They were accustomed from their youth to endure labors, and to live with frugality and abstinence. They never eat flesh, and abstained from the use of wine and all carnal enjoyments. After they had spent 37 years in the greatest trials they were permitted to marry, and indulge themselves in a more free and unbounded manner. According to modern authors, Brahma is the parent of all mankind, and he produced as many worlds as there are parts in the body, which they reckoned 14. They believed that there were seven seas, of water, milk, curds, butter, salt, sugar and wine, each blessed with its particular paradise. *Strab.* 15.—*Diod.* 17.

Brasia, a daughter of Cinyra and Metharme. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Brasciades, a surname of Apollo.

Brasciadæ, a people of Asia near the river Oxus. *Curt.* 7, c. 5.——The priests of Apollo Didymæus. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Brasciadarum Oraculum, a place of Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Brasciyllides, a chief of the Bœotians. *Paus.* 9, c. 13.

Branchus, a youth of Miletus beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. He gave oracles at Didyme, which became inferior to none of the Grecian oracles except Delphi. *Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 479.—*Lucian de Domo.*

Brasiæ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

Brasidas, a famous general of Lacedæmon, son of Tellis, above 400 years before the Augustan age. After many great victories over Athens and other Grecian states, he was killed at Amphipolis, where a superb monument was raised to his memory. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.—*Thucy.* 4 & 5.—*Diod.* 5.——A man of Cos. *Theocrit. Id.* 7.

Brasidia, festivals at Lacedæmon in honor of Brasidas. None but freemen born Spartans were permitted to enter the lists, and such as were absent were fined.

Brauræ, a woman who assisted in the murder of Pittacus king of the Edoni. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 107.

Brauron, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple. The goddess had there festivals called Brauronia. They were celebrated once every fifth year by 10 men who were called ἱερομνήμονες. They sacrificed a goat to the goddess, and it was usual to sing one of the books of Homer's Iliad. The most remarkable that attended were young virgins in yellow gowns, consecrated to Diana. They were about 10 years of age and not under five, and therefore their consecration was called δεκατεύειν, from δεκα, *decem*; and sometimes ἀρκτεύειν, as the virgins themselves bore the name of ἄρκτοι, bears, from this circumstance. There was a bear in one of the villages of Attica, so tame, that he eat with the inhabitants, and played harmlessly with them. This familiarity lasted long, till a young virgin treated the animal too roughly and was killed by it. The virgin's brothers killed the bear, and the country was soon after visited by a pestilence. The oracle was consulted and the plague removed by consecrating virgins to the service of Diana. This was so faithfully observed, that no woman in Athens was ever married before a previous consecration to the goddess. The statue of Diana of Tauris which had been brought into Greece by Iphigenia, was preserved in the town of Brauron. Xerxes carried it away when he invaded Greece.

Brenni & Breuni, a people of Noricum. *Horat* 4, od. 14.

Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, who with 300 men entered Italy, defeated the Romans, at the river Allia, and entered the city without opposition, A. U. C. 360. The Romans fled into the capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the capitol would have been taken had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally defeated the Gauls, that not one remained to carry the news of their destruction. *Liv.* 5, c. 36, &c.—*Plut. in Camill.*——Another Gaul, who, A. U. C. 470, made an irruption into Greece with 150,000 men and 15,000 horse, and endeavoured to destroy the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was destroyed with all his troops by the god. *Paus.* 10, c. 22 & 23. *Justin* 24 c. 6 &c.

Brentiz, a ruined city of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 28.

Brescia, a city of Italy who had gods peculiar to itself.

Brettii, a people of Italy. *Strab.* 6.

Briareus, a famous giant son of Cœlus and Terra. He had 100 hands and 50 heads, and was called by men Ægæon. When Juno, Neptune and Minerva conspired to dethrone Jupiter, Briareus ascended heaven and sat himself next to him and so terrified the conspirators by his fierce and threatening looks that they desisted. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods and was thrown under mount Etna according to some accounts. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 148.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Homer Il.* 1, v. 403.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 565.——A Cyclops made judge between Apollo and Neptune in their dispute about the isthmus and promontory of Corinth. He gave the former to Neptune and the latter to Apollo. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

Brias, a town of Pisidia.

Brigantes, a people in the northern parts of Britain. *Juv.* 14, v. 196. *Paus.* 8, c. 43.

Brigantinus, a lake of Rhætia between the Alps, with a town called Brigantium. *Plin.* 9, c. 27.

Brilessus, a mountain of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 23.

Brimo, (terror) a name given to Proserpine and Hecate. *Propert.* 2, el. 2, v. 11.

Briseis, a girl of Lyrnessus called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, and her husband and brother killed in the fight, she fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon took her away some time after from Achilles, who made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle. Briseis was very faithful to Achilles, and when Agamemnon restored her to him, he swore he had never offended her chastity. *Homer Il.* 1, 2, *&c.*—*Ovid Heroid* 3, de *Art. Am.* 2 & 3.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8, 20 & 22.—*Paus.* 5, c. 24.—*Horat.* 2, od. 4.

Briseus, a man of Lyrnessus, brother to the priest Chryses. His daughter Hippodamia was called Briseis from him.

Briseus, a surname of Bacchus from his mark of the same name, or his temple at Brisa, a promontory of Lesbos. *Persius* 1, v. 76.

Britanni, the inhabitants of Britain. [*Vid. Britannia.*] Another nation in Gallia Belgica. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.

Britannia, an island in the northern ocean, the greatest in Europe. It was conquered by J. Cæsar during his Gallic wars, A. V. C. 698. and was first known to be an island by Agricola, who sailed round it. It was a Roman province from the time of its conquest till the 400th year of the christian era. The inhabitants in the age of Cæsar used to paint their bodies to render themselve more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæsar conquered it. *Caes. bell G.* 4.—*Diod.* 5.—*Paus.* 1, c. 33.—*Tacit. in Agric.* 10.—*Plin.* 34, c. 17.

Britannicus, a son of Claudius Cæsar by Messalina. Nero was raised to the throne in preference to him, by means of Agrippina, and caused him to be poisoned. *Tacit. Ann.*—*Sueton in Ner.* c. 33.

Britomartis, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme. She was loved by Minos, who pursued her so closely that, to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea. *Paus.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 14.——A surname of Diana.

Britomarus, a chief of the Galli Insubres, conquered by Æmilius. *Flor.* 2, c. 4.

Britones, the inhabitants of Britain. *Juv.* 15, v. 124.

Brixellum, a town in Italy near Mantua. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 32.

Brixia, a town of Italy, beyond the Po. *Justin* 20, c. 5.

Brizo, the goddess of dreams, worshipped in Delos.

Brocubelus, a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander, when Darius was murdered by Bessus. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

Bromius, a surname Bacchus, from βρεμειν, *frendere*, alluding to the groans which Semele uttered when consumed by Jupiter's fire. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 22.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Bromus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 459.

Brongus, a river falling into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Brontes, (thunder) one of the Cyclops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 424.

Brontinus, a Pythagorean philosopher.—The father of Theano, the wife of Pythagoras. *Diog.*

Broteas & Ammon, two men famous for their skill in the Cestus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 107.

Brothrus, a son of Vulcan and Minerva, who burned himself to avoid the ridicule to which his deformity subjected him. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 527.

Bructeri, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 51.

Brumalia, festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Bacchus, about the month of December. They were first instituted by Romulus.

Brundusium, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic sea, where the Appian road was terminated. It was founded by Diomedes, after the Trojan war, or according to

to Strabo, by Theseus, with a Cretan colony. The Romans generally embarked at Brundusium for Greece. It it famous for the birth of the poet Pacuvius, and the death of Virgil. *Justin* 3, c. 4. l. 12, c. 2. —*Strab.* 5.—*Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 24.—*Cic. at Attic.* 4, ep. 1.

Brutidius, a man dragged to prison in Juvenal's age, on suspicion of his favouring Sejanus *Juv.* 10, v. 82.

Brutii, a people in the farthest parts of Italy. They were originally shepherds of the Lucanians, but revolted, and went in quest of a settlement. They received the name of *Brutii* from their stupidity and cowardice in submitting without opposition to Annibal, in the 2d Punic war. They were ever after held in the greatest disgrace, and employed in every servile work. *Justin.* 23, c. 9.—*Strab.* 6.—*Diod.* 16.

Brutŭlus, a Samnite, who killed himself upon being delivered to the Romans for violating a treaty. *Liv.* 8, c. 39.

Brutus, L. Junius, son of M. Junius, and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. The father with his eldest son were murdered by Tarquin the Proud, and Lucius unable to revenge their death pretended to be insane. This artifice saved his life. He was called *Brutus*, for his stupidity, which he however soon shewed to be feigned after the rape of Lucretia. He was the chief cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. He was elected the first consul, and showed himself so rigorous in his office, that when his two sons had conspired with other noble youths to restore the family of the Tarquins, he condemned them both to death, and assisted at their execution. He was killed in a fight against the Tarquins, and his death was so universally lamented, that the Roman matrons mourned him a whole year. *Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 56. l. 2. c. 1. *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 4 & 5.—*C. Nep. in Attic.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 818.—*Plut. in Brut. & Cæs.*

M. Jun. Brutus, the father of Cæsar's murderer, wrote three books on civil law. He followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey. After the death of Sylla, he was besieged in Mutina by Pompey to whom he surrendered, and by whose orders he was put to death. He had married Servilia, Cato's sister, by whom he had a son and two daughters. *Cic.* 2 *de Orat* c. 55.—*Plut. in Brut.*

M. Jun. Brutus, son of M. Jun. Brutus and Servilia, was lineally descended from J. Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. He seemed to inherit the republican principle of his great progenitor, and in the civil wars joined himself to the side of Pompey, tho' he was his father's murderer, only because he looked upon him as more just and candid in his claims. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but he made him one of his most faithful friends. He however forgot this, because Cæsar aspired to tyranny. He conspired with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome against the tyrant and stabbed him in Pompey's Basilica. The tumult which this murder occasioned was great; the conspirators fled to the capitol, and by proclaiming freedom and liberty to the populace, they re-established tranquillity in the city. Antony, whom Brutus contrary to the opinion of his friends refused to seize, gained ground in the behalf of his friend Cæsar, and the murderers were soon obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece where he gained himself many friends by his arms as well as by persuasion, and he was soon after pursued thither by Antony whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus who commanded the right wing of the republican army defeated the enemy, but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered; and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freed-men to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and called him the last of the Romans. In another battle the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory, but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape, and soon after fell upon his sword. Antony honored him with a magnificent funeral. Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents than his valor in the field. When he was in the camp, the greatest part of his time was employed in reading and writing, and one day which preceded one his most bloody battles, while every one was under continual apprehensions, Brutus calmly spent his hours till the evening, in writing an epitome of Polybius. He was intimate with Cicero, to whom he would have communicated his conspiracy had he not been apprehensive of his great timidity. He severely reprimanded him in his letters for joining the side of Octavius, who meditated the ruin of of the republic. Plutarch mentions that Cæsar's ghost made its appearance to Brutus in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. Brutus married Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning

burning coals when she heard the fate of her husband. *C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 48. *Plut. in Brut. &c. Caes.* 1.—*Flor.* 4.

D. Jun. Brutus Albinus, one of Cæsar's murderers, who after the battle of Mutina was deserted by the legions with which he wished to march against Antony. He was put to death by Antony's orders, tho' consul elect.

Jun. Brutus, the first tribune of the people. *Plut.*——One of Carbo's generals.

Bryas, a general of the Argives against Sparta, put to death by a virgin to whom he had offered violence. *Paus.* 2, c. 20. ——A general in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Bryaxis, a marble sculptor, who assisted in making the Mausoleum *Paus.* 1, c. 40.

Bryci, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Brygis, a people of Thrace, afterwards called Phryges. *Strab.* 7.

Bryci, a people of Macedonia conquered by Mardonius. *Herodot.* 6, c. 45.

Brysea, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

Bubacīnī, a country of Asia. *Curt.* 5.

Bubăces, an eunuch of Darius, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 11.

Bubăris, a Persian who married the daughter of Amyntas, against whom he had been sent with an army. *Justin* 7, c. 13.

Bubassus, a country of Caria. *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 643.

Bubastiăcus, one of the mouths of the Nile.

Bubastis, a city of Egypt in the eastern parts of the Delta. Cats were held in great veneration there, because Diana Bubastis, who is the chief deity of the place, is said to have transformed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59, 137 & 154.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 690.

Bubăsus, a town of Caria.

Buron, an inland city of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Bucephăla, a city of India near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in honor of his favorite horse Bucephalus. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Justin* 12, c. 8.—*Diod.* 17.

Bucephălus, a horse of Alexander, whose head resembled that of a bull, whence his name (βους κεφαλος *bovis caput*). Alexander was the only one who could mount on his back, and he always knelt down to take up his master. He was present in an engagement in Asia, where he received a heavy wound, and hastened immediately out of the battle, and dropped down dead as soon as he had set down the king in a safe place. He was 30 years old when he died, and Alexander built a city which he called after his name. *Plut. in. Alex.*—*Curt.* —*Arrian.* 5, c. 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Bucolĭca, a sort of poem which treats of the care of the flocks, and of the pleasures, and occupations of the rural life with simplicity and elegance. The most famous pastoral writers are Moschus, Bion, Theocritus and Virgil. The invention of Bucolics, or pastoral poetry, is attributed to a shepherd of Sicily.

Bucolĭcum, one of the mouths of the Nile. It was situate between the Sebennytican and Mendesian mouths. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bucolion, a king of Arcadia after Laias. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.——A son of Laomedon and the nymph Calybe.——A son of Hercules and Praxithea. He was also called Bucolus.——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Bucŏlus, a son of Hercules and Marse. ——A son of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Budii, a nation of Media. *Herodot.*

Budīna, a people of Scythia. *Id.*

Budōrum, a promontory of Salamis. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 94.

Bulis, a town of Phocis, built by a colony from Doris. *Paus.* 10, c. 37.——A Spartan given up to Xerxes, to atone for the offence his countrymen had done for putting the king's messengers to death. *Herodot.* 7, c. 134, &c.

Bumellus, a river of Assyria. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

Bunea, a surname of Juno.

Bunus, a son of Mercury and Alcidamea, who obtained the government of Corinth when Æetes went to Colchis. He built a temple to Juno. *Paus.* 2, c. 3 & 4.

Bupălus, a statuary of Clazomenæ. *Vid.* Anthermus.

Buphăgus, a son of Japetus and Thornax killed by Diana, whose virtue he had attempted. A river of Arcadia bears his name. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——A surname of Hercules, given him on account of his gluttony.

Buphŏnia, a festival in honor of Jupiter at Athens, where an ox was immolated. *Paus.* 1, c. 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 3.

Buprasium, a city, country, and river of Elis. *Homer.*

Bura, a daughter of Jupiter, from whom Bura & Buris, once a florishing city in the bay of Corinth received its name. This city was destroyed by the sea. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 293.—*Paus.* 7, c. 25.—*Strab.* 1 & 8. —*Diod.* 15.

Buraicus, an epithet applied to Hercules, from his temple near Bura.—A river of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 26.

Bursa, the capital city of Bithynia; supposed to have been called Prusa, from its founder, Prusias. *Strab.* 12.

Bursia, a town of Babylonia. *Justin* 12, c. 13.

Busæ, a nation of Media. *Herodot.* 1.

Busīris, a king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Libya, or Lysianassa. He sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter with the greatest cruelty. When Hercules visited Egypt, Busiris carried him to the altar bound hand and foot. The hero soon disentangled himself, and offered the tyrant and the monsters of his cruelty on the altar. Many Egyptian princes have borne the same name. One of them built a town called Busiris, in the middle of the Delta, where Isis had a famous temple. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 61.—*Strab.* 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 132.—*Heroid.* 9, v. 69.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Buta, a town of Achaia. *Diod.* 20.

Butio, a surname of M. Fabius. *Liv.* 30, c. 26.——A Roman orator. *Seneca.*

Butes, one of the descendants of Amycus, king of the Bebryces. He was very expert in the combat of the cestus. He came to Sicily, where he was received by Lycaste, a beautiful harlot, by whom he had a son called Eryx. Lycaste on account of her beauty was called Venus; hence Eryx is often called the son of Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 372.——One of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Trojan slain by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 690.——A son of Boreas who built Naxos. *Diod.* 5.——A son of Pandion and Zeuxippe, priest of Minerva and Neptune. He married Chthonia, daughter of Erechtheus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14. &c.

Buthrōtum, a town of Epirus opposite Corcyra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 293.

Būthyreus, a noble statuary, disciple to Myron. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Butoa, an island in the Mediterranean near Crete. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Butos, a town of Egypt where there was a temple of Apollo and Diana, and an oracle of Latona. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 63.

Butorīdes, an historian who wrote concerning the Pyramids. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.

Butuntum, an inland town of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Butus, a son of Pandion.

Buzȳges, an Athenian who first ploughed with harnassed oxen. Demophoon gave him the Palladium with which Diomedes had intrusted him, to be carried to Athens. *Polyæn.* 1, c. 5.

Byblesia & Bybassia, a country of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 174.

Byblia, a name of Venus.

Byblii, a people of Syria. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Byblis, a daughter of Miletus and Cyanea. She fell in love with her brother Caunus, and when he refused to gratify her passion, she destroyed herself. Some say that Caunus became enamoured of her and fled from his country to avoid incest, and others report that he fled from his sister's importunities, who sought him all over Lycia and Caria, and at last sat down all bathed in tears and was changed into a fountain of the same name. *Ovid de Art. am.* 1, v. 284. *Met.* 9, v. 451.—*Hygin. fab.* 243.—*Paus.* 7, c. 5.——A small island in the Mediterranean.

Byblus, a town of Syria in Phœnicia, where Adonis had a temple. *Strab.* 16.

Bylliones, a people of Illyricum.

Byrrhus, a robber, famous for his dissipation. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 69.

Byrsa, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æsculapius. Asdrubal's wife burnt it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After the agreement she cut the hide in small thongs and enclosed a large piece of territory on which she built a citadel which she called Byrsa, (Βυρσα, *a hide.*) *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 371.—*Strab.* 17.—*Justin* 18, c. 5.—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.

Byzacium, a country of Africa.

Byzantium, a town situate on the Thracian Bosporus. It was founded by a colony of Megara, under the conduct of Byzas, 658 years before the Christian era. Paterculus says it was founded by the Milesians, and by the Lacedæmonians, according to Justin, and according to Ammianus by the Athenians. The pleasantness and convenience of its situation was observed by Constantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eastern Roman empire, and called it by his name, Constantinopolis. *Strab.* 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 15.—*C. Nep. in Paus. Alcib. & Timoth.*—*Justin* 9, c. 1.—*Tacit.* 12 *Ann.* c. 62 & 63.——*Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Marcel.* 22, c. 8.

Byzas, a king of Thrace, from whom Byzantium received its name. *Diod.* 4.

Byzeres, a people of Pontus, between Cappadocia and Colchis. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Flacc.* 5, v. 153.

Byzas, a celebrated artist in the age of Astyages. *Paus.* 5, c. 10.

Byzia, a town in the possession of the kings of Thrace, hated by swallows, on account of the horrible crimes of Tereus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CAANTHUS, a son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was ordered by his father to seek his sister Malia, whom Apollo had carried away, and burnt in revenge the ravisher's temple near the Isthmus. He was killed for this impiety by the god, and a monument raised to his memory. *Paus.* 9. c. 10.

CABĀLES, a people of Africa. *Herodot.*

CABALII, a people of Asia Minor. *Id.*

CABALLINUM, a town of the Ædui. *Cæs. 7 bell. G.* c. 42.

CABALĪNUS, a clear fountain on mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. *Pers.*

CABARNOS, a deity worshipped at Paros. His priests were called Cabarni.

CABASSUS, a town of Cappadocia.—A village near Tarsus.

CABALLIO, a town of Gaul.

CABĪRA, a wife of Vulcan, by whom she had three sons.—A town of Paphlagonia.

CABĪRI, certain deities whose worship was held in the greatest veneration at Thebes and Lemnos, but more particularly in the islands of Samothrace and Imbros. The number of these deities is uncertain. Some say there were only two, Jupiter and Bacchus, others mention three, and some four, Aschieros, Achiocherta, Achiochersus & Camillus. It is unknown where their worship was first established, yet Phœnicia seems to be the only place according to the authority of an old writer called Sanchoniathon. Their worship was introduced from Phœnicia into Greece by the Pelasgi. Their festivals or mysteries were celebrated with the greatest solemnity at Samothrace, where all the antient heroes and princes were generally initiated, as their power seemed to be great in protecting persons from shipwreck and storms. The obscenities which prevailed in the celebration have obliged the authors of every country to pass over them in silence, and say that it was unlawful to reveal them. These deities are often confounded with the Corybantes, Anaces, Dioscuri, &c. and according to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. This author mentions the sacrilege which Cambyses committed in entering their temple, and turning to ridicule their sacred mysteries. They were supposed to preside over metals. *Herodot.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.* 10, &c.—*Paus.* 9, c. 22, &c.—*Cic. de. nat. D.* 1.

CABĪRIA, a surname of Ceres.—The festivals of the Cabiri. *Vid.* Cabiri.

CABŪRA, a fountain of Mesopotamia, where Juno bathed. *Plin.* 31, c. 3.

CABŪRUS, a chief of the Helvii. *Cæs.*

CACA, a goddess among the Romans, sister to Cacus. She discovered to Hercules where her brother had conceled his oxen. She presided over the excrements of the body. The vestals offered sacrifices in her temple. *Lactant.* 1, c. 20.

CACHALES, a river of Phocis. *Paus.* 10, c. 32.

CACUS, a famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa. He is represented as a three headed monster, and vomiting flames. He resided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave were covered with human bones. He plundered the neighbouring country, and when Hercules returned from the conquest of Geryon, Cacus stole some of his cows and dragged them backwards into his cave to prevent discovery. Hercules departed without perceiving the theft, but his oxen having lowed, were answered by the cows in the cave of Cacus, and the hero became acquainted with the loss he had sustained. He ran to the place, attacked Cacus, squeezed and strangled him in his arms, tho' vomiting fire and smoke. Hercules erected an altar to Jupiter Servator, in commemoration of his victory, and an annual festival was instituted by the inhabitants in honor of the hero, who had delivered them of such a public calamity. *Ovid.* 1 *Fast.* v. 551.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 190.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10.—*Juv.* 5, v. 125.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 9.

CACUTHIS, a river of India flowing into the Ganges. *Arrian. Indic.*

CACYPARIS, a river of Sicily.

CADI, a town of Phrygia. *Strab.* 12.——Of Lydia. *Propert.* 4, *el.* 6, v. 7.

CADMĒA, a citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus. It is generally taken for Thebes itself, and the Thebans are often called Cadmeans. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 601. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

CADMĒIS, an antient name of Bœotia.

CADMUS, a son of Agenor king of Phœnicia by Telephassa or Agriope. He was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. As his search proved fruitless, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was ordered to build a city where he should see a young heifer stop in the grass, and call the country Bœotia. He found the heifer according to the directions of the oracle, and as he wished to thank the god by a sacrifice, he sent his companions to fetch water from a neighbouring grove. The waters were sacred to Mars, and guarded by a dragon who devoured all his attendants. Cadmus tired of their seeming delay, went to the place and saw the monster still feeding on their flesh. He attacked the dragon and overcame

overcame it by the assistance of Minerva, and sowed the teeth in a plain, and armed men suddenly rose up from the ground. He threw a stone in the midst of them and they instantly turned their arms one against the other till all perished except five, who assisted him in building his city. Soon after he married Hermione the daughter of Venus, with whom he lived in the greatest cordiality, and by whom he had a son, Polydorus, and four daughters Ino, Agave, Autonoe and Semele. Juno persecuted these children, and their well known misfortunes so distracted Cadmus and Hermione, that they retired to Illyricum, loaded with grief and infirm with age. They intreated the gods to remove them from the misfortunes of life, and they were immediately changed into serpents. Some explain the dragon's fable by supposing that it was a king of the country that Cadmus conquered by war, and the armed men rising from the field is no more than men armed with brass, according to the ambiguous signification of a Phœnician word. Cadmus was the first who introduced the use of letters in Greece, but some maintain that the alphabet which he brought from Phœnicia was only different from that which was used by the antient inhabitants of Greece. This alphabet consisted only of 16 letters, to which Palamedes afterwards added four, and Simonides of Melos the same number. The worship of many of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities was also brought into Greece by Cadmus. It is supposed that he lived about 1590 years before the christian era. According to those who believe that Thebes was built at the sound of Amphion's lyre, Cadmus built only a small citadel which he called Cadmea, and laid the foundations of a city which was finished by one of his successors. *Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 1, 2, *&c.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 49, l. 4, c. 147.—*Hygin.* fab. 6, 76, 155, *&c.*—*Diod.* 1. *&c.* *Paus.* 9, c. 5 *&c.*—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 937, *&c.*

Cadmus, son of Pandion of Miletus, was a celebrated historian, in the age of Crœsus. He wrote an account of some cities of Ionia. He is called the *antient* in contradistinction from another of the same name and place who wrote an history of Attica in 16 books. *Diod.* 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2.—*Clement. Alexand.* 3.—*Strab.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.——A Roman executioner mentioned, *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 6, v. 39.

Cadra, a hill of Asia Minor. *Tacit.*

Caducéus, a rod entwined at one end by two serpents in the form of two equal semicircles. It was the attribute of Mercury, and had been given him by Apollo in return for the lyre. Various interpretations have been put upon the two serpents round it. Some suppose them to be a symbol of Jupiter's amours with Rhea, when these two deities transformed themselves into snakes. Others say that it originates from Mercury's having appeased the fury of two serpents that were fighting, by touching them with his rod. Prudence is generally supposed to be represented by these two serpents, and the wings are the symbol of diligence; both necessary in the pursuit of business and commerce, which Mercury patronized. With it Mercury conducted to the infernal regions the souls of the dead, and could lull to sleep, and even raise to life a dead person. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 242.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 10.

Cadurci, a people of Gaul. *Cæs.*

Caduscii, a people, near the Caspian sea. *Plut.*

Cadytis, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159

Cea, an island of the Ægean sea among the Cyclades, called also Ceos and Cea from Ceus the son of Titan. *Ovid.* 20, *Heroid.*—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 14.

Cæcias, a wind blowing from the north.

Cæcilia Caia or Tanaquil. *Vid.* Tanaquil.

Cæcilia, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*——The mother of Lucullus. *Id. in Luc.*

Cecilia Lex was proposed A. U. C. 693, by Cæcil. Metellus Nepos to remove taxes from all the Italian states, and to give them free exportation.——Another, called also Didia, A. U. C. 655, by the consuls Q. Cæcilius Metellus and T. Didius. It required that no more than one single matter should be proposed to the people in one question, lest by one word they should give their assent to a whole bill which might contain clauses worthy to be approved and others unworthy. It required that every law before it was preferred should be exposed to public view on three market days.—Another enacted by Cæcilius Metellus the censor, concerning fullers. *Plin.* 35, c. 17.——Another A. U. C. 701, to restore to the censors their original rights and privileges which had been lessened by P. Clodius the tribune.—Another called also Gabinia, A. U. C. 685, against usury.

Cæciliānus, a latin writer before the age of Cicero.

Cæcilii, a plebeian family at Rome descended from Cæcas, one of the companions of Æneas, or from Cæculus the son of Vulcan, who built Prænestе. This family gave birth to many illustrious generals and patriots.

Cæcilius Claudius Isidorus, left in his will to his heirs, 4116 slaves, 3600 yokes of oxen; 257,000 small cattle; 600,000 pounds of silver. *Plin.* 33, c. 10.

Cæcilius Epirus, a freedman of Atticus who opened a school at Rome and is said to have first taught reading to Virgil and some other growing poets.

Cæcilius Metellus. *Vid.* Metellus.

Cæcilius Statius, a comic poet, whom Cicero *ad Attic.* calls *Malum Latinitatis exemplorem.* He was a native of Gaul, and died a year after Ennius and was buried in the Janiculum. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1.

Cacina Tuscus, a son of Nero's nurse made governor of Egypt. *Suet. in Ner.*

Cæcubum, a town of Campania in Italy famous for the excellence and plenty of its wines. *Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 20. l. 2, od. 14, &c.

Cæculus, a son of Vulcan, conceived as some say, by his mother by a spark of fire which fell into her bosom. He was called Cæculus because his eyes were small. After a life spent in plundering and rapine, he built Præneste, but being unable to find inhabitants, he implored Vulcan to show whether he really was his father. Upon this a flame suddenly shone among a multitude who were assembled to see some spectacles, and they were immediately persuaded to become the subjects of Cæculus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 680, says, that he was found in fire by shepherds, and on that account called son of Vulcan, who is the god of fire.

Q. Cædicius, a consul, A. U. C. 498.—Another, A. U. C 465.

Cædicus, a rich person, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 362.

Cælia Lex was enacted A. U. C. 635, by Cælius, a tribune. It ordained that in judicial proceedings before the people in cases of treason, the votes should be given upon tablets contrary to the exception of the Cassian law.

Cælius, an orator, disciple to Cicero. He died very young. Cicero defended him when he was accused of being accessary to Catiline's conspiracy. *Orat. pro M. Cæl.*—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A man of Tarracina, found murdered in his bed. His sons were suspected of the murder but acquitted. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.

L. Cælius Antipater wrote an history of Rome which M. Brutus epitomized. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.—*Cic.* 13, *ad Attic.* ep. 8.

Cælius Tubero, a man who came to life after he had been carried to the burning pile.

Cælius Vibenus, a king of Etruria who assisted Romulus against the Cæninenses, &c. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.

Cælius Mons, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Romulus surrounded it with a ditch and rampart, and it was enclosed by walls by the following kings. It received its name from Cælius, who assisted Romulus against the Sabines.

Cæmaro, a Greek, who wrote an account of India.

Cæne, a small island in the Sicilian sea.—A town on the coast of Laconia, where Jupiter is called Cænius. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ovid Met.* 9, v. 136.

Cæneus, one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Cænides, a patronymic of Ection, descended from Cæneus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

Cænina, a town of Latium near Rome. The inhabitants, called Cæninenses, made war against the Romans when their virgins had been stolen away. *Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 135.—*Propert.* 4, el. 11, v. 9. *Liv.* 1, c. 9.

Cænis, a Thessalian woman daughter of Elatus, who being forcibly ravished by Neptune, obtained from the god to change her sex, and to become invulnerable. She also changed her name and was called Cæneus. In the wars of the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, she was overwhelmed with a huge pile of wood and changed into a bird. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 172 & 479.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 448, says that she returned again to her pristine form.

Q. Servilius Cæpio, a Roman consul A. U. C. 647, in the Cimbrian war. He plundered a temple at Tolossa for which he was punished by divine vengeance, &c. *Justin.* 32, c. 3.—*Patert.* 2, c. 12.

Cæratus, a town of Crete. *Strab.*——A river.

Cære, a city of Etruria, once the capital of the whole country. It was in being in the age of Strabo. When Æneas came to Italy Mezentius was king over the inhabitants called Cæretes and Cærites. *Liv.* 1, c. 2—*Strab.* 5.

Cæresi, a people of Germany. *Cæs.*

Cæsar, a surname given to the Julian family at Rome either because one of them kept an elephant which bears the same name in the Punic tongue, or because one was born with a thick head of hair. This name after it had been dignified in the person of Julius Cæsar and of his successors, was given to the apparent heir of the empire in the age of the Roman emperors. The 12 first Roman emperors were distinguished by the surname of *Cæsar.* They reigned in the following order: Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian. In Domitian the family of Julius Cæsar was extinguished. Suetonius has written

written an account of these 12 characters in an extensive and impartial manner.

C. Julius Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome, was son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia the daughter of Cotta. He was descended according to some accounts from Julius the son of Æneas. He was born the 12th of July, A. U. C. 654. When he reached his 15th year he lost his father, and the year after he was made priest of Jupiter. Sylla was aware of his ambition, and endeavoured to remove him, but Cæsar understood his intentions, and to avoid discovery changed every day his lodgings. He was received into Sylla's friendship some time after, and the dictator told those who solicited the advancement of young Cæsar, that they were warm in the interest of a man who would prove some day or other the ruin of their country and of their liberty. When Cæsar went to finish his studies at Rhodes under Appollonius Molo, he was seized by pirates who offered him his liberty for 30 talents. He gave them 40 and threatened to revenge their impudence, and no sooner was he out of their power than he armed a ship, pursued them, and crucified them all. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome, and the generous manner in which he lived equally served to promote his interest. He obtained the office of high priest at the death of Metellus, and after he had passed thro' the inferior employments of the state he was appointed over Spain where he signalized himself by his valor and intrigues. At his return to Rome he was made consul and soon after he brought a reconciliation between Crassus and Pompey. He was appointed for the space of five years over the Gauls by the interest of Pompey to whom he had given his daughter Julia in marriage. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conquest, and invaded Britain which was then unknown to the Roman people. He checked the Germans, and had his government over Gaul prolonged to five other years by means of his friends at Rome. The death of Julia and of Crassus, the corrupted state of the Roman senate, and the ambition of Cæsar and Pompey soon became the causes of a civil war. Neither of these celebrated Romans would suffer a superior, and the smallest matters were sufficient ground for unsheathing the sword. The coldness and indifference with which Cæsar's petitions were received in the Roman senate determined him to cross the Rubicon which was the boundary of his province. The passage of the Rubicon was a declaration of war, and Cæsar entered Italy sword in hand. Upon this Pompey with all the friends of liberty left Rome and retired to Dyrrachium, and Cæsar after he had subdued all Italy in 60 days, entered Rome and provided himself with money from the public treasury. He went to Spain where he conquered the partizans of Pompey, and at his return to Rome was declared dictator and soon after consul. When he left Rome he went in quest of Pompey, and in the plains of Pharsalia the two hostile generals engaged. Pompey was conquered and fled into Egypt where he was murdered. Cæsar after he had made a noble use of victory pursued his adversary into Egypt, where he sometimes forgot his fame and character in the arms of Cleopatra by whom he had a son. His danger was great while at Alexandria, but he extricated himself with wonderful success and made Egypt tributary to his power. After several conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio and Juba, and that of Pompey's sons in Spain, he entered Rome & triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But now his glory was at an end, his uncommon success created him enemies and the chiefest of the senators among whom was Brutus his most intimate friend conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate house on the ides of March. He died pierced with 23 wounds the 15th of March, A. U. C. 709, in the 56th year of his age, four years after Pompey's death. Casca gave him the first blow, and immediately he attempted to make some resistance, but when he saw Brutus among the conspirators, he submitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his face in his mantle, and exclaiming, *Tu quoque Brute!* Cæsar might have escaped the sword of the conspirators if he had listened to the advice of his wife, whose dreams on the night previous the day of his murder, were alarming. He also received as he went to the senate house a paper from Artemidorus, which discovered the whole conspiracy to him, but he neglected the reading of that paper, which might have saved his life. When he was in his first campaign in Spain, he was observed to gaze at a statue of Alexander, and even he shed tears at the recollection that that hero had conquered the world at an age in which he himself had done nothing. The learning of Cæsar deserves commendation, as well as his military character. He reformed the calendar. He wrote his commentaries on the Gallic wars, on the spot where he fought his battles, and the composition has been admired for the elegance as well as the correctness of its

Plin. This valuable book was nearly lost, and when Cæsar saved his life at Alexandria, from the bay, he was obliged to swim from his ship with his arms in one hand and his commentaries in the other. Besides the Gallic & Civil wars he wrote other pieces which are now lost. The history of the war in Alexandria and Spain is attributed to him, by some, and by others to Hirtius. He has been blamed for his debaucheries and expences, and the first year he had a public office, his debts were rated at 830 talents, which his friends discharged. He seduced one of the vestal virgins, and has been suspected of being privy to the conspiracy of Catiline. It is said that he conquered 300 nations, took 800 cities, and defeated three millions of men, one of which fell in the field of battle. *Plin* 7, c. 25, says that he could employ at the same time his ear to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dictate. His death was preceded, as many authors mention, by uncommon prodigies, and immediately after his death, a large comet made its appearance. *Sueton & Plut. in vitâ.—Dio.—Appian.—Orosius.—Diod.* 16 & ecl. 31 & 37.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 466.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 782.—*Marcell.—Flor.* 3 & 4.

L. Cæsar, was father to the dictator. He died suddenly when putting on his shoes.

Cæsar Octavianus. *Vid.* Augustus.

C. Cæsar, a tragic poet and orator commended by *Cic. in Brut.* His brother C. Lucius, was consul, and followed as well as himself the party of Sylla. They were both put to death by order of Marius.

L. Cæsar, an uncle of M. Antony, who followed the interest of Pompey, and was proscribed by Augustus, for which Antony proscribed Cicero, the friend of Augustus. His son Lucius was put to death by J. Cæsar, in his youth.

Cæsar Augusta, a town of Spain, built by Augustus, on the Iberus.

Cæsarea, a city of Cappadocia,—of Bithynia,—of Mauritania,—of Palestine. There are many small insignificant towns of that name, either built by the emperors, or called by their name in compliment to them.

Cæsarion, the son of J. Cæsar, by Queen Cleopatra. He was put to death by order of Augustus. *Suet. in Aug.* 17, & *Cæs.* 52.

Cæsennius Pætus, a general sent by Nero to Armenia, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* 6 & 25.

Cæsetius, a Roman who protected his children against Cæsar. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.

Cæsia, a surname of Minerva.——A wood in Germany. *Tacit.* 1, *Ann.* c. 50.

Cæsius, a Latin poet whose talents were not of uncommon brilliancy. *Catull.*——A Lyric and Heroic poet in the reign of Nero. *Persius.*

Cæso, a son of Q. Cincinnatus who revolted to the Volsci.

Cæsonia, a lascivious woman who married Caligula. She was murdered with her daughter Julia at the same time. *Suet. in Calig.* c. 59.

Cæsonius Maximus, was banished from Italy by Nero, on account of his friendship for Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15 *Ann.* c. 71.

Cætulum, a town of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

Cagaeo, a fountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

Caicinus, a river of Locris. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 103.

Caicus, a companion of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 187.——A river of Mysia falling into the Ægean sea, opposite Lesbos. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 370.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 243.

Caieta, a town, promontory and harbour of Campania, which receives its name from Caieta, the nurse of Æneas, who was buried there. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 1.

Caius & Caia, a prænomen very common at Rome, to both sexes. C in its natural position denoted the man's name, and when reversed Ɔ it implied Caia. *Quintil.* 1, c. 7.

Caius, a son of Agrippa by Julia. *Tac.*

Q. Calaber, wrote a Greek poem in 14 books, entitled Homer's παραλειπομενα, or a continuation of Homer's Iliad. He lived about the beginning of the 3d century.

Calabria, a country of Italy in Magna Græcia. It has been called Messapia Japygia, Salentinia and Peucetia. The poet Ennius was born there. The country was fertile, and produced a variety of fruits, much cattle, and excellent honey. *Virg. G.* 3, 425.—*Horat.* 1, od. 31. *Epod.* 1, v. 27. l. 2, ep. 7, v. 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 48.

Calabrus, a river of Calabria. *Paus.* 6.

Calagurritani, a people of Spain who eat their wives and children, rather than to yield to Pompey. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

Calais & Zethes. *Vid.* Zethes.

Catagutis, a river of Spain. *Flor.* 3, c. 22.

Calamis, an excellent carver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 10.

Calamisa, a place of Samos. *Herodot.* 9.

Calamos, a town of Asia, near mount Libanus. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.——A town of Phœnicia.—Another of Babylonia.

Calamus,

CALĂMUS, a son of the river Mæander, who was tenderly attached to Carpo, &c. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

CALĀNUS, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and being sick in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted to the astonishment of the king and of the army. When the pile was fired, Alexander asked him whether he had any thing to say, "No," said he, "I shall meet you again in a very short time." Alexander died three months after in Babylon *Strab.* 15.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 23.—*Arrian & Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian.* 2, c. 41. l. 5, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

CALAON, a river of Asia, near Colophon. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

CALĂRIS, the city of Sardinia. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.

CALATHĀNA, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

CALATHION, a mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 26.

CALATHUS, a son of Jupiter and Antiope.

CALATES, a town of Thrace near Tomus.

CĀLĀTIA, a town of Campania on the Appian way. It was made a Roman colony in the age of Julius Cæsar. *Sil.* 8, v. 543.

CALATIÆ, a people of India who eat the flesh of their parents. *Herodot.* 3, c. 38.

CALAVII, a people of Campania. *Liv.* 26, c. 27.

CALAVIUS, a magistrate of Capua who rescued some Roman senators from death, &c. *Liv.* 23, c. 2 & 3.

CALAUREA & CALAURĪA, an island near Troezene in the bay of Argos. Apollo, and afterwards Neptune, was the chief deity of the place. The tomb of Demosthenes was seen there, who poisoned himself to fly from the persecutions of Antipater. *Ovid Met.* 7, v. 384.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CALBIS, a river of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c 16.

CALCE, a city of Campania. *Strab.* 5.

CALCHAS, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy in the office of high priest, and he informed them that that city could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, that their fleet could not sail from Aulis before Iphigenia was sacrificed to Diana, and that the plague could not be stopped in the Grecian army before the restoration of Chryseis to her father. He told them also that Troy could not be taken before ten year's siege. He had received the power of divination from Apollo. Calchas was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself in divination he must perish, and this happened near Colophon after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were in the branches of a certain fig tree, and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. [*Vid.* Mopsus.] *Homer Il.* 1, &c.—*Æschyl. in Agam.*—*Euripid. in Iphig.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 43.

CALCHEDONIA. *Vid.* Chalcedon.

CALCHINIA, a daughter of Leucippus. She had a son by Neptune who inherited his grandfather's kingdom of Sicyon. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

CALDUS CÆLIUS, a Roman who killed himself when detained by the Germans. *Paterc.* 2, c. 120.

CALE, es, CALES, ium, & CALĒNUM, a town of Campania. *Horat.* 4, od. 12.—*Juv.* 1, v. 69.—*Sil.* 8, v. 413.

CĂLĒDŎNIA, a country at the north of Britain. The reddish hair and lofty stature of its inhabitants seems to denounce a German extraction, as *Tacit. in vitâ Agric.* mentions. *Martial.* 10, ep. 44.—*Sil.* 3, v. 598.

CALĒNUS, a famous soothsayer of Etruria. *Plin.* 28, c. 2.——A lieutenant of Cæsar's army. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CALES, *Vid. Cale*——A city of Bithynia on the Euxine. *Arrian.*

CALESIUS, a charioteer of Axylus killed by Diomedes in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 16.

CALĒTÆ, a people of Belgic Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 2 c. 4. Their town is called Caletum.

CALETOR, a Trojan prince slain by Ajax, as he was going to set fire to the ship of Protesilaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 419.

CALEX, a river of Asia minor falling into the Euxine sea. *Thucyd.* 4. c. 75.

CALIADNE, the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CALICĒNI, a people of Macedonia.

M. CALIDIUS, an orator and pretorian. He died in the civil wars, &c. *Cæs. bell Civ.* 1, c. 2.

C. CALĪGŬLA, the 4th emperor of Rome. He received the surname of Caligula from his wearing in the camp, the *Caliga*, a military covering for the leg. He was son of Germanicus by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. He offered violence to all his sisters and is even said to have poisoned his grandfather. He struck off the head of the images of the gods and ordered his own to be placed instead. He made a bridge above three miles in the sea, and after a life of the greatest debauchery and tyranny, was dispatched by one of his officers, after a reign of three years and ten months, A. D. 43. It is said that he attempted to destroy the writings of Homer and of Virgil. *Dio.*—*Sueton in vitâ*—*Tacit. Ann.*

CALĪPUS,

CALĬPUS, a mathematician of Cyzicus.

CALIS, a man in Alexander's army, tortured for conspiring against the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.

CALLÆSCHRUS, the father of Critias. *Plut. in Alcib.*

CALLAĪCI, a people of Lusitania. *Ovid* 6, *Fast.* v. 461.

CALLAS, a general of Alexander *Diod.* 17.——Of Cassander against Polyperchon. *Id.* 19.——A river of Eubœa.

CALLATĒBUS, a town of Caria. *Herodot.* 7, c. 32.

CALLETERIA, a town of Campania.

CALLĪNI, a people of Campania.

CALLIA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

CALLIĀDES, a magistrate of Athens when Xerxes invaded Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 51.

CALLIAS, an Athenian appointed to make peace between Artaxerxes and his country. *Diod.* 12.——A son of Temenus, who murdered his father with the assistance of his brothers. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A Greek poet, son of Lysimachus. His compositions are lost. *Athen.* 10.——A partial historian of Syracuse. He wrote an account of the Sicilian wars, and was well rewarded by Agathocles, because he had shown him in a favorable view. *Athen.* 12.—*Dionys.*——An Athenian greatly revered for his patriotism. *Herodot.* 6, c. 121.——A soothsayer.——An Athenian, commander of a fleet against Philip, whose ships he took, &c.—A rich Athenian. *Plut. in Cim.*

CALLIBIUS, a general in the war between Mantinea and Sparta. *Xenoph. Hist. G.*

CALLICHŌRUS, a place of Phocis, where the orgies of Bacchus were yearly celebrated.

CALLICLES, an Athenian, whose house was not searched on account of his recent marriage, when an enquiry was made after the money given by Harpalus, &c. *Plut. in Demosth.*——A statuary.

CALLICOLŌNA, a place of Troy, near the Simois.

CALLICRĀTES, an Athenian, who seized upon the sovereignty of Syracuse, by imposing upon Dion when he had lost his popularity. He was expelled by the sons of Dionysius. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——An officer entrusted with the care of the treasures of Susa by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——An artist who made, with ivory, ants and other insects so small, that they could scarcely be seen. *Plin.* 7, c. 21.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 17.——An Achæan, who, by his perfidy, constrained the Athenians to submit to Rome. *Paus.* 7, c. 10.——A brave Athenian killed at the battle of Platæa. *Herodot.* 9, c. 72.

CALLICRATĪDAS, a Spartan, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the fleet. He took Methymna, and routed the Athenian fleet under Conon. He was defeated and killed near the Arginusæ. *Diod.* 13.—*Xenoph. Hist. G.*——One of the four ambassadors sent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

CALLIDIUS, a celebrated Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero. *Cic. in Brut.* 274.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 36.

CALLIDRŌMUS, a place near Thermopylæ. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 6.

CALLIGĒTUS, a man of Megara, received in his banishment by Pharnabazus. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 6.

CALLĪMĀCHUS, an historian and poet of Cyrene, son of Battus and Mesatma. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and kept a school at Alexandria. Apollonius of Rhodes was among his pupils, and his ingratitude obliged Callimachus to lash him severely in a satyrical poem, under the name of *Ibis*. The Ibis of Ovid is an imitation of this piece. Of all his numerous compositions, only a few epigrams, an elegy, and some hymns are extant. Propertius stiled himself the *Roman Callimachus*. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 65.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 84.—*Horat.* 2. ep. 2, v. 100.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian general, killed in a battle against the Persians. *Plut.*

CALLIMĒDON, a partizan of Phocion, at Athens.

CALLIMĒLES, a youth ordered to be killed and served up as meat by Apollodorus, of Cassandrea. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 7.

CALLINUS, an orator, who is said to have first invented elegiac poetry. *Athen.*—*Strab.* 13.

CALLIŎPE, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is said to be the mother of Orpheus by Apollo. Horace supposes her able to play on any musical instrument. She was represented with books in her hand, which signified that her office was to take notice of the famous actions of heroes, as Clio was employed in celebrating them. She held the three most famous epic poems of antiquity, and appeared generally crowned with laurel. She settled the dispute between Venus and Proserpine, concerning Adonis, whose company these two Goddesses wished both perpetually to enjoy. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Horat.* od.

CALLISTATĪRA, daughter of Diagoras and wife

wife of Callianax, the athlete, went disguised in man's cloaths with her son Pisidorus, to the Olympic games. When Pisidorus was declared victor she discovered her sex thro' the excess of joy, and was arrested, as women were not permitted to appear there. The victory of her son obtained her release, and a law was instantly made, which forbade any wrestlers to appear but naked. *Paus.* 5, c. 6. l. 6, c. 7.

CALLĬPHON, a painter of Samos, famous for his historical pieces. *Plin.* 10, c. 26.—A philosopher who made the *summum bonum* consist in pleasure joined to the love of honesty. This system was defeated by *Cicero, Quæst. acad.* 4, c. 131 & 139. *de Offic.* 3, c. 119.

CALLIPHRON, a celebrated dancing master, who had Epaminondas among his pupils. *C. Nep. in Epam.*

CALLIPĬDÆ, a people of Scythia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 17.

CALLIPŎLIS, a city of Thrace. *Sil.* 14. v. 250.——A town of Sicily near Ætna.

CALLĬPUS, an Athenian, disciple to Plato. He destroyed Dion, &c. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——A Corinthian, who wrote an history of Orchomenos. *Paus.* 6, c. 29.——A philosopher. *Diog. in Zen.*——A general of the Athenians when the Gauls invaded Greece by Thermopylæ. *Paus.* 1, c. 3.

CALLIPYGES, a surname of Venus.

CALLIRHOE, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom she had Ilus, Ganymede, and Assaracus.——A fountain of Attica, where Callirhoe killed herself. *Vid.* Coresus. *Paus.* 7, c. 21.—*Stat.* 12. *Theb.* v. 629.——A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Echidna, Orthos, and Cerberus, by Chrysaor. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Lycus, tyrant of Libya, who kindly received Diomedes at his return from Troy. He abandoned her upon which she killed herself.——A daughter of the Achelous, who married Alcmæon. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——A daughter of Phocus, the Bœotian, whose beauty procured her many admirers. Her father behaved with such coldness to her lovers, that they murdered him. Callirhoe avenged his death with the assistance of the Bœotians. *Plut. Amat. Narr.*——A daughter of Piras and Niobe. *Hygin.* fab. 145.

CALLISTE, an island of the Ægean sea called afterwards Thera. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.——Its chief town was founded 1150 years before the christian era by Theras.

CALLISTEIA, a festival at Lesbos, during which all the women presented themselves in the temple of Juno and the fairest was rewarded in a public manner. There was also an institution of the same kind among the Parrhasians first made by Cypselus whose wife was honored with the first prize. The Eleans had one also in which the fairest man received as a prize a complete suit of armour which he dedicated to Minerva.

CALLISTHĔNES, a Greek who wrote an history of his own country in 10 books, beginning from the peace between Artaxerxes and Greece down to the plundering of the temple of Delphi by Philomelus. *Diod.* 14.——A man who with others attempted to expel the garrison of Demetrius from Athens. *Polyæn.* 5. c. 17.——A philosopher of Olynthus intimate with Alexander, whom he accompanied in his oriental expedition in the capacity of a preceptor. He refused to pay divine honors to the king, for which he was accused of conspiracy, mutilated, exposed to wild beasts and tortured to death. None of his compositions are extant. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Arrian.* 4.—*Justin.* 12, c. 6, & 7.——A disciple of Aristotle.——A writer of Sybaris.——A freed man of Lucullus. It is said that he gave poison to his master. *Plut. in Lucull.*

CALLISTO & CALISTO, called also Helice, was daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia and one of Diana's attendants. Jupiter saw her and seduced her after he had assumed the shape of Diana. Her pregnancy was discovered as she bathed with Diana, and the fruit of her amour with Jupiter, called Arcas, was hid in the woods but preserved. Juno who was jealous of Jupiter changed Callisto into a bear. Jupiter apprehensive of her being hurt by the huntsmen made her a constellation of heaven with her son Arcas, under the name of the bear. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 4, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 176 & 177.—*Paus.* 8, c. 3.

CALLISTONICUS, a celebrated statuary at Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 16.

CALLISTRĂTUS, an Athenian, appointed general with Timotheus and Chabrias against Lacedæmon. *Diod.* 15.——An orator of Aphidna in the time of Epaminondas, the most eloquent of his age.——An Athenian orator with whom Demosthenes made an intimate acquaintance after he had heard him plead. *Xenoph.*——A Greek historian praised by *Dionys. Hal.*——A comic poet, rival of Aristophanes.——A statuary. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A secretary of Mithridates. *Plut. in Lucull.*

CALLIXĔNUS, a general who perished by famine.——An Athenian, imprisoned for passing sentence of death upon some prisoners. *Diod.* 13.

CALON,

CALON, a statuary. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10. ——*Plin.* 34, c. 8.

CALOR, a river of Italy near Beneventum. *Liv.* 24, c. 14.

CALPE, a lofty mountain in the most southern parts of Spain, opposite to mount Abyla on the African coast. These two mountains were called the pillars of Hercules. Calpe is now called Gibraltar.

CALPHURNIA, a daughter of L. Piso, who was Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The night previous to her husband's murder she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen and that he had been stabbed in her arms. After Cæsar's murder she placed herself under the patronage of M. Antony. *Sueton. in Jul.*

CALPHURNIUS BESTIA, a noble Roman bribed by Jugurtha. It is said that he murdered his wives when asleep. *Plin.* 27, c. 2.

CALPHURNIUS CRASSUS, a patrician, who went with Regulus against the Massyli. He was seized by the enemy as he attempted to plunder one of their towns, and he was ordered to be sacrificed to Neptune. Bisaltia the king's daughter fell in love with him, and gave him an opportunity of escaping and of conquering her father. Calphurnius returned victorious and Bisaltia destroyed herself.——A man who conspired against the emperor Nerva.

CALPHURNIUS GALERIĀNUS, son of Piso, put to death, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 11.

CALPHURNIUS PISO, condemned for using seditious words against Tiberius. *Tacit. Hist.* 4. c. 21.——Another famous for his abstinence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.

T. CALPHURNIUS, a Latin poet born in Sicily in the age of Diocletian.

CALPURNIA, a noble family in Rome descended from Calpus son of Numa. *Plut. in Num.*

CALPURNIA & CALPHURNIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 604, severely to punish such as were guilty of using bribes, &c. *Cic. de Off.* 2.——A daughter of Marius, sacrificed to the gods by her father, who was advised to do it, in a dream, if he wished to conquer the Cimbri. *Plut. in Parall.*——A woman who killed herself when she heard that her husband was murdered in the civil wars of Marius. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 26.——The wife of J. Cæsar. *Vid. Calphurnia.*——A favorite of the Emperor Claudius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*——A woman ruined by Agrippina on account of her beauty, &c. *Tacit.*

CALVIA, a female minister of Nero's lusts. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 3.

CALVISIUS, a friend of Augustus. *Plut. in Anton.*——An officer whose wife prostituted herself in his camp by night; &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c. 48.

CALUMNIA & IMPUDENTIA, two deities worshipped at Athens. Calumny was ingeniously represented in a painting by Apelles.

CALUSIDIUS, a soldier in the army of Germanicus. When this general wished to stab himself with his sword, Calusidius offered him his own, observing that it was sharper. *Tacit.* 1 *An.* c. 35.

CALUSIUM, a town of Etruria.

CALVUS CORN. LICINIUS, a famous orator intimate with Catullus.

CALYBE, a town of Thrace. *Strab.* 17.——The mother of Bucolion by Laomedon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CALYCADNUS, a river of Cilicia.

CALYCE, a daughter of Æolus son of Helenus and Enaretta, daughter of Deimachus. She had Endymion, king of Elis, by Æthlius the son of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.——A Grecian girl who fell in love with a youth. As she was unable to gain the object of her love, she threw herself from a precipice. This tragical story was made into a song by Stesichorus, and was still extant in the age of *Athenæus* 14.

CALYDIUM, a town on the Appian way.

CALYDNA, an island in the Myrtoan sea. Some suppose it to be near Rhodes, others near Tenedos.

CALYDON, a chief city of Ætolia, where Œneus the father of Meleager reigned. The Evenus flows thro' it, and it receives its name from Calydon, the son of Ætolus. During the reign of Œneus, Diana sent a wild boar to ravage the country, on account of the neglect which had been shown to her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt this boar, which is greatly celebrated by the poets under the name of the chace of Calydon or the Calydonian boar. Meleager killed the boar with his own hand, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured. The skin of the boar was preserved, and was still seen in the age of Pausanias, in the temple of Minerva Alea. The tusks were also preserved by the Arcadians in Tegea, and Augustus carried them away to Rome, because the people of Tegea had followed the party of Antony. These tusks were shewn for a long time at Rome. One of them was about half an ell long, and the other was broken. [*Vid.* Meleager and Atalanta.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. —*Paus.* 8, c. 45.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer Il.* 9, v. 577.—*Hygin.* fab. 174.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4, &c.

CALYDON, a son of Ætolus and Pronoe, daughter

daughter of Phorbas. He gave his name to a town of Ætolia.

CALYDONIUS, a surname of Bacchus.

CALYMNE, an island near Lebynthos. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, v. 81.

CALYNDA, a town of Caria. *Ptol.* 5, c. 3.

CALYPSO, one of the Oceanides, or one of the daughters of Atlas, according to some, was goddess of silence. She reigned in the island of Ogygia, whose situation and even existence is doubted. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts, she received him with great hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband. The hero refused, and after seven years' delay, he was permitted to depart from the island by order of Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter. During his stay, Ulysses had two sons by Calypso, Nausithous and Nausinous. Calypso was inconsolable at the departure of Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 15.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 360.—*Ovid de Pont.* 4, ep. 18. *Amor.* 2, el. 17.—*Propert* 1, el. 15.

CAMANTIUM, a town of Asia Minor.

CAMARINA, a town of Italy.—A lake of Sicily, with a town of the same name, built A. U. C. 150. It was destroyed by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by a certain Hipponous. *Strab.* 6.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 154.

CAMBAULES, a general of some Gauls who invaded Greece. *Paus.* 10, c. 19.

CAMBES, a prince of Lydia, of such voracious appetite that he eat his own wife, &c. *Ælian.* 1, *V. H.* c. 27.

CAMBRE, a place near Puteoli. *Juv.* 7, v. 154.

CAMBUNII, mountains of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, was son of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt A. U. C. 229. He was so offended at the superstition of the Egyptians, that he killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. He sent an army to destroy Jupiter Ammon's temple, and resolved to attack the Carthaginians and Æthiopians. He killed his brother Smerdis from mere suspicion, and flead alive a partial judge, whose skin he nailed on the judgment seat, and appointed his son to succeed him, telling him to remember where he sat. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horse back, and the Egyptians observed that it was the same place on which he had wounded their god Apis, and that therefore he was visited by the hand of the gods. His death happened 524 years before Christ. He left no issue to succeed him, and his throne was ascended by Darius soon after. *Herodot.* 2, 3, &c.—*Justin* 1, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.

CAMBYSES, a Persian of obscure origin, to whom king Astyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage. The king who had been terrified by dreams which threatened the loss of his crown by the hand of his daughter's son, had taken this step in hopes that the children of so ignoble a bed would ever remain in obscurity. He was disappointed. Cyrus, Mandane's son, dethroned him when grown to manhood. *Herodot.* 1, c. 46, 107, &c.—*Justin* 1, c. 4.——A river of Asia which flows from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus. *Mela.* 3, c. 5.

CAMELANI, a people of Italy.

CAMELITÆ, a people of Mesopotamia.

CAMERA, a field in Calabria. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 582.

CAMERINUM & CAMERTIUM, a town of Umbria very faithful to Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 36.

CAMERIUM, a town of Italy near Rome, taken by Romulus. *Plut. in Rom.*

CAMERINUS, a Latin poet who wrote a poem on the taking of Troy by Hercules. *Ovid* 4, *ex Pont.* el. 16, v. 19.

CAMILLA, queen of the Volsci was daughter of Metablus and Casmilla. She was educated in the woods, inured to the labors of hunting and fed upon the milk of mares. Her father dedicated her when young, to the service of Diana. When she was declared queen she marched to assist Turnus against Æneas, where she signalized herself by the numbers that perished by her hand. She was so swift that she could run or rather fly over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the sea without wetting her feet. She died by a wound she received from Aruns. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 803, l. 11, v. 432.

CAMILLI & CAMILLÆ, the priests instituted by Romulus for the service of the gods.

CAMILLUS, (L. Furius) a celebrated Roman, called a second Romulus from his services to his country. He was banished by the people for distributing, contrary to his vow, the spoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile Rome was besieged by the Gauls under Brennus, A. U. C. 365. In the midst of their misfortunes the besieged Romans elected him dictator, and he forgot their ingratitude and marched to the relief of his country, which he delivered after it had been for some time in the possession of the enemy. He died in the 80th year of his age, A. U. C. 391, after he had been five times dictator, once censor, three times interrex, twice a military tribune, and obtained

tained four triumphs. He conquered most of the neighbouring states, and when he besieged Falisci, he rejected with proper indignation, the offers of a schoolmaster, who had betrayed into his hands the sons of the most worthy citizens. *Plut. in vitâ. Liv.* 5.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.—*Diod.* 14.

Camillus, a name of Mercury.

Camiro & Clytia, two daughters of Pandarus of Crete. When their parents were dead they were left to the care of Venus; who, with the other goddesses, brought them up with tenderness, and asked Jupiter to grant them kind husbands. Jupiter, to punish upon them the crime of their father, who was accessory to the impiety of Tantalus, ordered the harpyies to carry them away and deliver them to the furies. *Paus.* 10, c. 30.—*Homer Od.* 20.

Camirus & Camira, a town of Rhodes which receives its name from Camirus, a son of Hercules and Jole. *Homer Il.* 2, v. 103.

Camma, a woman of Galatia, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Camœnæ, a name given to the muses from the sweetness and melody of their songs, *a canta amœno*, or according to Varro, from *carmen*. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 7.

Campāna Lex, or Julian agrarian law, was enacted by J. Cæsar, A. U. C. 691, to divide some lands among the people.

Campānia, a country of Italy, of which Capua was the capital. It was bounded by Latium, Samnium, Picenum and part of the Mediterranean sea. It is celebrated for its delightful views and for its fertility. Capua is often called *Campana urbs*. *Strab.* 5. *Cic. de leg. Ag.* c. 35.—*Justin* 20, c. 1. l. 12, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 16.

Campe kept the Titans confined in Tartarus. Jupiter killed her because she refused to give them their liberty to come to his assistance. *Hesiod. Theog.* 500.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Campaspe & Pancaste, a beautiful concubine of Alexander. The king gave her to Apelles who had fallen in love with her as he drew her picture in her naked charms. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Campi Diomēdis, a plain situate in Apulia. *Mart.* 13, ep. 93.

Campsa, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Campus Martius, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exercises, and learnt to wrestle and box, to throw the discus, hurl the javelin, ride a horse, drive a chariot, &c. The public assemblies were held there, and the officers of state chosen, and audience given to foreign ambassadors. It was adorned with statues, columns, arches, and porticoes, and its pleasant situation made it very frequented. It was called Martius, because dedicated to Mars. It was sometimes called Tiberinus, from its closeness to the Tiber. It was given to the Roman people by a vestal virgin, but they were deprived of it by Tarquin the Proud, who made it a private field and sowed corn in it. When Tarquin was driven from Rome, the people recovered it, and threw away into the Tiber the corn which had grown there, deeming it unlawful for any man to eat of the produce of that land. The sheaves which were thrown into the river stopped in a shallow ford, and by the accumulated collection of mud became firm ground, and formed an island, which was called the Holy Island, or the Island of Æsculapius. Dead carcases were generally burnt in the Campus Martius. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 2, c. 5. l. 6, c. 20.

Camulogēnus, a Gaul, raised to great honors by Cæsar, for his military abilities. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 57.

Cana, a city and promontory of Æolia. *Mela* 1, c, 18.

Canăce, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta, who became enamoured of her brother Macareus, by whom she had a child, whom she exposed. The cries of the child discovered his mother's incest; and Æolus sent his daughter a sword, and obliged her to kill herself. Macareus fled, and became a priest of Apollo, at Delphi. Some say that Canace was ravished by Neptune, by whom she had many children, among whom were Epopeus, Triops, and Alous. *Apollod.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 238 & 242.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 11. *Trist.* 2, v. 384.

Canăche, one of Actæon's dogs,

Canăchus, a statuary of Sicyon. *Paus.* 6, c. 9.

Canæ, a city of Locris——of Æolia.

Canārii, a people near mount Atlas in Africa. They received this name because they fed in common with their dogs. *Plin.* 5, c, 1.

Canăthus, a fountain of Nauplia, where Juno yearly washed herself to receive her infant purity. *Paus.* 2, c. 38.

Candăce, a queen of Æthiopia, in the age of Augustus. She was so prudent and meritorious, that her successors always bore her name. She was blind of one eye. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Dio.* 54.—*Strab.* 17.

Candāvia, a mountain of Epirus, which separates Illyria from Macedonia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 331.

Candaules, or Myrsilus, son of Myrsus,

sus, was the last of the Heraclidæ who sat on the throne of Lydia. He shewed his wife naked to Gyges, one of his ministers, and the queen was so incensed, that she ordered Gyges to murder her husband, 715 years before the Christian era. After this murder Gyges married the queen and ascended the throne. *Justin.* 1, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.—*Plut. Symp.*

CANDŬLE, a daughter of Oenopion, ravished by her brother.

CANENS, a nymph, wife to Picus, king of the Laurentes. When Circe had changed her husband into a bird, she lamented him so much, that she pined away and was changed into a voice. She was reckoned as a deity by the inhabitants. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 9.

CANEPHŌRIA, festivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus, or, according to others, of Diana, in which all marriageable women offered small baskets to the deity. *Cic. in Verr.* 4.

CANETHUM, a place of Euboea.——A mountain of Bœotia.

CANICULĀRES DIES, certain days in the summer, in which the star Canis is said to influence the season, and to make the days more warm during its appearance. *Manilius.*

CĀNĬDIA, a certain woman of Neapolis, against whom Horace inveighed as a sorceress. *Horat. epod.*

CANĬDIUS, a tribune, who proposed a law to empower Pompey to go only with two lictors, to reconcile Ptolemy and the Alexandrians. *Plut. in Pomp.*

CANINEFĀTES, a people near the Batavi. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 15.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS, a consul with J. Cæsar, after the death of Trebonius. He was consul only for seven hours, because his predecessor died the last day of the year, and he was chosen only for the remaining part of the day; whence Cicero observed, that Rome was greatly indebted to him for his vigilance, as he had not slept during the whole time of his consulship. *Cic.* 7, *ad Fam.* ep. 30.—*Plut. in Cæs.*

L. CANINIUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 83.

CANINIUS RUFUS, a friend of Pliny the younger. *Plin.* 1, ep. 3.

CANISTIUS, a Lacedæmonian courier, who ran 1200 stadia in one day. *Plin.* 7, c. 20.

CANIUS, a poet, contemporary with Martial. He was so naturally merry that he always laughed. *Mart.* 1, ep. 62.——A Roman knight who went to Sicily for his amusement, where he bought gardens well stocked with fish, which disappeared on the morrow. *Cic.* 3, *de Offic.* 14.

CANNÆ, a small village of Apulia near the Aufidus, where Hannibal conquered the Roman consuls, P. Æmylius and Terentius Varro, and slaughtered 40,000 Romans. *Liv.* 22, c. 44.——*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut. in Annib.*

CANŌPĬCUM OSTIUM, one of the mouths of the Nile, 12 miles from Alexandria. *Pauf.* 5, c. 21.

CĀNŌPUS, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria. It is celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It receives its name from Canopus the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. The inhabitants are dissolute in their manners. *Ital.* 11, v. 433.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 287.——The pilot of the ship of Menelaus, who died in his youth on the coast of Egypt by the bite of a serpent. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CANTĀBRA, a river falling into the Indus. *Plin.* 6. c. 20.

CANTĀBRI, a ferocious people of Spain, who rebelled against Augustus, by whom they were conquered. *Liv.* 3, v. 326.—*Horat.* 2, od. 6. & 11.

CANTĀBRIÆ LACUS, a lake in Spain where a thunder-bolt fell, and in which 12 axes were found. *Suet. in Galb.* 8.

CANTHĀRUS, a famous sculptor of Sicyon. *Pauf.* 6, c. 17.

CANTHUS, a son of Abas, one of the Argonauts.

CANTIUM, a country in the eastern parts of Britain. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5.

CANULEIA, one of the four first vestals chosen by Numa. *Plut.*——A law. *Vid.* Canuleius.

C. CANULEIUS, a tribune of the people of Rome, A. U. C. 309, who made a law to render it constitutional for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry. It ordained also that one of the consuls should be yearly chosen from the plebeians. *Liv.* 4, c. 3, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 17.

CANULIUS, a Roman virgin who became pregnant by her brother and killed herself by order of her father. *Plut. in Parall.*

CANUSIUM, a town of Apulia, whither the Romans fled after the battle of Cannæ. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 11.

CANUSIUS, a Greek historian under Ptolemy Auletes. *Plut.*

CANUTIUS TIBERINUS, a tribune of the people, who like Cicero furiously attacked Antony when declared an enemy to the state. His satyr cost him his life. *Patercul.* 2, c. 64.

CANUTIUS, a Roman actor. *Plut. in Brut.*

CĀPĀNEUS,

Capaneus, a noble Argive, son of Hipponous and Astinome, and husband to Evadne. He was so impious that when he went to the Theban war, he declared that he would take Thebes even in spite of Jupiter. Such contempt provoked Jupiter, who struck him dead with a thunderbolt. His body was burnt separately from the others, and his wife threw herself on the burning pile to mingle her ashes with his. It is said that Æsculapius restored him to life. *Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 404.—*Stat. Theb.* 3, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 68 & 70.—*Euripid. in Phœniss. & Suppl.*—*Æschyl. Sept. Ante Theb.*

Capella, an elegiac poet in the age of J. Cæsar. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 36.

Capena, a gate of Rome. *Ovid. Fast.* v. 192.

Capenas, a small river of Italy. *Stat. Ten.* 13, v. 85.

Capeni, a people of Etruria, in whose territory Feronia had a grove and a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 5, 22, &c.

Capra, a river of Asia Minor.

Capetus, the sixth king of Alba since Æneas, A. M. 3064. He reigned 26 years. *Dionys.*——A suitor of Hippodamia. *Pausf.* 6, c. 21.

Capherius, a lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa, where Nauplius king of the country, to revenge the death of his son Palamedes slain by Ulysses, set a burning torch in the dark of night, which caused the Greeks to be shipwrecked on the coast. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 261.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 482.—*Propert.* 4. el. 1, v. 115.

Caphyæ, a town of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 8, c. 23.

Capio, a Roman, famous for his friendship with Cato. *Plut. de Patr. Ar.*

Capito, the uncle of Paterculus, who joined Agrippa against Cassius. *Patercul.* 2, c. 69.

Capitolini ludi, games yearly celebrated at Rome in honor of Jupiter, who preserved the capitol from the Gauls.

Capitolinus, a surname of Jupiter from his temple on Mount Capitolinus.——A surname of M. Manlius, who for his ambition was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock which he had so nobly defended.——A mountain at Rome, called also Mons Tarpeius, and Mons Saturni. The capitol was built upon it.——A man of lascivious morals, consul with Marcellus. *Plut. in Marcell.*

Capitolium, a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock. The plan of it was made by Tarquin Priscus. It was begun by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin Superbus and consecrated by the consul Horatius after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground, the front was adorned with three rows of pillars and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by an hundred steps. The magnificence and richness of this temple is almost incredible. All the consuls successively made donations to the capitol, and Augustus bestowed upon it at one time 2,000 pound weight of gold. Its thresholds were made of brass, and its roof was gold. It was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver, with golden chariots, &c. It was burnt during the civil wars of Marius, and Sylla rebuilt it, and died before the dedication, which was performed by Q. Catulus. It was again destroyed in the troubles under Vitellius; and Vespasian, who endeavoured to repair it, saw it again in ruins at his death. Domitian raised it again, for the last time, and made it more grand and magnificent than any of his predecessors, and spent 12,000 talents in gilding it. — When they first dug for the foundations, they found a man's head called Tolus, sound and entire in the ground and from thence drew an omen of the future greatness of the Roman empire. The hill was from that circumstance called Capitolium, *a capite Toli.* The consuls and magistrates offered sacrifices there, when they first entered upon their offices, and the procession in triumphs was always conducted to the capitol. *Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 836.—*Tacit.* 3 *Hist.* c. 72.—*Plut. in Puplic.*—*Liv.* 1, 10, &c. *Plin.* 33, &c.—*Sueton in Aug.* c. 30.

Cappadocia, a country of Asia minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates and the Euxine. It receives its name from the river Cappadox, which separates it from Galatia. The inhabitants were called Syrians and Leuco-Syrians by the Greeks. They were of a dull and submissive disposition, and addicted to every vice, according to the antients, who wrote this virulent epigram against them:

Vipera Cappadocem nocitura momordit; at illa
Gustato perit sanguine Cappadocis.

When they were offered their freedom and independence by the Romans, they refused it, and begged of them a king, and they received Ariobarzanes. It was sometime after governed by a Roman proconsul. Tho' the antients have ridiculed this country for the unfruitfulness of its soil, and the manners of its inhabitants, yet it can boast of the birth of the geographer Strabo, among other illustrious characters. The horses of this country were in general esteem, and with these they paid their tributes to the king of Persia, while under his power, for want of

of money. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 39.—*Plin.* 6, c. 3.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73. l. 5. c. 49.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 8.

CAPPĂDOX, a river of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 6, c. 3.

CAPRĀRIA, a mountainous island on the coast of Italy, famous for its goats. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

CĂPREÆ, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for quails. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 709.

CĂPREÆ PALUS, a place near Rome, where Romulus disappeared. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v, 491.

CAPRICORNUS, a sign of the Zodiac, in which appear 28 stars in the form of a goat, supposed by the antients to be the goat Amalthæa, which fed Jupiter with her milk. Some maintain that it is Pan who changed himself into a goat when frightened at the approach of Typhon. When the sun enters this sign it is the winter solstice, or the longest night in the year. *Manil.* 2 & 4.—*Horat.* 2, od, 17, v. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 196. *P. A.* 2. 28.

CAPRIFICIĀLIS, a day sacred to Vulcan, on which the Athenians offered him money. *Plin.* 11, c. 15.

CAPRĪMA, a town of Caria.

CAPRĪPĒDES, a surname, of Pan, the Fauni and the Satyrs, from their having goat's feet.

CAPRIUS, a great informer in Horace's age. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 4, v. 70.

CAPROTĪNA, a festival celebrated at Rome in honor of Juno, at which women only officiated. *Varo de L. L.* 5.

CAPRUS, a harbour near mount Athos.

CAPSA, a town of Libya, surrounded by vast deserts full of snakes. *Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Sall. bell. Jug.*

CAPSĂGÆ, a town of Syria. *Curt.* 10.

CĂPUA, the chief city of Campania in Italy, supposed to have been founded by Capys, the father, or rather the companion of Anchises. This city was very antient, and so opulent, that it even rivalled Rome, and was called *altera Roma.* Here the soldiers of Annibal were enervated by pleasures and indulgences after the battle of Cannæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 145.—*Liv.* 4, 7, 8, *&c.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 44.—*Flor.* 1, c. 16.—*Cic. in. Philip.* 12, c. 3.—*Plut. in Ann.*

CAPYS, a Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v, 145.——A son of Assaracus by a daughter of the Simois. He was father of Anchises by Themis. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 33.

CAPYS SYLVIUS, the seventh king of Alba after Æneas. He reigned 28 years. *Dionys Hal.*

CARABACTRA, a place in India.

CARABIS, a town of Spain.

CAR, a son of Phoroneus, king of Megara. He lived about 1,800 years before Augustus. *Paus.* 1, c. 39 & 40.——A son of Manes, who married Callirhoe, daughter of the Mæander. Caria received its name from him. *Herodot.* 1, c. 171.

CARĂCALLA. *Vid.* Antoninus.

CARACATES, a people of Germany.

CARACTACUS, a king of the Britons, conquered by an officer of Claudius Cæsar. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 33 & 37.

CARÆ, certain places between Susa and the Tigris, where Alexander pitched his camp.

CARÆUS, a surname of Jupiter in Bœotia,—in Caria.

CARĂLIS, the chief city of Sardinia. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

CARĂNUS, one of the Heraclidæ, the first who laid the foundation of the Macedonian empire, A. M. 3240. He took Edessa, and reigned 28 years, which he spent in establishing his newly founded kingdom. He was succeeded by Perdiccas. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.——A general of Alexander. *Curt.* 7.——An harbour of Phœnicia.

CARBO, a Roman orator who killed himself because he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen. *Cic. in Brut.*

CN. CARBO, a son of the orator Carbo, who embraced the party of Marius, and after the death of Cinna succeeded to the government. He was killed in Spain, in his third consulship, by order of Pompey. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.

CARBO, an orator, son of Carbo the orator, killed by the army when desirous of re-establishing the antient military discipline. *Cic. in Brut.*

CARCHĒDON, the Greek name of Carthage.

CARCĪNUS, a tragic poet of Agrigentum, in the age of Philip of Macedon. He wrote on the rape of Proserpine. *Diod.* 5.——Another of Athens.—Another of Naupactum.—A man of Rhegium who exposed his son Agathocles on account of some uncommon dreams during his wife's pregnancy. Agathocles was preserved. *Diod.* 19.——An Athenian general who laid waste Peloponnesus in the time of Pericles, *Id.* 12.

CARCĪNUS, a constellation, the same as the Cancer. *Lucan.* 9, v. 536.

CARDACES, a people of Asia minor. *Strab.* 15.

CARDĂMŸLE.

CARDĂMŸLE, a town of Argos.

CARDIA, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CARDŪCHI, a warlike nation of Media. *Diod.* 14.

CĀRES, a nation which inhabited Caria and thought themselves the original possessors of the country. They became so powerful that their country was not sufficiently extensive to contain them all, upon which they seized the neighbouring islands of the Ægean sea. These islands were conquered by Minos king of Crete. Neleus son of Codrus, 140 years after the Trojan war, invaded their country and slaughtered many of the inhabitants. In this calamity, the Carians, surrounded on every side by enemies, fortified themselves in the mountainous parts of the country, and, soon after, made themselves terrible by sea. They were anciently called Leleges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146 & 171.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 40.—*Strab.* 13. *Cat.* 6, c. 3.—*Justin* 13, c. 4.

CARESA, an island of the Ægean sea, opposite Attica.

CARESUS, a river of Troas.

CĀRIA, a country of Asia minor, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian sea and at the west of Phrygia major and Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia, because a Phœnician colony first settled there, and afterwards it received the name of Caria from Car, a king who first invented the auguries of birds about 1800 years before the Augustan age. The chief town was called Halicarnassus, and Jupiter was the chief deity. [*Vid Cares*]—A port of Thrace. *Mela* 2, c. 2.

CARIAS, a town of Peloponnesus.

CARIATE, a town of Bactriana, where Alexander imprisoned Callisthenes.

CARĪNA, a virgin of Caria, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

CARĪNÆ, certain edifices at Rome built in the manner of ships which were in the temple of Tellus. Some suppose that it was a street in which Pompey's house was built. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 361.

CARĪNE, a town near the Caicus in Asia minor. *Herodot.* 7, c. 42.

CARĪNUS, (M. Aurelius) a Roman who attempted to succeed his father Carus as emperor. He was famous for his debauchery and cruelties. Diocletian defeated him in Dalmatia. He was killed by a soldier whose wife he had debauched, A.D. 288.

CARISSANUM, a place of Italy near which Milo was killed. *Plin* 2, c. 56.

CARISTUM, a town of Liguria.

CARMĀNIA, a country of Asia between Persia and India. *Arrian.*—*Plin* 6, c. 23.

CARMĀNOR, a Cretan who purified Apollo of slaughter. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30.

CARME, a nymph, daughter of Eubulus and mother of Britomartis by Jupiter. She was one of Diana's attendants. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30.

CARMĒLUS, a god among the inhabitants of mount Carmel, situate between Syria and Judæa. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 78.—*Sueton. Vesp.* 5.

CARMENTA & CARMENTIS, a prophetess of Arcadia mother of Evander, with whom she came to Italy and was received by king Faunus about 60 years before the Trojan war. Her name was Nicostrata, and she received that of Carmentis from the wildness of her looks when giving oracles, as if *carens mentis*. She was the oracle of the people of Italy during her life, and after death she received divine honors. She had a temple at Rome, and the Greeks offered her sacrifices under the name of Themis. *Ovid Fast.* 1, v. 467, l. 6, v. 530. —*Plut. in Romul.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 338.—*Liv.* 5, c. 47.

CARMENTĀLES, festivals at Rome in honor of Carmenta, celebrated the 11th of January near the Porta Carmentalis, below the capitol. This goddess was entreated to render the Roman matrons prolific and their labors easy. *Liv.* 1, c. 7.

CARMENTĀLIS PORTA, one of the gates of Rome in the neighbourhood of the capitol. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 338.

CARMIDES, a Greek of an uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CARNA & CARDINEA, a goddess at Rome who presided over hinges, as also over the entrails of the human body. She was originally a nymph called Grane, whom Janus ravished, and, for the injury, he gave her the power of presiding over houses, and of removing all noxious birds from the doors. The Romans offered her beans, bacon, and vegetables to represent the simplicity of their ancestors. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 101, &c.

CARNASIUS, a village of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 4, c. 33.

CARNEĂDES, a philosopher of Cyrene in Africa, founder of a sect called the second academy. The Athenians sent him with Diogenes the Stoic and Critolaus the Peripatetic, as ambassador to Rome, A. U. C. 603. The Roman youth was extremely fond of the company of these learned philosophers, and, when Carneades in a speech had given an accurate and judicious dissertation upon justice, and in another speech confuted all the arguments he had advanced and apparently given no existence to the virtue

virtue he had so much commended, a report prevailed all over Rome, that a Grecian was come who had so captivated by his words the rising generation that they forgot their usual amusements and ran mad after philosophy. When this reached the ears of Cato the Censor, he gave immediate audience to the Athenian ambassadors in the senate, and dismissed them in haste, expressing his apprehension of their corrupting the opinions of the Roman people, whose only profession, he sternly observed, was arms and war. Carneades denied that any thing could be perceived or understood in the world, and he was the first who introduced an universal suspension of assent. He died in the 85th year of his age. *Cic. ad. Attic.* 12, ep. 23. *de Orat* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30.—*Lactantius* 5, c. 14.

CARNEIA, a festival observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where it was first instituted, about the 26th Olymp. in honor of Apollo surnamed Carneus. It lasted nine days and was an imitation of the manner of living in camps among the antients.

CARNION, a town of Laconia.—A river of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 34.

CARNUS, a prophet of Acarnania, from whom Apollo was called Carneus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 13.

CARNŪTES, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Caf. bell G.* 6, c. 4.

CARPASIA & CARPASIUM, a town of Cyprus.

CARPĂTHUS, an island in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete. It has given its name to a part of the neighbouring sea, then called the Carpathian sea, between Rhodes and Crete. Carpathus was at first inhabited by some Cretan soldiers of Minos. It was 20 miles in circumference and was sometimes called Tetrapolis, from its four capital cities. *Plin* 4, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 45.—*Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 10.

CARPIA, an ancient name of Tartessus. *Pauf.* 6, c. 19.

CARPIS, a river of Mysia. *Herodot.*

CARPO, a daughter of Zephyrus and one of the Seasons. She was loved by Calamus the son of the Mæander, whom she equally admired. She was drowned in the Mæander, and was changed by Jupiter into all sorts of fruit. *Pauf.* 9, c. 35.

CARPOPHŎRA, a name of Ceres and Proserpine in Tegea. *Pauf.* 8, c. 53.

CARPOPHŎRUS, a youth greatly esteemed by Domitian. *Martial.*

CARRÆ & CARRHÆ, a town of Mesopotamia, near which Crassus was killed. *Lucan.* 1, v. 105.

CARRŪCA, a town of Spain. *Plin. Hisp.* 27.

CARSEŎLI, a town of the Æqui. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 683.

CARTALIAS, a town of Spain.

CARTEIA, a town of Spain, near the sea of Gades.

CARTHÆA, a town in the island of Cea, whence the epithet of Cartheius. *Ovid Met.* 7, v. 368.

CARTHAGO, a daughter of Hercules.

CARTHĀGĪNIENSES, the inhabitants of Carthage, a rich and commercial nation. *Vid.* Carthago.

CARTHĀGO, a celebrated city of Africa, which long rivalled Rome. It was long the capital of the country, and mistress of Spain, Sicily and Sardinia. The precise time of its foundation is unknown, yet writers seem to agree that it was first built by Dido, about 818 years before the Christian era; or 65, or according to others 72, or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. This city and republic florished for 737 years, and the time of its greatest glory was under Annibal and Amilcar. During the first Punic war it contained no less than 700,000 inhabitants. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars. The first lasted 22 or 24 years. The second, 18, and in the third, Carthage was totally destroyed by Scipio the second Africanus, A. U. C. 603, and only 5000 persons were found within the walls. It was 23 miles in circumference, and when it was set on fire by the Romans, it burned incessantly during 17 days. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans thought themselves secure, and as they had no rival to dispute with them in the field, they fell into indolence and inactivity. J. Cæsar planted a small colony on the ruins of Carthage. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two persons yearly chosen among them with regal authority. They were very superstitious, and generally offered human victims to their gods. Their allies wished them to abolish that unnatural custom, but in vain. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. *Strab.* 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Ptol.* 4.—*Justin*—*Liv.* 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Annib. &c*—*Cic.*

CARTHĀGO NŎVA, a town built in Spain, on the coasts of the Mediterranean, by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general. It was taken by Scipio when Hanno surrendered himself after a heavy loss. *Polyb.* 10.—*Liv.* 26, c. 43, &c. *Sil.* 15, v. 220, &c.

CARTHASIS, a Scythian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

CARVILIUS,

CARVILIUS, a king of Britain who attacked Cæsar's naval station by order of Cassivelaunus, &c. *Cæs. bell G.* 5, c. 22.

CARVILIUS SPURIUS, a Roman who made a large image of the breast plates taken from the Samnites and placed it in the capitol. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.——The first Roman who divorced his wife during the space of above 600 years. This was for her barrenness, A. U. C. 521. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 1.

CARUS, a Roman emperor who succeeded Probus. He was a prudent and active general. He conquered the Sarmatians, and continued the Persian war, which his predecessor had commenced. He reigned two years, and died on the banks of the Tigris as he was going in an expedition against Persia. *Eutrop.*——One of those who attempted to scale the rock Aornus, by order of Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

CARYA, a country of Arcadia.—A city of Laconia. *Pausf.* 3, c. 10.—Here a festival was observed in honor of Diana Caryatis. It was then usual for virgins to meet at the celebration, and join in a certain dance, said to have been first instituted by Castor and Pollux. When Greece was invaded by Xerxes, the Laconians did not appear before the enemy for fear of displeasing the goddess, by not celebrating her festival. At that time the peasants assembled in the usual place, and sang pastorals called Βουκολισμοι, from Βουκολος a neatherd. From this circumstance some suppose that Bucolics originated.

CARYATÆ, a people of Arcadia.

CARYSTUS, a maritime town on the south of Eubœa. *Stat.* 2, *Sylv.* 2, v. 93.

CARYUM, a place of Laconia, where Antiomenes preserved some virgins from the lusts of certain youths, &c. *Pausf.* 4, c. 16.

CASCA, one of Cæsar's assassins, who gave him the first blow. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CASILINUM, a town of Campania.

CASINA & CASINUM, a town of Campania. *Sil.* 4, v. 227.

CASIUS, a mountain near the Euphrates.—Another beyond Pelusium, where Pompey's tomb was raised by Adrian. Jupiter, surnamed Casius had a temple there. *Lucan.* 8, v. 858.——Another in Syria, from whose top the sun can be seen rising, tho' it be still the darkness of night at the bottom of the mountain. *Plin.* 5, c. 22.—*Mela*, 1 & 3.

CASMENÆ, a town built by the Syracusans in Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

CASMILLA, the mother of Camilla.

CASPERIA, wife of Rhœtus king of the Marrubii, committed adultery with her son-in-law. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.——A town of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 713.

CASPERULA, a town of the Sabines. *Sil.* 8, v. 416.

CASPIÆ PORTÆ, certain passes of Asia, which some place about Caucasus and the Caspian sea, and others between Persia and the Caspian sea, or near mount Taurus, or Armenia, or Cilicia. *Diod.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27. l. 6, c. 13.

CASPIANA, a country of Armenia.

CASPII, a Scythian nation near the Caspian sea. Such as had lived beyond their 70th year were starved to death. Their dogs were remarkable for their fierceness. *Herodot.* 3, c. 92, &c. l. 7, c. 67, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 798.

CASPIUM MARE or HYRCANUM, a large sea in the form of a lake, which has no communication with other seas. It lies between the Caspian and Hyrcanian mountains, at the north of Parthia. Its waters are sweet. Ancient authors assure us that it produced enormous serpents and fishes, different in color and kind from those of all other waters. A number of rivers discharge themselves into it. It is 800 miles long and 650 broad. The eastern parts are more particularly called the Hyrcanian sea, and the western the Caspian. *Herodot.* 1, c. 202, &c.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2. l. 6, c. 4. l. 7, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5 & 6.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13.—*Dionys. Perieg.* v. 50.

CASSANDANE, the mother of Cambyses by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 2.

CASSANDER, son of Antipater 2d. made himself master of Macedonia after his father's death, where he reigned for 18 years. He married Thessalonica the sister of Alexander, to strengthen himself on his throne. Olympias, the mother of Alexander wished to keep the kingdom of Macedonia for Alexander's young children, and therefore her behaviour displeased Cassander, who besieged her in the town of Pydna, and put her to death. Roxane with her son Alexander, and Barsena, the mother of Hercules, both wives of Alexander, shared the fate of Olympias with their children. Antigonus who had been for some time upon friendly terms with Cassander, declared war against him, and Cassander, to make himself equal to his adversary, made a league with Lysimachus and Seleucus, and obtained a memorable victory at Ipsus, A. U. C. 453. He died three years after this victory of a dropsy. His son Antipater killed his mother, and for this unnatural murder he was put to death by his brother Alexander, who to strengthen himself invited Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, from Asia. Demetrius took advantage of the invitation, and put to death Alexander, and ascended the throne of Mace-

Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Diod.* 19.—*Juſtin* 12, 13, &c.

Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was paſſionately loved by Apollo, who promiſed to grant her whatever ſhe might require, if ſhe would gratify his paſſion. She aſked the power of knowing futurity, and as ſoon as ſhe had received it ſhe refuſed to perform her promiſe, and ſlighted Apollo. The god in his diſappointment wetted her lips with his tongue, and by this action effected that no credit or reliance ſhould ever be put upon her predictions, however true or faithful they might be. Some maintain that ſhe received the gift of prophecy with her brother Helenus by being placed when young one night in the temple of Apollo, where ſerpents were found wreathed round their bodies and licking their ears, which circumſtance gave them the knowledge of futurity. She was looked upon by the Trojans as inſane, and ſhe was even confined, and her predictions were diſregarded. She was courted by many princes during the Trojan war. When Troy was taken ſhe fled for ſhelter to the temple of Minerva, where Ajax found her and offered her violence, with the greateſt cruelty, at the foot of Minerva's ſtatue. In the diviſion of the ſpoils of Troy, Agamemnon, who was enamoured of her, took her as his wife, and returned with her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the ſudden calamies that awaited his return, but he gave no credit to her, and was aſſaſſinated by his wife Clytemneſtra. Caſſandra ſhared his fate, and ſaw all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. [*Vid. Agamemnon.*] *Æſchyl. in Agam.*—*Homer. Il.* 13, v. 363. *Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 117—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.—*Q. Calab.* 13, v. 421.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 16. l. 3, c. 19.

Cassandria, a town of Elis, formerly called Potidæa. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.

Cassia lex was enacted by Caſſius Longinus, A. U. C. 649. By it no man condemned or deprived of military power was permitted to enter the ſenate-houſe. Another enacted by C. Caſſius, the pretor, to chuſe ſome of the plebeians to be admitted among the patricians.——Another A. U. C. 616, to make the ſuffrages of the Roman people free and independent. It ordained that they ſhould be received upon tablets. *Cic. in Læl.*——Another, A. U. C. 267, to make a diviſion of the territories taken from the Hernici, half to the Roman people and half to the Latins.——Another enacted A. U. C. 596, to grant a conſular power to P. Anicius and Octavius on the day they triumphed over Macedonia. *Liv.*

Cassiope & Cassiopeia, married Cepheus king of Æthiopia, by whom ſhe had Andromeda. She boaſted herſelf to be fairer than the Nereides, upon which Neptune, at the requeſt of theſe deſpiſed nymphs, puniſhed the inſolence of Caſſiope, and ſent a huge ſea monſter to ravage Æthiopia. The wrath of Neptune could be appeaſed only by expoſing Andromeda whom Caſſiope tenderly loved, to the fury of a ſea monſter, and juſt as ſhe was going to be devoured, Perſeus delivered her. [*Vid. Andromeda.*] Caſſiope was made a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 13 ſtars, called Caſſiope. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 738.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 3.—*Manilius.* 1.——A city of Epirus near Theſprotia.—Another in the iſland of Corcyra. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cassiterides, iſlands in the weſtern ocean, where tin was found. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.

Cassivelaunus, a Briton inveſted with ſovereign authority when J. Cæſar made a deſcent upon Britain. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 5, c. 19, &c.

C. Cassius, a celebrated Roman who made himſelf known by being firſt quæſtor to Craſſus in his expedition againſt Parthia, from which he extricated himſelf with uncommon addreſs. He followed the intereſt of Pompey, and when Cæſar had obtained the victory in the plains of Pharſalia, Caſſius was one of thoſe who owed their life to the mercy of the conqueror. He married Junia the ſiſter of Brutus, and with him he reſolved to murder the man to whom he was indebted for his life, on account of his oppreſſive ambition. Before he ſtabbed Cæſar he addreſſed himſelf to the ſtatue of Pompey, who had fallen by the avarice of the man he was going to aſſaſſinate. When the provinces were divided among Cæſar's murderers Caſſius received Africa, and when his party had loſt ground at Rome, by the ſuperior influence of Auguſtus and M. Antony, he retired to Philippi with his friend Brutus and their adherents. In the battle that was fought, the wing which Caſſius commanded was defeated, and his camp was plundered. In this unſucceſsful moment he ſuddenly gave up all hopes of recovering from his loſs, and concluded that Brutus was conquered and ruined as well as himſelf. Fearful to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freed men to run him thro', and he periſhed by that very ſword which had given a wound to Cæſar. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deſerved to be called the laſt of the Romans. If he was brave he was

was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was a strict follower of the doctrine of Epicurus. He was often too rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. He is allowed by Paterculus to have been a better commander than Brutus. The day after Cæsar's murder he dined at the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger concealed in his bosom. Yes, replied he, if you aspire to tyranny. *Suet. in Caes. & Aug.*—*Plut. in Brut. & Caes.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 46.——*Dio.* 40.

Cassius, a Roman citizen who condemned his son to death on pretence of his raising commotions in the state. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 8.——A tribune of the people who made many laws tending to diminish the influence of the Roman nobility. He was competitor with Cicero for the consulship. —One of Pompey's officers, who during the civil wars revolted to Cæsar with 10 ships.—A poet of Parma, of great genius. He was killed by Varus, by order of Augustus. *Horat.* 1. sat. 10, v. 62.

Sp. Cassius, (Bellicinus) a Roman put to death on suspicion of his aspiring to tyranny. *Dion.* 11.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.

Cassius Brutus, a Roman who betrayed his country to the Latins, and fled to the temple of Pallas, where his father confined him, and he was starved to death.

Cassius Longinus, an officer of Cæsar's in Spain, much disliked. *Caes. Alex.* c. 48.——A consul, A. U. C. 783, to whom Tiberius married Drusilla, daughter of Germanicus. *Suet. in Cal.* c. 57.——A lawyer whom Nero put to death because he bore the name of J. Cæsar's murderer. *Suet. in Ner.* 37.

L. Cassius Hemina, the most antient writer of Annals at Rome. He lived A. U. C. 608.

Cassius Longinus, a critic. *Vid.* Longinus.

L. Cassius, a consul with C. Marius, A. U. C. 647. He was slain with his army by the Gauls Senones. *Appian in Celt.*

M. Cassius Scæva, a soldier of uncommon valor in Cæsar's army. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.

Cassius Severus, the name of two orators. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Cassotis, a nymph and fountain of Phocis. *Paus.* 10, c. 24.

Castabala, a city of Cilicia, whose inhabitants made war with their dogs. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.

Castabus, a town of Chersonesus.

Castalia, a town near Phocis.—A daughter of the Achelous.

Castalius fons, or Castalia, a fountain of Parnassus sacred to the muses. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent; they had the power of inspiring those that drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The muses have received the surname of Castalides from this fountain. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 293.—*Martial.* 12, ep. 3.

Castanea, a town near the Peneus.

Castianira, a mistress of Priam.

Castor & Pollux, two twin brothers sons of Jupiter, by Leda the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. The manner of their birth is uncommon. Jupiter, who was enamoured of Leda, changed himself into a beautiful swan, and desired Venus to metamorphose herself into an eagle. After this transformation, the goddess pursued the god with uncommon ferocity, and Jupiter fled for refuge into the arms of Leda who was bathing in the Eurotas. Jupiter took advantage of his situation, and nine months after, Leda, who was already pregnant, brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena; and from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were the offspring of Jupiter, and the latter were supposed to be the children of Tyndarus. Some suppose that Leda brought forth only one egg, from which Castor and Pollux sprung. Mercury, immediately after their birth, carried them to Pallena, where they were educated, and as soon as they had arrived to years of maturity they embarked with Jason to go in quest of the golden fleece. In this expedition both behaved with superior courage; Pollux conquered and slew Amycus in the combat of the Cestus, and was ever after reckoned the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. They cleared the Hellespont and the neighbouring seas from pirates after their return from Colchis, from which circumstance they have been always deemed the friends of navigation. During the argonautic expedition, in a violent storm, two flames of fire were seen to play around the head of the sons of Leda, and immediately the tempest ceased and the sea was calmed. From this occurrence their power to protect sailors has been more firmly credited, and the two mentioned fires, which are very common in storms, have since been known by the name of Castor and Pollux, and when they both appeared it was a sign of fair weather, but if only one was seen it prognosticated storms, and the aid of Castor and Pollux

Pollux was consequently solicited. They made war against the Athenians to recover their sister Helen whom Theseus had carried away, and from their clemency to the conquered, they acquired the surname of Anaces or benefactors. They were initiated in the sacred mysteries of the Cabiri and in those of Ceres of Eleusis. They were invited to a feast when Lynceus & Idas were going to celebrate their marriage with Phœbe & Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, who was brother to Tyndarus. Their behaviour after this invitation was cruel. They became enamoured of the two women whose nuptials they were to celebrate, and resolved to carry them away and marry them. This violent step provoked Lynceus & Idas: a battle ensued, and Castor killed Lynceus and was killed by Idas. Pollux revenged the death of his brother by killing Idas, and as he was immortal and tenderly attached to his brother, he entreated Jupiter to restore him to life, or to deprive him himself of immortality. Jupiter permitted Castor to share the immortality of his brother, and consequently as long as the one was upon earth, so long was the other detained in the infernal regions, and they alternately lived and died every day; or, according to others, every six months. This act of fraternal love Jupiter rewarded by making the two brothers constellations in heaven, under the name of Gemini, which never appear together, but when one rises the other sets, and so on alternately. Castor made Talaira mother of Anogon, and Phœbe had Mnesileus by Pollux. They received divine honors after death, and were generally called Dioscuri, sons of Jupiter. White lambs were more particularly offered on their altars, and the ancients were fond of swearing by the divinity of the Dioscuri by the expressions of Ædepol. & Ædcastor. Among the Romans there prevailed many public reports at different times, that Castor and Pollux had made their appearance to the Roman armies, and mounted on white steeds had marched at the head of their troops and furiously attacked the enemy. Their surnames were many, and they were generally represented mounted on two white horses, armed with spears, and riding side by side with their head covered with a bonnet, on whose top glittered a star. *Ovid Met.* 6, v. 109. *Fast.* 5. v. 701. *Am.* 3, el. 2, v. 54.—*Hygin.* fab. 77 & 78. *Homer Hymn, in Jov. puer.* —*Eurip. in Helen.*—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 121.—*Manil. Arg.* 2.—*Liv.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 6.—*Justin* 20, c. 3.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 27.—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Apolled.* 1, c. 8. 9. l. 2, c. 4. l. 3, c. 91.—*Paus.* 3, c. 24. l. 4, c. 3 & 27.——A Greek historian of Rhodes, two centuries before Augustus.—An ancient physician.—A swift runner.

CASTRA ALEXANDRI, a place of Egypt about Pelusium. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.

CASTRA CORNELIA, a maritime town of Africa, between Carthage and Utica. *Mela.* 1, c. 7.

CASTRA CYRI, a country of Cilicia, where Cyrus encamped when he marched against Crœsus. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.

CASTRA JULIA, a town of Spain.

CASTRA POSTHUMIANA, a place of Spain. *Hist. Hisp.* 8.

CASTRATIUS, a governor of Placentia during the civil wars of Marius. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 2.

CASTRUM NOVUM, a place on the coast of Etruria. *Liv.* 36, c. 3.

CASTRUM TRUENTINUM, a town of Picenum. *Cic. de Attic.* 8, ep. 12.

CASTŬLO a town of Spain, where Annibal married one of the natives. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Liv.*

CATADŪPA, the name of the large cataracts of the Nile, whose immense noise stuns the ear for a short space of time. *Cic. in Somn. Scip.* 5.

CATAMANTELES, a king of the Sequani in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæs. bell G.* 1, c. 3.

CATĂNA, a town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna, founded by a colony from Chalcis 753 years before the Christian era. Ceres had there a temple, in which none but women were permitted to appear. It was large and opulent. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 53.—*Diod.* 11 & 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 3.

CATAŌNIA, a country above Cilicia, near Cappadocia. *C. Nep. in Dat.* 4.

CATARACTA, a city of the Samnites.

CATENES, a Persian, by whose means Bessus was seized. *Curt.* 7, c. 43.

CATHÆA, a country of India.

CATHĂRI, certain gods of the Arcadians.——An Indian nation, where the wives accompany their husbands to the burning pile, and are burnt with them. *Diod.* 17.

L. SERGIUS CĂTĬLĪNA, a celebrated Roman, descended of a noble family. When he had squandered away his fortune, by his debaucheries and extravagance, he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, as desolate as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasures, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder, and

and Catiline, unable to stand ground at Rome, retired to Gaul, where his partizans were assembling an army. Cicero arrested his adherents at Rome, and punished them; and Petreius, the other consul's lieutenant, attacked Catiline's ill disciplined troops and routed them. Catiline was killed in the engagement, bravely fighting, A. U. C. 692. Some have reported that these conspirators drank human blood, to make their oaths more firm and inviolable. *Sallust* has written an account of the conspiracy. *Cic. in Catil.—Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 668.

CATILLI, a people near the river Anio. *Sil.* 4, v. 225.

CATILLUS, a son of Amphiaraus, who came to Italy with his brothers Coras and Tyburus, where he built Tybur. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 672.

CATINA, a town of Sicily. [*Vid. Catana.*] —Another of Arcadia.

CATIUS, an epicurean philosopher of Insubria. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

CATIZI, a people of the Pygmæans, supposed to have been driven from their country by cranes. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CATO, a surname of the Porcian family, rendered illustrious by M. Porcius Cato, a celebrated Roman, afterwards called Censorius, from his having exercised the office of censor. He rose to all the honors of the state, and the first battle he ever saw was against Annibal, at the age of seventeen, where he behaved with uncommon valor. In his quæstorship under Africanus against Carthage, and in his expedition in Spain against the Celtiberians, and in Greece, he displayed equal proofs of his courage and prudence. He was remarkable for his love of temperance. He never drank but water, and was always satisfied with whatever meats were laid upon his table by his servants, whom he never reproved with an angry word. During his censorship, which he obtained, though he had made many declarations of his future severity if ever in office, he behaved with the greatest rigor and impartiality, and shewed himself an enemy to all luxury and dissipation. He is famous for the great opposition which he made against the introduction of the finer arts of Greece into Italy, and his treatment of Carneades is well known. This prejudice arose from an apprehension that the learning and luxury of Athens would destroy the valor and simplicity of the Roman people, and he often observed to his son, that the Romans would be certainly ruined whenever they began to be infected with Greek. It appears, however, that he changed his opinion, and made himself remarkable for the knowledge of Greek, which he acquired in his old age. He himself educated his son, and instructed him in writing and grammar. He taught him dexterously to throw a javelin, and inured him to the labors of the field, and to bear cold and heat with the same indifference, and to swim across the most rapid rivers with ease and boldness. He was universally deemed so strict in his morals, that Virgil makes him one of the judges of hell. He repented only of three things during his life, to have gone by sea when he could go by land, to have passed a day inactive, and to have told a secret to his wife. He wrote some orations in his youth, and in his old age he applied himself to compose an history of Rome, &c. in seven books. He died in an extreme old age, A. U. C. 604. *Plutarch & C. Nepos* have written an account of his life. *Cic. acad. & de Senect. &c.*

M. CATO, the son of the censor, married the daughter of P. Æmylius. He lost his sword in a battle, and, though wounded and tired, he went to his friends, and with their assistance renewed the battle and recovered his sword. *Plut. in Cat.*

CATO, a courageous Roman, grandfather to Cato the censor. He had five horses killed under him in battles. *Plut. in Cat.*

VAL. CATO, a grammarian in the time of Sylla, who instructed at Rome many noble pupils. He wrote some poems. *Ovid.* 2, *Trist.* 1, v. 436.

M. CATO, surnamed Uticensis, from his death at Utica, was great grandson to the censor of the same name. The early virtues that appeared in his childhood seemed to promise a great man, and at the age of fourteen he earnestly asked his preceptor for a sword to stab the tyrant Sylla. He was austere in his morals, and a strict follower of the tenets of the Stoics: he was careless of his dress, often appeared barefooted in public, and never travelled but on foot. He was such a lover of discipline, that in whatever office he was employed, he always reformed its abuses, and restored the antient regulations. When he was set over the troops, in the capacity of a commander, his removal was universally lamented, and deemed almost a public loss by his affectionate soldiers. His fondness for candor was so great, that the veracity of Cato became proverbial. In his visits to his friends, he wished to give as little molestation as possible and the importuning civilities of king Dejotarus so displeased him, when he was at his court, that he hastened to retire from him. He was very jealous of the safety and liberty of the republic, and watched carefully over the conduct of Pompey, whose power and influence

influence was great. He often expressed his dislike to serve the office of a tribune, but when he saw a man of corrupted principles apply for it he offered himself a candidate to oppose him, and obtained the tribuneship. In the conspiracy of Catiline, he supported Cicero, and was the chief cause that the conspirators were capitally punished. When the provinces of Gaul were voted for five years to Cæsar, Cato observed to the senators, that they had introduced a tyrant into the capitol. He was sent to Cyprus against Ptolemy, who had rebelled, by his enemies, who hoped that the difficulty of the expedition would injure his reputation. But his prudence extricated him from every danger. Ptolemy submitted, and after a successful campaign Cato was received at Rome with the most distinguishing honors, which he, however, modestly declined. When the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, Cato opposed them with all his might, and with independent spirit foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which soon after followed. After repeated applications he was made pretor, but he seemed rather to disgrace the dignity of that office by the meanness of his dress. He applied for the consulship, but could never obtain it. When Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, Cato advised the Roman senate to deliver the care of the republic into the hands of Pompey, and when his advice had been complied with, he followed him with his son to Dyrrachium, where, after a small victory there, he was entrusted with the care of the ammunitions and of 15 cohorts. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cato took the command of the Corcyrean fleet, and when he heard of Pompey's death on the coast of Africa, he traversed the desarts of Libya to join himself to Scipio. He refused to take the command of the army in Africa, a circumstance of which he afterwards repented. When Scipio had been defeated, partly for not paying regard to Cato's advice, Cato fortified himself in Utica, but, however not with the intentions of supporting a siege. When Cæsar approached near the city, Cato disdained to fly, and rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands he stabbed himself, after he had read Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, A. U. C. 707, in the 59th year of his age. He had first married Attilia, a woman whose licentious conduct obliged him to divorce her. Afterwards he united himself to Martia, daughter of Philip. Hortensius, his friend wished to raise children by Martia, and therefore obtained her from Cato. After the death of Hortensius, Cato took her again. This conduct was ridiculed by the Romans, who observed that Martia had entered the house of Hortensius very poor, but returned to the bed of Cato loaded with treasures. It was observed that Cato never laid himself down at his meals since the defeat of Pompey, but always sat down, contrary to the custom of the Romans, as if depressed with the recollection that the supporters of republican liberty were decaying. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Lucan.* 1, v. 128, &c.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10. *Horat.* 3, od. 21.

CATO, a son of Cato of Utica, who was killed in a battle after he had acquired much honor. *Plut. in Cat. Min.*

CATREUS, a king of Crete killed by his son at Rhodes, unknowingly. *Diod.* 5.

CATTA, a woman who had the gift of prophecy. *Suet. in Vitel.* 14.

CATTI, a people of Gaul, &c. *Tacit. Ann* 13, v. 57.

CATULIANA, a surname of Minerva, from L. Catulus, who dedicated a standard to her. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

CATULLUS, C. or Q. VALERIUS, a poet of Verona in the seventh consulship of Marius. He wrote epigrams with great purity of language whence he was called *Doctus*. They abound, however, with many impure expressions. He died in his 30th year, A. U. C. 698. *Martial.* 1, ep. 62.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 427.

CATULLUS, surnamed Urbicarius, was a mimographer. *Juv.* 13, v. 111.

Q. LUCTATIUS CATULUS went with 300 ships during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed 600 of their ships under Hamilcar, near the Ægates. This celebrated victory put an end to the war.

CATŬLUS, an orator, consul with Marius 4. He was by his colleague's order suffocated in a room filled with the smoke of burning coals. *Lucan.* 2, v. 174.—*Plut. in Mario.* ——A Roman sent by his countrymen to carry a present to the god of Delphi from the spoils taken from Asdrubal. *Liv.* 27.

CAVARILLUS, a commander of some troops of the Ædui in Cæsar's army. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

CAVARINUS, a Gaul made king of the Senones by Cæsar, and banished by his subjects. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 54.

CAUCASUS, a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caspian seas, which may be considered as the continuation of the ridge of mount Taurus. Its height is immense. It was inhabited antiently by various savage nations who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with

with snow in some parts, and in others it was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. The inhabitants formerly were supposed to gather gold on the shores of their rivulets in sheep skins, but now they live without making use of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to antient authors. *Herodot.* 4, c. 203, *&c.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 2, v. 440.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 155.

CAUCON, a son of Clinus, who first introduced the Orgies into Messenia from Eleusis. *Paus.* 4, c. 1.

CAECONES, a people of Paphlagonia originally inhabitants of Arcadia, or of Scythia, according to some accounts. Some of them made a settlement near Dymæ in Elis. *Herodot.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 8, *&c.*

CAUDI & CAUDIUM, a town of the Samnites. Here near a place called Caudinæ Furculæ, the Roman army under T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Posthumius was obliged to surrender to the Samnites, and pass under the yoke with the greatest disgrace, A. U. C. 433.—*Liv.* 9, c. 1, *&c.*—*Lucan.* 2, v. 138.

CAVII, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

CAULONIA, a town of Italy near the country of the Brutii, founded by a colony of Achæans, and destroyed in the wars between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Paus.* 6, c. 3.

CAULUM & CAULON, a maritime town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553.

CAUNIUS, a man raised to affluence from poverty by Artaxerxes. *Plut. in Artax.*

CAUNUS, a son of Miletus and Cyane. He was passionately fond of, or according to others he was tenderly loved by, his sister Byblis, and to avoid an incestuous commerce, he retired to Caria, where he built a city called by his own name. [*Vid. Byblis.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 11.——A city of Caria, opposite Rhodes, where Protogenes was born. *Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 176.

CAUROS, an island with a small town formerly called Andros in the Ægean sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

CAURUS, a wind blowing from the west. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 356.

CAUS, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

CAYCI, a nation of Germany. *Lucan* 1, v. 463.

CAYCUS, a river of Mysia.

CAYSTER, a rapid river of Asia, rising in Lydia, and after a meandring course, falling into the Ægean sea near Ephesus. According to the poets, the banks and neighbourhood of this river were uncommonly frequented by swans. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 253.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 54.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 459.

CEA or CEOS, an island near Eubœa, called also Cos.

CEĂDES, a Thracian, whose son Euphemus was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

CEBALLĪNUS, a man who gave information of the snares laid against Alexander. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 6, c. 7.

CEBARENSES, a people of Gaul. *Paus.* 1, c, 36.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, one of the disciples of Socrates. He attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and distinguished himself by three dialogues that he wrote, but more particularly by his tables, which contain a beautiful and affecting picture of human life delineated with accuracy of judgment, and great splendor of sentiment.

CEBREN, the father of Asterope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CEBRĒNIA, a country of Troas, with a town of the same name. It is called after the river Cebrenus, which is in the neighbourhood. Œnone the daughter of the Cebrenus, receives the patronymic of Cebrenis. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 769.—*Stat.* 1. *Silv.* 5, v. 21.

CEBRIŎNES, one of the Giants conquered by Venus.—An illegitimate son of Priam, killed with a stone by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.*

CECILIUS. *Vid.* Cæcilius.

CECINA, a river near Volaterra, in Etruria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

A. CECINNA, a Roman knight in the interest of Pompey. He used to breed up young swallows, and send them to carry news to his friends as messengers. He was a particular friend of Cicero, with whom he corresponded. Some of his letters are still extant in Cicero. *Plin.* 10, c. 24.—*Cic.* 15, *ep.* 66. *Orat.* 29.——A scribe of Octavius Cæsar. *Cic.* 16, *ad. Attic.* ep. 8.——A consular man suspected of conspiracy, and murdered by Titus after an invitation to supper. *Suet. in Tit.* c. 6.

CECRŎPIA, the original name of Athens in honour of Cecrops, its first founder. The antients often use this word for Attica, and the Athenians are often called Cecropidæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 671.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 306.

CECRŎPĬDÆ, an antient name of the Athenians. It was more particularly applied to those who were descended from Cecrops the founder of Athens. The honorable name of Cecropidæ was often conferred as a reward for some virtuous action in the field of battle.

Cecrops, a native of Sais in Egypt, who led a colony to Attica about 400 years before the Trojan war or 1582 years before the christian era. He reigned over part of the country which was called from him Cecropia. He softened and polished the rude and uncultivated manners of the inhabitants, and drew them from the country to inhabit 12 small villages which he had founded. He gave them laws and regulations, and introduced among them the worship of those deities which were held in adoration in Egypt. He married the daughter of Actæus a Grecian prince and was deemed the first founder of Athens. He taught his subjects to cultivate the olive, and instructed them to look upon Minerva as the watchful patroness of their city. It is said that he was the first who raised an altar to Jupiter in Greece and offered him sacrifices. After a reign of 50 years, spent in regulating his newly formed kingdom, and in polishing the minds of his subjects Cecrops died, leaving three daughters, Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos. He was succeeded by Cranaus a native of the country. Some time after Theseus one of his successors on the throne formed the 12 villages which he had established, into one city to which the name of Athens was given. [*Vid. Athenæ.*] Some authors have described Cecrops as a monster half a man and half a serpent, and this fable is explained by the recollection that he was master of two languages the Greek and Egyptian; or that he had the command over two countries Egypt and Greece. Others explain it by an allusion to the regulations which Cecrops made amongst the inhabitants concerning marriage and the union of the two sexes. *Pauf.* 1, c. 5.—*Strab.* 9.—*Justin.* 2, c. 6.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 44.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 561.—*Hygin.* fab. 166.

Cecrops 2d, was the seventh king of Athens, and the son and successor of Erichtheus. He married Metiadusa the sister of Dædalus, by whom he had Pandion. He reigned 40 years, about 13 ages before the Augustan age. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 5.

Cercyphalæ, a place of Greece, where the Athenians defeated the fleet of the Peloponnesians. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 105.

Cedreatis, the name of Diana among the Orchomenians because her images were hung on lofty cedars.

Cedon, an Athenian general, killed in an engagement against the Spartans. *Diod.* 15.

Cedrusii, an Indian nation. *Curt.* 9, c. 11.

Ceglusa, the mother of Asopus by Neptune. *Pauf.* 2, c. 12.

Cei, the inhabitants of the island Ceos.

Celadon, a man killed by Perseus, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 144.——A river of Greece flowing into the Alpheus. *Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 133.

Celadus, a river of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 38.——An island of the Adriatic sea. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

Celæna, a place of Campania sacred to Juno. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

Celænæ, a city of Phrygia, of which it was once the capital. Cyrus the younger had a palace there, with a park filled with wild beasts where he exercised himself in hunting. The Mæander arose in this park. Xerxes built a famous citadel there after his defeat in Greece. The inhabitants of Celænæ were carried by Antiochus Soter to people Apamea when newly founded. *Strab.* 12.—*Liv.* 38, c. 13.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 1. Marsyas is said to have contended in its neighbourhood against Apollo. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 206.

Celæno, one of the daughters of Atlas ravished by Neptune. *Ovid.* 4, *Fast.* v. 173.——One of the Harpyies, daughter of Neptune and Terra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 245.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Neptune and Ergea. *Hygin.*——A daughter of Hyamus, mother of Delphus by Apollo. *Pauf.* 10, c. 6.

Celæ, a town of Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 2, c. 14.

Celeia & Cela, a town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3, c. 24.

Celelates, a people of Liguria. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.

Celendræ, Celendris, & Celenderis, a colony of the Samians in Cilicia, with a harbour of the same name at the mouth of the Selinus. *Lucan.* 8, v. 259.

Celeneus, a Cimmerian, who first taught how persons guilty of murder might be expiated. *Flacc.* 3, v. 406.

Celer, a man who with Severus undertook to rebuild Nero's palace after the burning of Rome. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 42.——A man called Fabius who killed Remus when he leaped over the walls of Rome, by order of Romulus. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 837—*Plut. in Romul.*

Celer Metius, a noble youth to whom Statius dedicated a poem.

Celeres, 300 of the noblest and strongest youths at Rome, chosen by Romulus to be his body guards, to attend him wherever he went and to protect his person. The chief or captain was called Tribunus Celerum. *Liv.* 1, c. 15.

Celetrum, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 40.

Celeus, a king of Eleusis, father to Triptolemus

Triptolemus by Metanira. He gave a kind reception to Ceres, who taught his son the cultivation of the earth. His rustic dress became a proverb. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 165.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 5.—*Paus.* 1, c, 14.—— A king of Cephallenia.

CELMUS, a man who nursed Jupiter, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was changed into a magnet stone for saying that Jupiter was mortal. *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 281.

CELONÆ, a place of Mesopotamia. *Diod.* 17.

CELSUS, an epicurean philosopher in the second century to whom Lucian dedicated one of his compositions.

CELTUS, a man reproved by Horace for plagiarism, 1, *ep.* 3, v. 15.

CELTÆ, a name given to the nation that inhabited the country between the Ocean and the Palus Mæotis, according to some authors mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.* This name, tho' antiently applied to the inhabitants of Gaul as well as of Germany and Spain, was more particularly given to a part of the Gauls whose country was called Gallia Celtica. It was situate between the rivers Sequana and Garumna, modernly called *la Seine* and *la Garonne.* The Celtæ seemed to receive their name from Celtus a son of Hercules or of Polyphemus. *Caes. bell. G.* 1, c. 1 *&c.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

CELTIBERI, a people of Spain descended from the Celtæ. They settled near the Iberus and added the name of the river to that of their nation, and were afterwards called Celtiberi. They made strong head against the Romans and Carthaginians when they invaded their country. Their country is called Celtiberia. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 10.

CELTICA, a well populated part of Gaul inhabited by the Celtæ.

CELTICI, a people of Spain.

CELTILLUS, the father of Vercingetorix among the Arverni. *Caes. bell. G.* 7, c. 4.

CELTORII, a people of Gaul near the Senones. *Plut.*

CELTOSCYTHÆ, a northern nation of Scythians. *Strab.* 10.

CEMMENUS, a lofty mountain of Gaul. *Strab.*

CEMPSI, a people of Spain at the bottom of the Pyrenean mountains. *Dionys. Perig.* v. 338.

CENÆUM a promontory of Euboea. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 93.

CENCHREÆ, a town of Peloponnesus on the Isthmus of Corinth.——A harbour of Corinth. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 9, v. 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.

CENCHREIS, the wife of Cinyras king of Cyprus, or as others say, of Assyria. *Hygin.* fab. 58.

CENCHREUS, a son of Neptune and Salamis, or as some say of Perene. He killed a large serpent at Salamis. *Paus.* 2, c. 2.—*Diod.* 4.

CENCHRIUS, a river of Ionia near Ephesus, where some suppose that Latona was washed after she had brought forth.

CENESPOLIS, a town of Spain, the same as Carthago Nova. *Polyb.*

CENETIUM, a town of Peloponnesus. *Strab.*

CENEUM, a promontory of Euboea, whence Jupiter was called Ceneus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 136.

CENEUS, *Vid.* Cænis.

CENIMAGNI, a people on the western parts of Britain.

CENINA, *Vid.* Cænina

CENON, a town of Italy. *Liv.* 2, c. 63.

CENSORES, two magistrates of great authority at Rome. Their office was to number the people, estimate the possessions of every citizen, reform and watch over the manners of the people, and regulate the taxes. Their power was also extended over private families, they punished irregularity and inspected the management and education of the Roman youth. They could inquire into the expences of every citizen, and even degrade a Senator from all his privileges and honors if guilty of any extravagance. This punishment was generally executed in passing over the offender's name in calling the list of the Senators. The office of public censor was originally exercised by the kings. Servius Tullius the sixth king of Rome first established a *census*, by which every man was obliged to come and to be registered, and give by writing the place of his residence, his name, his quality, the number of his children, of his tenants, estates and domestics, &c. The ends of the census were very salutary to the Roman republic. They knew their own strength, their ability to support a war, or to make a levy of troops, or raise a tribute. It was required that every knight should be possessed of 400,000 sesterces, to enjoy the rights and privileges of his order, and a senator was entitled to sit in the senate if he was really worth 800,000 sesterces. This laborious task of numbering and reviewing the people was, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, one of the duties and privileges of the consuls. But when the republic was become more powerful, and when the number of its citizens was encreased, the consuls were found unable to make the census, on account of the multiplicity of business. After it had been neglected for 16 years, two

two new magistrates called censors were elected, A. U. C. 311. They remained in office for five years, and every fifth year they made a census of all the citizens in the campus martius, and offered a solemn sacrifice and made a lustration in the name of all the Roman people. This space of time was called a *lustrum* and ten or twenty years were commonly expressed by 2, or 4 lustra. After the office of the censors had remained for some time unaltered, the Romans, jealous of their power, abridged the time of their existence, and a law was made, A. U. C. 420, by Mamercus Æmilius, to limit the time of the censorship to 18 months. After the second Punic war they were always chosen from such persons as had been consuls; their office was more honorable, though less powerful than that of the consuls; the badges of their office were the same, but the censors were not allowed to have lictors to walk before them as the consuls. When one of the censors died, no one was elected in his room till the five years were expired, and his colleague immediately resigned. This circumstance originated from the death of a censor before the sack of Rome by Brennus, and was ever after deemed an unfortunate event to the republic. The emperors abolished the censors and took upon themselves to execute their office.

Census, the numbering of the people at Rome, performed by the censors; *a censeo*, to value. *Vid.* Censores.

Centaretus, a Galatian, who when Antiochus was killed, mounted his horse in the greatest exultation. The horse, as if conscious of disgrace, immediately leaped down a precipice and killed himself and his rider. *Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Centauri, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They were the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus. According to some, the Centaurs were the fruit of Ixion's adventure with the cloud in the shape of Juno, or, as others assert, of the union of Centaurus with the mares of Magnesia. This fable of the existence of the Centaurs, being supported upon the four legs of a horse, arises from the ancient people of Thessaly having tamed horses, and having appeared to their neighbours mounted on horseback, a sight very uncommon at that time, and which, when at a distance, seems only one body and consequently one creature. Some derive the name απο του κεντειν ταυρους, *goading bulls*, because they went on horseback after their bulls which had strayed, or because they hunted wild bulls with horses. Some of the antients have maintained that monsters like the Centaurs can have existed in the natural course of things. Plutarch *in Sympos.* mentions one seen by Periander tyrant of Corinth, and Pliny 7, c. 3, says, that he saw one embalmed in honey, which had been brought to Rome from Egypt in the reign of Claudius. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in history. Ovid has elegantly described it, and it has also employed the pen of Hesiod, Valerius Flaccus, &c. and Pausanias *in Eliac.* says, it was represented in the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, and also at Athens by Phidias and Parrhasius according to Pliny 36, c. 5. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the Centaurs intoxicated with wine, behaved with rudeness and even offered violence to the women that were present. Such an insult irritated Hercules, Theseus, and the rest of the Lapithæ, who defended the women, wounded and defeated the Centaurs, and obliged them to leave their country and retire to Arcadia. Here their insolence was a second time punished by Hercules, who, when he was going to hunt the boar of Erymanthus, was kindly entertained by the Centaur Pholus, who gave him wine which belonged to the rest of the centaurs, but had been given them on condition of their treating Hercules with it whenever he passed through their territory. They resented the liberty which Hercules took with their wine and attacked him with uncommon fury. The hero defended himself with his arrows and defeated his adversaries, who fled for safety to the Centaur Chiron. Chiron had been the preceptor of Hercules, and therefore they hoped that he would desist in his presence. Hercules, though awed at the sight of Chiron, did not desist, but in the midst of the engagement he wounded his preceptor in the knee, who, in the excessive pain he suffered, exchanged immortality for death. The death of Chiron irritated Hercules the more, and the Centaurs that were present were all extirpated by his hand, and indeed few escaped the common destruction. *Diod.* 4.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Hercul.*—*Homer Il. & Od.*—*Ovid Met.* 12.—*Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 10, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 11. c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3.—*Hygin.* fab. 33 & 62.—*Pindar Pyth.* 2.

Centaurus, a ship in the fleet of Æneas, which had the figure of a Centaur. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

Centobrica, a town of Celtiberia. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.

Centŏres, a people of Cythia. *Flacc.*

Centŏripa, a town of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 94.

Centrites, a river between Armenia and Media.

Centones, a people of Gaul, severely beaten by J. Cæsar when they attempted to obstruct his passage. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 10.

Centumviri, the members of a court of justice at Rome. They were originally chosen, three from the 35 tribes of the people, and tho' 105 they were always called Centumvirs. They were afterwards encreased to the number of 180, and still kept their original name. The prætor sent to their tribunal causes of the greatest importance, as their knowledge of the law was extensive. They were generally summoned by the Decemviri, who seemed to be the chiefest among them. They assembled in the Basilica or public court, and their tribunal was distinguished by a spear with an iron head, whence a decree of their court was called *Hastæ judicium*: their sentences were very impartial, and without appeal. *Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 38.—*Quintil.* 4, 5. & 11.—*Plin.* 6, ep. 33

Centuria, a division of the people among the Romans, consisting of a hundred. The Roman people were originally divided into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Servius Tullius made a census, and when he had the place of habitation, name, and profession of every citizen, which amounted to 80,000 men, all able to bear arms; he divided them into six classes, and each class into several centuries or companies of a hundred men. The first class consisted of 80 centuries, 40 of which were composed of men from the age of 45 and upwards, appointed to guard the city. The 40 others were young men from 17 to 45 years of age, appointed to go to war, and fight the enemies of Rome. Their arms were all the same, that is a buckler, a cuirass, a helmet, cuisses of brass, with a sword, a lance, and a javelin; and as they were of the most illustrious citizens, they were called by way of eminence *Classici*, and their inferiors *infra Classem*. They were to be worth 1,100,000 *asses*, a sum equivalent to 1,800 pounds English money. The second, third and fourth classes consisted each of 20 centuries, ten of which were composed of the more aged, and the others of the younger sort of people. Their arms were a large shield, a spear, and a javelin, they were to be worth in the second class 75,000 *asses*, or about 121l. In the third 50,000, or about 80l.; and in the fourth, 25,000, or about 40l. The fifth class consisted of 30 centuries, three of which were carpenters by trade, and the others of different professions, such as were necessary in a camp. They were all armed with slings and stones. They were to be worth 11,000 *asses*, or about 18l. The sixth class contained only one centuria, comprising the whole body of the poorest citizens, who were called *Proletarii*, as their only service to the state was procreating children. They were also called *capite censi*, as the Censors took notice of their person, not of their estate. In the public assemblies in the Campus Martius, at the election of public magistrates, or at the trial of capital crimes, the people gave their vote by centuries, whence the assembly was called *comitia centuriata*. In these public assemblies which were never convened only by the consuls at the permission of the senate, or by the dictator, in the absence of the consuls, some of the people appeared under arms for fear of an attack from some foreign enemy. When a law was proposed in the public assemblies, its necessity was explained, and the advantages it would produce to the state were enlarged upon in a harangue, after which it was exposed in the most conspicuous parts of the city three market days, that the people might see and consider. Exposing it to public view was called *proponere legem*, and explaining it *promulgare legem*. He who merely proposed it was called *lator legis*, and he who dwelt upon its importance and utility, and wished it to be enforced, was called *author legis*. When the assembly was to be held, the auguries were consulted by the consul, who, after haranguing the people and reminding them to have in view the good of the republic, dismissed them to their respective centuries, that their votes might be gathered. They gave their votes *vivâ voce* till the year of Rome A. U. C. 615, when they changed the custom, and gave their approbation or disapprobation by ballots thrown into an urn. If the first class was unanimous the others were not consulted, as the first was superior to all the others in number, but if they were not unanimous they proceeded to consult the rest, and the majority decided the question. This advantage of the first class gave offence to the rest, and it was afterwards settled that one class of the six should be drawn by lot to give its votes first, without regard to rank or priority. After all the votes had been gathered, the consul declared aloud that the law which had been proposed was duly and constitutionally approved. The same ceremonies were observed in the election of consuls, pretors, &c. The word Centuria is also applied to a subdivision of one of the Roman legions, it consisted of an hundred men and was the half of a manipu-

manipulus, the sixth part of a cohort and the 60th part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called centurion, and he was distinguished from the rest by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

Centŭrĭpa, a town of Sicily. *Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 23.—*Ital.* 14, v. 205.

Ceos & Cea, an island. *Vid.* Cos.

Cephălas, a lofty promontory of Africa, near the Syrtis Major.

Cephalædion, a town of Sicily, near the river Himera.

Cephallen, a noble musician. *Paus.* 20, c. 7.

Cephalēna & Cephallenia, an island in the Ionian sea, below Corcyra. The inhabitants went with Ulysses to the Trojan war. It abounds in oil and excellent wines. It was antiently divided into four different districts. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.—*Paus.* 6, c. 15.

Cephălo, an officer of Eumenes. *Diod.* 19.

Cephaloedis & Cephaludium, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 253.

Cephălon, a Greek who wrote an history of Troy.

Cephălus, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, by Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, married Procris, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. Aurora fell in love with him and carried him away, but he refused to listen to her addresses, and was impatient to return to Procris. The goddess sent him back, and to try the fidelity of his wife, she made him put on a different form, and he arrived at the house of Procris in the habit of a merchant. Procris was deaf to every offer, but she suffered herself to be seduced by the gold of this stranger, who discovered himself the very moment that Procris had yielded up her virtue. This circumstance so ashamed Procris, that she fled from her husband, and devoted herself to hunting in the island of Eubœa, where she was admitted among the attendants of Diana, who presented her with a dog always sure of his prey, and a dart which never missed its aim, and always returned to the hands of his mistress of its own accord. Some say that the dog was a present from Minos, because Procris had cured his wounds. After this Procris returned in disguise to Cephalus, who was willing to disgrace himself by some unnatural concessions to obtain the dog and the dart of Procris. Procris discovered herself at the moment that Cephalus shewed himself faithless, and a reconciliation was easily made between them. They loved one another with more tenderness than before, and Cephalus received from his wife the presents of Diana. As he was particularly fond of hunting, he every morning early repaired to the woods, and after much toil and fatigue laid himself down in the cool shade, and earnestly called for *Aura*, or the refreshing breeze. This ambiguous word was mistaken for a mistress, and some informer reported to the jealous Procris that Cephalus daily paid a visit to a mistress, whose name was Aura. Procris too readily believed the information, and secretly followed her husband into the woods. According to his daily custom, Cephalus retired to the cool and called after Aura. At the name of Aura Procris eagerly lifted up her head to see what she thought a rival, and as she moved she occasioned a rustling among the leaves of the bush that concealed her. Cephalus listened, and thinking it to be a wild beast, he let fly his unerring dart. Procris was struck to the heart and instantly expired in the arms of her husband, confessing that ill grounded jealousy was the cause of her death. According to Apollodorus, there were two persons of the name of Cephalus, one son of Mercury and Herse, carried away by Aurora with whom he dwelt in Syria, and by whom he had a son called Tithonus. The other married Procris, and was the cause of the tragical events mentioned above. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 26.—*Hygin.* fab. 189.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A Corinthian lawyer who assisted Timoleon in regulating the republic of Syracuse. *Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Tim.*——A king of Epirus. *Liv.* 43, c. 18.——An orator, frequently mentioned by Demosthenes.

Cēpheus, a king of Æthiopia, father of Andromeda by Cassiope. He was one of the Argonauts, and was changed into a constellation after his death. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 669. l. 5, v. 12.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35. l. 8, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 3, 4, & 7. l. 3, c. 9. mentions one, son of Aleus, and another, son of Belus. The former he makes king of Tegea and father of Stenope, and says that he with his twelve sons assisted Hercules in a war against Hippocoon, where they were killed. The latter he calls king of Æthiopia and father of Andromeda.

Cephēnes, an antient name of the Persians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A name of the Æthiopians, from Cepheus, one of their kings. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 1.

Cephisia, a part of Attica, thro' which the Cephisus flows. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Cephisĭades, a patronymic of Eteocles, son

fan of Andreus and Evippe, from the supposition of his being the son of the Cephisus. *Paus.* 9, c. 34.

Cephisidorus, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Æschylus.——an historian who wrote an account of the Phocian war.

Cephision, the commander of some troops sent by the Thebans to assist Megalopolis, &c.

Cephises & Cephissus, a celebrated river of Greece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis, and entering by the north of Delphi and mount Parnassus, Bœotia, where it flows into the lake Copais. The Graces were particularly fond of this river, whence they are called the goddesses of the Cephisus. There was a river of the same name in Attica, and another in Argolis. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 175.——A man changed into a sea monster, by Apollo, when lamenting the death of his grandson. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 388.

Cephren, a king of Egypt who built one of the Pyramids. *Diod.* 1.

Cepio, a man who by a quarrel with Drusus caused a civil war at Rome, &c.

Cepio (Servilius), a Roman consul, who put an end to the war in Spain. He took gold from a temple, and for that sacrilege the rest of his life was always unfortunate. He was conquered by the Cimbrians, his goods were publicly confiscated and he died at last in prison.

Cepion, a musician. *Plut. de Mus.*

Ceraca, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5

Ceracates, a people of Germany. *Tacit.* 4, *Hist.* c. 70.

Cerambus, a man changed into an animal like a beetle, at the time of the deluge.

Ceramicus, a bay of Caria near Halicarnassus. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Mela.* 1, c. 16.——A public walk, and a place to bury those that were killed in defence of their country, at Athens.

Ceramium, a place of Rome, where Cicero's house was built. *Cic. ad Attic.*

Ceramus, a town at the west of Asia Minor.

Ceras, a people of Cyprus metamorphosed into bulls.

Cerasus, (nutis) a maritime city of Cappadocia, from which cherries were first brought to Rome by Lucullus. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Plin.*——Another, built by a Greek colony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14.

Cerata, a place near Megara.

Cerātus, a river of Crete.

Ceraunia, a town of Achaia.

Ceraunia & Ceraunii, large mountains of Epirus, extending far into the sea, and forming a promontory which divides the Ionian and Adriatic seas. They are the same as the Acroceraunia. *Vid.* Acroceraunium.

Ceraunii, mountains of Asia opposite, the Caspian sea. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

Ceraunus, a river of Cappadocia.——A surname of Ptolemy the 2d, from his boldness. *C. Nep. Reg.* c. 3.

Cerausius, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 41.

Cerberion, a town of the Cimmerian Bosporus. *Plin.* 6, c. 6.

Cerberus, a dog of Pluto, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. He had 50 heads according to Hesiod, and three according to other mythologists. He was stationed at the entrance of hell as a watchful keeper, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from escaping from their confinement. It was usual for those heroes, who in their life time visited Pluto's kingdom, to appease the barking mouths of Cerberus with a cake. Orpheus lulled him to sleep with his lyre, and Hercules dragged him from hell when he went to redeem Alceste. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 134.—*Homer. Od.* 11, v. 622.—*Paus.* 2, c. 31. l. 3, c. 25.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 312.—*Tibull.* 1, el 10, v. 35.

Cercaphus, a son of Æolus.——A son of Sol, of great power at Rhodes. *Diod.* 5.

Cercasorum, a town of Egypt, where the Nile divides itself into the Pelusian and Canopic mouths. *Herodot.* 2, c. 15.

Cercēis, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 355.

Cercene, a country of Africa. *Diod.* 3.

Cercestes, a son of Ægyptus and Phoenissa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Cercii, a people of Italy.

Cercina & Cercinna, a small island of the Mediterranean. *Plin.* 5, c. 7.——A mountain of Thrace, towards Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 98.

Cercinium, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

Cercius & Rhætius, charioteers of Castor and Pollux.

Cercōpes, a people of Ephesus made prisoners by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa changed into monkeys, on account of their dishonesty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 91.

Cercops, a Milesian, author of a fabulous history.

Cercyon & Cercyōnes, a king of Eleusis, son of Neptune, or, according to others, son of Vulcan. He obliged all strangers to wrestle with him, and as he was a dexterous wrestler, they were easily conquered and put to death. After many cruelties, he challenged Theseus in wrestling, and he was conquered and put to death by his

his antagonist. His daughter, Alope, was loved by Neptune, by whom she had a child. Cercyon exposed the child, called Hippothoon, but he was preserved and placed upon his grandfather's throne by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 7, c. 439.—*Hygin.* fab. 187.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 5 & 39.

CERCYRA & CORCYRA, an island in the Ionian sea, which receives its name from Cercyra, daughter of the Asopus. *Diod.* 4.

CERDYLIUM, a place near Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 6.

CERÆLIA, festivals in honor of Ceres, first instituted at Rome by Memmius the edile. They were celebrated on the 19th of April. Persons in mourning were not permitted to appear at the celebration, therefore they were not observed after the battle of Cannæ. They are the same as the Thesmophoria of the Greeks. *Vid.* Thesmophoria.

CERES, the goddess of corn and of harvests, was daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata *fruit bearing*, and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. The rape of Proserpine was grievous to Ceres, who sought her all over Sicily, and when night came she lighted two torches in the flames of mount Ætna to continue her search by night all over the world. She at last found her veil near the fountain Cyane, but no intelligence could be received of the place of her concealment, till at last the nymph Arethusa informed her that her daughter had been carried by Pluto. No sooner had Ceres heard this, than she flies to heaven with her chariot drawn by two dragons, and demands of Jupiter the restoration of her daughter. The endeavours of Jupiter to soften her by representing Pluto as a powerful god, to become her son-in-law, proved fruitless, and the restoration was granted, provided Proserpine had not eaten any thing in the kingdom of Pluto. Ceres upon this repairs to Pluto, but Proserpine had eaten the grains of a pomegranate which she had gathered as she walked over the Elysian fields, and Ascalaphus the only one who had seen her, discovered it to make his court to Pluto. The return of Proserpine upon earth was therefore impracticable; but Ascalaphus for his unsolicited information was changed into an owl. [*Vid. Ascalaphus.*] The grief of Ceres for the loss of her daughter was so great, that Jupiter granted Proserpine to pass six months with her mother and the rest of the year with Pluto. During the inquiries of Ceres for her daughter, the cultivation of the earth was neglected, and the ground became barren, therefore to repair the loss which mankind had suffered by her absence, the goddess went to Attica, which was become the most desolate country in the world, and instructed Triptolemus of Eleusis in every thing which concerned agriculture. She taught him how to plough the ground, to sow and reap the corn, to make bread, and to take particular care of fruit trees. After these instructions, she gave him her chariot and commanded him to travel all over the earth, and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants, who hitherto lived upon acorns and the roots of the earth. [*Vid. Triptolemus.*] Her beneficence to mankind made Ceres respected. Sicily was supposed to be the favorite retreat of the goddess, and Diodorus says, that Ceres and Proserpine made their first appearance to mankind in Sicily, which Pluto received as a nuptial dowry from Jupiter when he married Proserpine. The Sicilians made a yearly sacrifice to Ceres, every man according to his abilities, and the fountain Cyane thro' which Pluto opened himself a passage with his trident when carrying away Proserpine, was publicly honored with an offering of bulls, and the blood of the victims was shed in the waters of the fountain. Besides these, other ceremonies were observed in honor of the goddesses who had so peculiarly favored the island. The commemoration of the rape was celebrated about the beginning of the harvest, and the search of Ceres at the time that corn is sown into the earth. The latter festival continued six successive days, and during the celebration the votaries of Ceres made use of some free and wanton expressions, as that language had made the goddess smile while melancholy for the loss of her daughter. Attica which had been so eminently distinguished by the goddess, gratefully remembered her favors in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. [*Vid. Eleusinia.*] Ceres also performed the duties of a legislator, and the Sicilians found the advantages of her salutary laws. Hence her surname of Thesmophora. She is the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, and her worship was first brought into Greece by Erechtheus, about 1426 years before the christian era according to some authors. She met with different adventures when she travelled over the earth, and the impudence of Stellio was severely punished. To avoid the importunities of Neptune she changed herself into a mare, but the god took the advantage of her metamorphosis and

and from their union arose the horse Arion. [*Vid. Arion.*] The birth of this monster so offended Ceres, that she withdrew herself from the sight of mankind, and the earth would have perished for want of her assistance, had not Pan discovered her in Arcadia and given information of it to Jupiter. The Parcæ were sent by the god to comfort her, and at their persuasion she returned to Sicily, where her statues represented her veiled in black with the head of a horse, and holding a dove in one hand and in the other a dolphin. In their sacrifices, they anciently offered Ceres a pregnant sow as that animal often injures and destroys the productions of the earth. While the corn was yet in grass they offered her a ram, after the victim had been led three times round the field. Ceres was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. She appears as a countrywoman mounted on the back of an ox and carrying a basket on her left arm and holding a hoe, and sometimes she rides in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. She was supposed to be the same as Rhea, Tellus, Cybele, Bona Dea, Berecynthia, &c. The Romans paid her great adoration, and her festivals were yearly celebrated by the Roman matrons on the month of April during eight days. These matrons abstained during several days from the use of wine or any carnal enjoyments. They always bore lighted torches in commemoration of Ceres, and whoever came to these festivals without a previous initiation were punished with death. Ceres is metaphorically called bread and corn, as the word Bacchus is sometimes used to signify wine. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 12 & 14.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 31. l. 2, c. 3 4. l. 3, c. 20. l. 8, c. 25, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 417. *Met.* fab. 7, 8, &c.—*Claudian. de Rapt. Pros.*—*Cic. in Verr.*—*Callimach. in Cer.*—*Liv.* 29 & 31.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 33.—*Hymn. P. A.* 2.

Ceressus, a place of Bœotia. *Pauf.* 9, c. 14.

Cerēta, a people of Crete.

Cerialis Anicius, a consul elect, who said that a temple ought to be raised to Nero as to a god, after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 74.

Ceriī, a people of Etruria.

Cerillum, a place of Lucania.

Cerinthus, a town of Euboea.

Cermanus, a place where Romulus was exposed by one of the servants of Amulius. *Plut. in Romul.*

Cerne, a priest of Cybele.

Ceron, a fountain of Histiæotis, whose waters make black all the sheep that drink them. *Plin.* 3, c. 2.

Ceropasades, a son of Phraates king of Persia, given as an hostage to Augustus.

Cerossus, a place of the Ionian sea.

Cerpheres, a king of Egypt, who is supposed to have built the smallest pyramid.

Cerrhæi, a people of Greece, who prophaned the temple of Delphi. *Plut. in Sol.*

Cersobleptes, a king of Thrace, conquered by Philip, king of Macedonia. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 31.

Certima, a town of Celtiberia. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

Certonium, a town of Asia Minor.

Cervarius, a Roman knight who conspired with Piso against Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.

Ceryces, a sacerdotal family at Athens. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 53.

Cerycius, a mountain of Bœotia. *Pauf.* 9, c. 20.

Cernēa, a town of Achaia, and mountain of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 25.

Cerynites, a river of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 25.

Cerymica, a town of Cyprus. *Diod.*

Cesellius Balsus, a turbulent Carthaginian who dreamt of money, and persuaded Nero that immense treasures had been deposited by Dido in a certain place which he described. Enquiry was made, and when no money was found, Cesellius destroyed himself. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 1, &c.

Cestrīna, part of Epirus. *Pauf.* 2, c. 23.

Cestrīnus, son of Helenus and Andromache, after his father's death settled in Epirus, above the river Thyamis, and called the country Cestrina. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.

Cetes, a king of Egypt, the same as Proteus. *Diod.* 1.

Cethēgus, a consul in the second Punic war. *Cic. in Brut.*—A tribune at Rome of the most corrupted morals. He joined Catiline in his conspiracy against the state, and was commissioned to murder Cicero. He was apprehended, and, with Lentulus, he was put to death by the Roman senate. *Plut. in Cic. &c.*

Cetii, a people of Cilicia.

Cetius, a river of Mysia.

Ceto, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, who married Phorcys, by whom she had the three Gorgons, &c. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 237.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 646.

Cēus & Cæus, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Phœbe, by whom he had Latona and Asteria. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 135.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 179.——The father of Trœzen. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Cēyx, a king of Trachinia, son of Lucifer and husband of Alcyone. He was drowned as he went to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife was apprized of his misfortune in a dream, and found his dead body washed on the sea shore. They were both changed into birds called Alcyons. *Vid.* Alcyone. *Ovid Met.* 11, v. 587.—*Paus.* 1, c. 32. According to *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7, the husband of Alcyone and the king of Trachinia were two different persons.

Chea, a town of Peloponnesus.

Chabinus, a mountain of Arabia Felix. *Diod.* 3.

Chabria, a village of Egypt.

Chabrias, an Athenian general and philosopher, who chiefly signalized himself when he assisted the Bœotians against Agesilaus. He assisted also Nectanebus, king of Egypt, and conquered the whole island of Cyprus. He was killed in the Social war, about 538 years before the Christian era. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Phoc.*

Chabryis, a king of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Chæanitæ, a people at the foot of Caucasus.

Chærēas, a very inconsiderable historian.——An officer who murdered Caligula.——An Athenian, &c. *Thucyd.* 8. c. 74, &c.

Chæredemus, a brother of Epicurus, &c. *Diog.*

Chærēmon, a comic poet, and disciple of Socrates.

Chærĕphon, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Philip of Macedonia.

Chærestrăta, the mother of Epicurus, descended of a noble family.

Chærinthus, a beautiful youth who prostituted himself. *Horat.* 1, *Serm.* 2, v. 81.

Chæro, the founder of Chæronea. *Plut. in Syll.*

Chæronia, Chæronea, & Chæronēa, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephisus. It is celebrated for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there with 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, A. U. C. 417. Plutarch was born there. The town was antiently called Arne. *Paus.* 9, c. 40.—*Plut. in Pelop. &c.*

Chalæon, a city of Locris.——A port of Bœotia.

Chares, a herald of Busiris, put to death by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Chalcæa, a town of Caria——of Phœnicia.

Chalcēa, a island with a town near Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 3.

Chalcēdon & Chalcēdōnia, an antient city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium, built 148 years after the foundation of Rome, by a colony from Megara. Its situation was so improperly chosen, that it was called the city of blind men, intimating the inconsiderate plan of the founders. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Mela* 1, c. 19.

Chalcidenses, the inhabitants of the Isthmus between Teos and Erythræ.—A people near the Phasis.

Chalcidēus, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet killed by the Athenians, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 8.

Chalcidĭca, a country of Thrace.—Of Syria.

Chalcœcus, a surname of Minerva, because she had a temple at Chalcis in Eubœa. She was also called Chalciotis & Chalcidica. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 17.

Chalciŏpe, a daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, who married Phryxus son of Athamas who had fled to her father's court for protection. She had some children by Phryxus, and she preserved their life from the avarice and cruelty of her father, who had murdered her husband to obtain the golden fleece. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] *Ovid Heroid.* 17, v. 232.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, &c.——The mother of Thessalus by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——The daughter of Rhexenor who married Ægeus. *Id.* 3. c. 1.

Chalcītis, a country of Ionia. *Paus.* 7, c. 5.

Chalcis, the chief city of Eubœa, in that part which is nearest to Bœotia. It was founded by an Athenian colony. The island was said to be joined to the continent in the neighbourhood of Chalcis. There were three other towns of the same name, in Thrace, Acarnania and Sicily, all belonging to the Corinthians. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Paus.* 5, c. 23.

Chalcĭŏdon, a son of Ægyptus by Arabia. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A man of Cos who wounded Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.——The father of Elephenor one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. *Paus.* 8, c. 15.——A man who assisted Hercules in his war against Augias. *Paus.* 8. c. 15.

Chalcon, a Messenian who reminded Antilochus son of Nestor to beware of the Æthiopians by whom he was to perish.

Chalcus, a man made governor of Cizycus by Alexander. *Polyæn.*

Chaldæa, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its capital is Babylon, whose inhabitants were famous for their

their knowledge of Astrology. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 2.

Chaldæi, the inhabitants of Chaldæa.

Chalestra, a town of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Chalonitis, a country of Media.

Chalybes & Calybes, a people of Asia minor, near Pontus. Their country was famous for its iron mines, which they dug naked. They were once very powerful and possessed a great extent of country. They attacked the ten thousand in their retreat, and behaved with much spirit and courage. They were partly conquered by Crœsus king of Lydia. *Strab.* 12, &c.—*Apollon.* 2, v. 375.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 4, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.

Chalyconitis, a country of Syria, so famous for its wines that the kings of Persia drank no other.

Chalyes, a river of Spain where *Justin* 44, c. 3, places the people called Calybes.

Chamani & Chamavi, a people of Germany. *Tacit. in Germ.*

Chane, a river between Armenia and Albania, falling into the Caspian sea.

Chaon, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

Chaones, a people of Epirus.

Chaonia, a mountainous part of Epirus which receives its name from Chaon, a son of Priam, whom his brother Helenus inadvertently killed. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 335.—*Propert.* 1, el. 9.

Chaonitis, a country of Assyria.

Chaos, a rude and shapeless mass of matter, and confuse assemblage of inactive elements, which, as the poets suppose, preceded the formation of the world, and from which the universe was formed by the hand and power of a superior being. This doctrine was first established by Hesiod from whom the succeeding poets have copied it.

Charadra, a town of Phocis. *Herodot.* 8, c. 33.

Charadros, a river of Phocis, falling into the Cephisus. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 46.

Charadrus, a place of Argos, where military causes were tried. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 60.

Chareadas, a man sent with 20 ships to Sicily during the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 86.

Charandæi, a people near Pontus.

Charax, a town of Armenia.

Charaxes & Charaxus, a Mitylenæan, brother to Sappho. He became passionately fond of the courtezan Rhodope, upon whom he squandered all his possessions, and reduced himself to poverty, and the necessity of piratical excursions. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 117.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 135, &c.

Charaxus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 272.

Chares, an Athenian general.——A statuary who made the famous Colossus at Rhodes. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.——A man who wounded Cyrus when fighting against his brother Artaxerxes.——An historian of Mitylene.——An Athenian who fought with Darius against Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.——A river of Peloponnesus. *Plut. in Arat.*

Charicles, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Lacedæmonians. *Xenoph. Memor.* 1.—*Arist.* 5, *Polit.* c. 6.——A famous physician under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 50.

Chariclo, the mother of Tiresias, greatly favored by Minerva. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur Chiron. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 635.

Charicilides, an officer of Dionysius the younger, whom Dion gained to dethrone the tyrant. *Diod.* 16.

Charidemus, a Roman exposed to wild beasts. *Martial.* 1, ep. 44.——An Athenian banished by Alexander, and killed by Darius, &c.

Charila, a festival, observed once in nine years by the Delphians. It owes its origin to this circumstance: In a great famine the people of Delphi assembled and applied to the king to relieve their wants. He accordingly distributed the little corn that he had among the noblest; but as a poor little girl, called Charila, begged the king with more than common earnestness he beat her with his shoe, and the girl, unable to bear this treatment, hanged herself in her girdle. The famine encreased, and the oracle told the king that to relieve his people he must atone for the murder of Charila. Upon this a festival was instituted with expiatory rites. The king presided over this institution, and distributed pulse and corn to such as attended, after which Charila's image was brought before the king, who struck it with his shoe, after which it was carried to a desolate place, where they put a halter round its neck, and buried it where Charila was buried. *Plut. in Quæst. Græc.*

Charilaus & Charillus, a son of Polydectes, king of Sparta, educated and protected by his uncle Lycurgus. He made war against Argos, and attacked Tegea. He was taken prisoner, and released on promising that he would cease from war, an engagement he soon broke. He died in the 64th year of his age. *Pausf.* 2, 36, l. 6. c. 48.——A Spartan, who changed the tyranny into aristocracy. *Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 12.

Charillus, one of the ancestors of Leutychides. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.

Charini & Carini, a people of Germany. *Plin.* 4, c. 14.

Charis, a goddess among the Greeks, surrounded with pleasures, graces, and delight. She was the mistress of Vulcan. *Homer. Il.* 18.

Charisia, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 3.——A festival in honor of the Graces, with dances which continued all night. He who continued awake the longest was rewarded with a cake.

Charites & Gratiæ, the Graces, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus. They are three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of Venus, and they were represented as three young, beautiful, and modest virgins, all holding one another by the hand. They presided over kindness and all good offices, and their worship was the same as that of the nine Muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented naked, because kindnesses ought to be done with sincerity and candor. The moderns explain the allegory of their holding their hands joined by observing, that there ought to be a perpetual and never ceasing intercourse of kindness and benevolence among friends. Their youth denotes the constant remembrance that we ought ever to have of kindnesses received, and their virgin purity and innocence teaches us that arts of benevolence ought to be done without any expectations of restoration, and that we ought never to suffer others or ourselves to be guilty of base or impure favors.

Charmadas, a philosopher of uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

Charme & Carme, the mother of Britomartis by Jupiter.

Charmides, a Lacedæmonian sent by his king to quell seditions in Crete. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.——A boxer. *Id.* 6, c. 7.

Charminus, an Athenian general, who defeated the Peloponnesians. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 42.

Charmione, a servant maid of Cleopatra, who stabbed herself after the example of her mistress. *Plut. in Cæsar.*

Charmis, a physician of Marseilles, who used cold baths for his patients. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.

Charmosyna, a festival in Egypt. *Plut. de Isid.*

Charmotas, a part of Arabia.

Charmus, a poet of Syracuse.

Charon, a Theban, who received into his house Pelopidas and his friends, when they delivered Thebes from tyranny, &c. *Plut in Pelop.*——An historian of Lampsacus——of Carthage.

Charon, a god of hell, son of Erebus and Nox. He conducted the souls of the dead in a boat over the rivers Styx and Acheron to the infernal regions, for an obolus. Such as had not been honored with a funeral were not permitted to enter his boat, without previously wandering on the shore for one hundred years. If any living person presented himself to cross the Stygian lake, he could not be admitted before he showed Charon a golden bough, which he received from the Sybil; and Charon was imprisoned for one year, because he had ferried over, against his own will, Hercules without this passport. Charon is represented as an old robust man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead is covered with wrinkles. As all the dead were obliged to pay a small piece of money for their admission, it was always usual among the antients to place under the tongue of the deceased a piece of money for Charon. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians, whose dead were carried across a lake, where sentence was passed over them, and according to their good or bad actions they were honored with a splendid burial, or left unnoticed in the open air. *Vid.* Acherusia. *Diod.* 1.—*Senec. in Herc. Fur. act.* 3. v. 765—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 298.

Charondas, a man of Thurium, who made a law, that no man should be permitted to come armed into the assembly. He inadvertently broke his law, and when told of it he fell upon his sword. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.

Charonea, a place of Asia, &c.

Charonium, a cave near Nysa, where the sick were supposed to be delivered from their disorders by certain superstitious solemnities.

Charops & Charōpes, a Trojan killed by Ulysses. *Homer. Il.*——A powerful Epirot who assisted Flaminius when making war against Philip, the king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*——The first decennial Archon at Athens, Olymp. 7.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 8.

Charybdis, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another whirlpool called Scylla on the coast of Italy. It was very dangerous to sailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The words

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim,

became a proverb, to show that in our eagerness to avoid an evil we fall into a greater. The name of *Charybdis* was properly bestowed on mistresses who repay affection and tenderness with ingratitude. It is supposed that Charybdis was an avaricious woman who stole the oxen of Hercules, for

for which theft she was struck with thunder by Jupiter, and changed into a whirlpool. *Lycophr. in Cass.—Homer. Od.* 12.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11.—*Ital.* 14.—*Ovid. in Ibin. de Ponto.* 4, el. 10. *Amor.* 2, el. 16.

CHAUBI & CHAUCI, a people of Germany.

CHAULA, a village of Egypt.

CHAURUS & CHORUS, a cold wind blowing from the north west.

CHELES, a satrap of Seleucus, &c.

CHELIDŌNIA, a festival at Rhodes, in which it was customary for boys to go begging from door to door, and singing certain songs, &c. *Athen.*

CHELIDŌNIÆ, small islands opposite the promontory of Taurus, very dangerous to sailors. *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 506.

CHELIDŌNIS, a daughter of king Leotychides, who married Cleonymus and committed adultery with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*

CHELONIS, a daughter of Leonidas, king of Sparta, who married Cleombrotus. She accompanied her father, whom her husband had expelled, and soon after went into banishment with her husband, who had in his turn been expelled by Leonidas. *Plut. in Agid. & Cleom.*

CHELONOPHAGI, a people of Carmania, who feed upon turtles, and cover their habitations with the shells. *Plin.* 6, c. 24.

CHELYDOREA, a mountain of Arcadia.

CHEMMIS, an island in a deep lake of Egypt. *Herodot.* 2, c. 156.

CHENA, a town of Laconia.

CHENÆ, a village on mount Œta. *Pauf.* 10, c. 24.

CHENION, a mountain in Asia Minor, from which the 10,000 Greeks first saw the sea. *Diod.* 14.

CHENIUS, a mountain near Colchis.

CHEOPS & CHEOSPES, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built famous pyramids, upon which 1060 talents were expended only in supplying the workmen with leeks, parsley, garlick and other vegetables. *Herodot.* 2, c. 124.

CHEPHREN, a brother of Cheops who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported that the Pyramids which they had built, had been erected by a shepherd. *Herodot.* 2, c. 127

CHERESIOCRATES, an artist who built Diana's temple at Ephesus, &c.

CHERISŌPHUS, a commander of 800 Spartans in the expedition which Cyrus undertook against his brother Artaxerxes. *Diod.* 14.

CHERONÆA. *Vid.* Chæronea.

CHERŌPHON, a tragic writer of Athens, in the age of Philip. *Philostr. in vitis.*

CHERRONESUS. *Vid.* Chersonesus.

CHERSIAS, an Orchomenian, reconciled to Periander by Chilo. Pausanias praises some of his poetry, 9, c. 38.

CHERSIDĀMAS, a Trojan killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war. *Ovid Met.* 13, v. 259.

CHERSIPHO, an architect, &c.

CHERSONĒSUS, a Greek word rendered by the Latins, Peninsula. There were many of these among the antients, of which these five are the most celebrated; one called Peloponnesus; one called Thracian, at the south of Thrace, and west of the Hellespont. From its isthmus to its farther shores it measured 420 stadia. The third called Taurica was situate near the Palus Mæotis. The fourth called Cimbrica, is in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth surnamed Aurea, lies in India, beyond the Ganges.

CHERUSCI, a people of Germany, who long maintained a war against Rome. *Tacit.*

CHIDNÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHILIARCHUS, a great officer of state at the court of Persia. *C. Nep. in Conon.*

CHILIUS & CHILEUS, an Arcadian who advised the Lacedæmonians when Xerxes was in Greece, not to desert the common cause of their country. *Herodot.* 9, c. 9.

CHILO, a Spartan philosopher who has been called one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia. *Plin.* 7, c. 33. *Laert.*

CHILONIS, the wife of Theopompus king of Sparta. *Polyæn.* 8.

CHIMÆRA, a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads; that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon; and continually vomited flames. The foreparts of its body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon. It generally lived in Lycia, about the reign of Jobates, by whose orders Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus, overcame it. This fabulous tradition is explained by the recollection that there was a burning mountain in Lycia whose top was the resort of lions, on account of its desolate wilderness; the middle, which was fruitful, was covered with goats, and at the bottom the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that it is the captain of some pirates who adorned their ship with the images of a lion, a goat and a dragon. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 322.—*Apollod* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 3. *Lucret.* 5, v. 903.—*Ovid.* 9 *Met.* v. 646.

CHIMARUS, a river of Argolis. *Pauf.* 2, c. 36.

CHRIME-

Chimerium, a mountain of Phthiotis, in Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 8.

Chiomara, a woman who cut off the head of a Roman tribune when she had been taken prisoner, &c. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. To enjoy her company Mercury lulled her to sleep with his Caduceus, and Apollo, in the night, under the form of an old woman, obtained the same favors as Mercury. From this embrace Chione became mother of Philammon and Autolycus, the former of whom, as being son of Apollo, became an excellent musician, and the latter was equally notorious for his robberies, of which his father Mercury was the patron. Chione grew so proud of her commerce with the gods, that she even preferred her beauty to that of Juno, for which impiety she was killed by the goddess and changed into a hawk. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 8.——A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, who had Eumolpus by Neptune. She threw her son into the sea, but he was preserved by his father. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 38.——A famous prostitute. *Martial.* 3, *ep.* 34.

Chionis, a victor at Olympia. *Pauf.* 6, c. 13.

Chios, an island in the Ægean sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor. It receives its name, as some suppose, from Chione, or from χιων, snow, which was very frequent there. It was well inhabited, and could once equip a hundred ships. Its chief town, called Chios, had a beautiful harbour, which could contain 80 ships. The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the antients, is still in general esteem. It was antiently called Æthalia, Macris, and Pityasa. There was no adultery committed there for the space of 700 years. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*—*Horat.* 1 *sat.* 10, v. 24.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, v. 2.—*Strab.* 2.

Chiron, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, who had changed himself into a horse, to escape the enquiries of his wife Rhea. Chiron was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the politest arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. He was wounded in the knee by a poisoned arrow by Hercules, in his pursuit of the Centaurs. Hercules flew to his assistance, but as the wound was incurable, and the cause of the most excruciating pains, Chiron begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius. *Hesiod. in Scut. Her.*—*Homer. Il.* 11.—*Pauf.* 3, c. 18. l. 5, c. 19. l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 676.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 13.—*Horat. epod.* 13.

Chloe, a surname of Ceres at Athens. Her yearly festivals called Chloeia, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and a ram was always sacrificed to her. The name of Chloe is supposed to bear the same signification as Flava, so often applied to the goddess of corn.

Chloreus, a priest of Cybele, who came with Æneas into Italy, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 768.

Chloris, the goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the same as Flora.—A daughter of Amphion, son of Iasus and Persephone. She married Neleus king of Pylos, by whom she had one daughter and 12 sons, who all, except Nestor, were killed by Hercules. *Homer Od.* 11.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 21. l. 9, c. 36.

Chlorus, a river of Cilicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Choarina, a country near India, reduced by Craterus, &c.

Choaspes, a son of Phasis, &c. *Flacc.* 5, v. 585.——An Indian river. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A river of Media flowing into the Tigris. Its waters are so sweet that the kings of Persia drank no other, and in their expeditions they always had some with them, which had been previously boiled. *Herodot.* 1, c. 188.—*Elian. V. H.* 12. c. 40.—*Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 141.

Chobus, a river of Colchis. *Arrian.*

Chœrades & Pharos, two islands opposite Alexandria in Egypt near Italy. *Thucyd.* 7, v. 33.—Others in the Euxine sea.——An island in the Ionian sea, or near the Hellespont. *Theocrit. Id.* 13.

Chœrilus, a tragic poet of Athens about the 64th olympiad. He wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 had obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.—Two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus. He wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes, and on account of the excellence of the composition he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians.—The other was one of Alexander's flatterers and friends. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Horat.* 2 ep. 1, v. 232.

Chonnidas, a man made preceptor to Theseus by his grandfather Pittheus, king of Trœzene. The Athenians instituted sacrifices to him for the good precepts he had inculcated in his pupil. *Plut. in Thes.*

Chœrea, a place of Bœotia.

Chonu-

Chonuphis, an Egyptian prophet. *Plut. de Socrat. gen.*

Choræbus, a man of Elis, who obtained a prize the first olympiad.

Choromnei, a people subdued by Ninus. *Diod.* 2.

Chorasmi, a people of Asia near the Oxus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.

Chorineus, a man mentioned *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571.—Another. *Id.* 12, v. 298.

Choræbus, a youth of Mygdonia who was enamoured of Cassandra. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.

Chremes, a sordid old man, mentioned in one of Terence's plays. *Horat. in Art.* v. 94.

Chremetes, a river of Libya.

Chresiphon, an architect of Diana's temple in Ephesus. *Plin.* 36, c. 14.

Chresphontes, a son of Aristomachus. *Vid.* Aristodemus.

Chrestus, an approved writer of Athens, &c. *Colum.* 1 *de R. R.* c. 1.

Chromia, a daughter of Itonus. *Pauf.* 5, c. 1.

Chromios, a son of Neleus and Chloris, who with 10 brothers was killed in a battle by Hercules.—A son of Priam, killed by Diomedes. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Chromis, a captain in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A young shepherd. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.——A Phrygian killed by Camilla. *Id. Æn.* 11, v. 675.——A son of Hercules. *Stat.* 6, v. 346.

Chromius, a son of Pterilaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——An Argive, who alone with Alcenor survived a battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Spartans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

Chronius, a man who built a temple Diana of Orchomenos. *Pauf.* 8, c. 48.

Chronos, the Greek name of Saturn or time.

Chryasus, a king of Argos descended from Inachus.

Chrysa & Chryse, a town of Cilicia, famous for a temple of Apollo Smintheus. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.——A daughter of Halmus, mother of Phlegias by Mars. *Pauf.* 9, 36.

Chrysame, a Thessalian, priestess of Diana Trivia. She fed a bull with poison, which she sent to the enemies of her country, who eat the flesh and became delirious, and were an easy conquest. *Polyæn.*

Chrysantis, a nymph who told Ceres that her daughter had been carried away. *Pauf.* 1.

Chrysaor, a son of Medusa by Neptune. Some report that he sprung from the blood of Medusa, armed with a golden sword, whence his name χρυσος αορ. He married Callirhoe, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimæra. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 295——A rich king of Iberia. *Diod.* 4.——A son of Glaucus. *Pauf.* 5, c. 21.

Chrysantas, a man who refrained from killing another by hearing a dog bark. *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

Chrysaoreus, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple at Stratonice, where all the Carians assembled upon any public emergency. *Strab.* 4.

Chrysaoris, a town of Cilicia. *Pauf.* 5, c. 21.

Chrysas, a river of Sicily worshipped as a deity.

Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses. *Vid.* Chryses.

Chrysermus, a Corinthian who wrote an history of Peloponnesus. *Plut. in Parall.*

Chryses, the priest of Apollo, father of Astynome called from him Chryseis. When Lyrnessus was taken and the spoils divided among the conquerors Chryseis fell to the share of Agamemnon. Chyrses upon this went to the Grecian camp to solicit his daughter's restoration, and when his prayers were fruitless, he implored the aid of Apollo, who visited the Greeks with a plague, and obliged them to restore Chryseis. *Homer. Il.* 1. &c.

Chryses, a daughter of Minos *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Chrysippe, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Chrysippus, a natural son of Pelops, highly favored by his father, for which Hippodamia, his step-mother ordered her own sons Atreus and Thyestes to kill him, on account of which they were banished. Some say that Hippodamia's sons refused to murder Chrysippus, and that she did it herself. They farther say, that Chrysippus had been carried away by Laius, king of Thebes, to gratify his unnatural lusts, and that he was in his arms when Hippodamia killed him. *Hygin.* fab. 85.—*Plato. de Leg.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pauf.* 6, c. 20.——A stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote above 75 volumes, and died in the 80th year of his age. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Diog.*—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 40. There were also others of the same name. *Laert.*

Chrysis, a mistress of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demet.*——A priestess of Juno at Mycene. The temple of the goddess. It was burnt by the negligence of Chrysis, who fled to Tegea to the altar of Minerva. *Pauf.* 2, c. 17.

Chrysoaspides, soldiers in the armies of Persia whose arms were all covered with silver, to display the opulence of the princes

prince whom they served. *Justin.* 12, c. 7.

CHRYSOGONUS, a freed man of Sylla. *Cic. pro Ros.*

CHRYSOLĀUS, a tyrant of Methymna, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

CHRYSODIUM, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

CHRYSOPŎLIS, a promontory of Asia, opposite Byzantium.

CHRYSORRHOÆ, a people in whose country are golden streams.

CHRYSORRHOAS, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 31.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.——A Cretan who first obtained the poetical prize at the Pythian games. *Paus.* 10. c. 7.

CHRYXUS, a leader of the Boii, grandson to Brennus, who took Rome. *Sil.* 4, v. 148.

CHTHONIA, a daughter of Erechtheus, who married Butes. *Apollod* 3, c. 15.——A surname of Ceres from a temple built to her by Chthonia at Hermione. She had a festival there called by the same name, and celebrated every summer. During the celebration, the priests of the goddess march in procession, accompanied by the magistrates, and a crowd of women and boys in white apparel, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Behind is dragged an untamed heifer just taken from the herd. When they come to the temple, the victim is let loose, and four old women armed with scythes sacrifice the heifer and kill her by cutting her throat. A second, a third, and a fourth victim is in a like manner dispatched by the old women, and it is observable that they all fall on the same side. *Paus. Corinth.*

CHTHONIUS, a centaur, killed by Nestor in a battle at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 441.——One of the soldiers who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 178.——A son of Ægyptus and Caliadne. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CHYTRUM, a name given to part of the town of Clazomenæ.

CIBARITIS, a country on Asia near the Mæander.

CIBYRA, a town of Phrygia—of Caria.

M. T. CICERO was born at Arpinum, the 3d of January, A. U. C. 647. He was son of a Roman knight, and lineally descended from the antient kings of the Sabines. His mother's name was Helvia. After many promising abilities at school, he was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola. He acquired and perfected a taste for military knowledge under Sylla in the Marsian war, and retired from Rome, which was divided into factions, to indulge his philosophic propensities. He was naturally of a weak and delicate constitution, and he visited Greece on account of his health; but, perhaps, the true cause of his absence from Rome might be attributed to his fear of Sylla. His friends who were well acquainted with his superior abilities, were anxious for his return, and when at last he obeyed their solicitations, he applied himself with uncommon diligence to oratory, and was soon distinguished above all the orators of his age in the Roman forum. When he went to Sicily as quæstor, he behaved with great justice and moderation, and the Sicilians remembered with gratitude the eloquence of Cicero, their common patron, who had delivered them from the tyranny and avarice of Verres. After he had passed through the offices of edile and prætor, he stood a candidate for the consulship, A. U. C. 690, and the patricians and the plebeians were equally anxious to raise him to that dignity against the efforts and bribery of Catiline. His situation was now critical, and required circumspection. Catiline, with many dissolute and desperate Romans, had conspired against their country, and combined to murder Cicero himself. In this dilemma Cicero, in full senate, accused Catiline of treason against the state but as his evidences were not clear, his efforts were unavailing. He, however, stood upon his guard, and by the information of his friends, and the discovery of Fulvia, his life was saved from the dagger of Marcius and Cethegus, whom Catiline had sent to assassinate him. After this Cicero commanded Catiline, in the senate, to leave the city, and this desperate conspirator marched out in triumph to meet the 20,000 men, who were assembled to support his cause. C. Antony, the other consul, defeated them in Gaul, and Cicero, at Rome, punished the rest of the conspirators with death. This capital punishment, though inveighed against by J. Cæsar as too severe, was supported by the opinion of Lutatius Catulus, and Cato, and confirmed by the whole senate. After this memorable deliverance, Cicero received the thanks of all the people, and was stiled *The father of his country, and a second founder of Rome.* The vehemence with which he had attacked Clodius proved injurious to him, and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was banished from Rome, though 20,000 young men were supporters of his innocence. He was not, however, deserted in his banishment. Wherever he went he was received with uncommon

common favors, and when the faction had subsided at Rome, all the senate and people were unanimous for his return. After sixteen months' absence, he entered Rome with universal satisfaction, and when he was sent with the power of proconsul to Cilicia, his integrity and prudence made him successful against the enemy, and at his return he was honored with a triumph, which the factions prevented him to have. After much hesitation during the civil commotions between Cæsar and Pompey, he joined himself with the latter, and followed him to Greece. When victory had declared in favor of Cæsar at the battle of Pharsalia, Cicero went to Brundusium and was reconciled to the conqueror, who treated him with great humanity. From this time Cicero retired into the country, and seldom visited Rome. When Cæsar had been stabbed in the senate, Cicero recommended a general amnesty, and was the most earnest to decree the provinces to Brutus and Cassius. But when he saw the interest of Cæsar's murderers decreased and Antony coming to power, he retired to Athens. He soon after returned, but lived in perpetual fear of assassination. Augustus courted the approbation of Cicero, and expressed his wish to be his colleague in the consulship. But his wish was not sincere, he soon rejected him, and when the two consuls had been killed at Mutina, Augustus joined his interest to that of Antony, and the triumvirate was soon after formed. The great enmity which Cicero bore to Antony was fatal to him, and Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, the triumvirs, to destroy all cause of quarrel, and each to dispatch his enemies, produced their list of proscription. About two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among them, upon the list of Antony. Augustus yielded a man to whom he partly owed his greatness, and Cicero was pursued by the emissaries of Antony, among whom was Popilius, whom he had defended upon an accusation of parricide. He had fled in a litter towards the sea of Caieta, and when the assassins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from the body by Herennius. This memorable event happened on the ides of December, A. U. C. 710, Cicero had then lived 63 years, 11 months and five days. His head and right hand were carried to Rome and hung up in the Roman forum; and so inveterate was Antony's hatred against him, that even Fulvia, the triumvir's wife, reeked her vengeance upon his head, and drew the tongue out of his mouth, and bored it through repeatedly with a pin, verifying in this act of inhumanity what Cicero had once observed, that *no animal is more revengeful than a woman.* Cicero has, perhaps, acquired more real fame by his literary compositions than by his spirited exertions as a Roman senator. The learning and the abilities which he possessed have been the admiration of every age and country, and his stile has always been accounted as the true standard of pure latinity. The words *nascitur poeta* have been verified in his attempts to write poetry. He once formed a design to write the history of his country, but he was disappointed. He translated many of the Greek writers, poets as well as historians for his own improvement. When he travelled into Asia he was attended by most of the learned men of his age, and his stay at Rhodes in the school of the famous Molo, conduced not a little to perfect his judgment. Like his countrymen, he was not destitute of ambition, and the arrogant expectations with which he returned from his questorship in Sicily are well known. He was of a timid disposition, and he who shone as the father of Roman eloquence, never ascended the pulpit to harangue without feeling a secret emotion of dread. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced. He had by her a son and a daughter. He afterwards married a young woman, to whom he was guardian, and because she seemed elated at the death of his daughter Tullia, he repudiated her. *Plutarch. in vitâ.—Quintil.—Dio. Cass.—Appian.—Florus.—C. Nep. in. Attic—Eutrop.—Cic. &c.*

M. Cicero, the son of Cicero, was taken by Augustus as his colleague in the consulship. He revenged his father's death by throwing public dishonor on the memory of Antony. He disgraced his father's virtues, and was so fond of drinking, that Pliny observes, that he wished to deprive Antony of the honor of being the greatest drunkard in the Roman empire. *Plut. in Cic.*

Q. Cicero, the brother of the orator, was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconsul of Asia. He was proscribed with his son at the same time as his brother Tully. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian.*

Ciceronis villa, a place near Puteoli in Campania. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Cichyris, a town of Epirus.

Cicones, a people of Thrace near the Hebrus. Ulysses at his return from Troy conquered them, and plundered their chief city Ismarus. They tore to pieces Orpheus for his obscene indulgencies. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 83. l. 15, v. 313 —*Virg. G.* 4, v. 520, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

CICŪTA, an old avaricious usurer. *Horat.* 2, *Ser.* 3, v. 69.

CILICIA, a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the sea at the north of Cyprus. It lies at the south of mount Taurus, and at the west of the Euphrates. The inhabitants enriched themselves by piratical excursions till they were conquered by Pompey. The country was opulent. It was governed by kings under some of the Roman emperors, but reduced into a province by Vespasian. Cicero presided over it as proconsul. It receives its name from Cilix, the son of Agenor. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Suetan. in Vesp.* 8.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, 34. *Justin.* 11, c. 11.—*Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.—Part of the country between Æolia and Troas, is called Cilicia. *Strab.* 13 calls it Trojan, to distinguish it from the other Cilicia.

CILISSA, a town of Phrygia.

CILIX, a son of Phœnix, or according to Herodotus, of Agenor, who gave his name to Cilicia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 91.

CILLA, a town of Africa Propria. *Diod.* 20.——A town of Æolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149——of Troas. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.

CILLES, a general of Ptolemy, conquered by Demetrius. *Diod.* 19.

CILLUS, a charioteer of Pelops, in whose honor a city was built. *Strab.* 13.

CILNIUS, the surname of Mæcenas.

CILO, Jun. an oppressive governor of Bithynia and Pontus. The provinces carried their complaints against him to Rome, but such was the noise of the flatterers, that attended the Emperor Claudius, that he was unable to hear them, and when he asked what they had said, he was told by one of Cilo's friends, that they returned thanks for his good administration, upon which the emperor said, let Cilo be continued two years longer in his province. *Dio.* 60.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 21.

CIMBER, TŪLL. one of Cæsar's murderers. He laid hold of the dictator's robe, which was a signal for the rest to strike. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CIMBERIUS, a chief of the Suevi.

CIMBRI, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army. They were conquered by Marius. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, was carried on by the Cimbri and Teutones, A. U. C. 649, against Rome. These barbarians were so courageous and even desperate that they fastened their first ranks each to the other with cords. In the first battle they destroyed 80,000 Romans under the consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. Marius in his second consulship was chosen to carry on the war against them, and he met the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, where after a bloody engagement he left dead on the field of battle 200,000, and took 90,000 prisoners. The Cimbri, who had formed another army, had already penetrated into Italy, where they were met at the river Atheis by Marius and his colleague Catulus. An engagement ensued, and 140,000 of them were slain. This last battle put an end to this dreadful war, and the two consuls entered Rome in triumph. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 22. l. 17, c. 1.—*Mela.* 3, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.—*Plut. in Mario.*

CIMINUS, a lake and mountain of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 9, c. 36.

CIMMERII, a people near the Palus Mæotis. They invaded Asia Minor 1284 years before Christ, and seized upon the kingdom of Cyaxares. After they had been masters of the country for 28 years, they were driven back by Alyattes king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 6, &c. l. 4, c. 1, &c.—Another nation on the western coast of Italy. The country which they inhabited was supposed to be so gloomy, that to express a great obscurity the expression of *Cimmerian darkness* has proverbially been used; and Homer, according to Plutarch, drew his images of hell and Pluto from the gloomy and dismal country where they dwelt. *Homer. Od.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Ovid Met.* 11, v. 592, &c.

CIMMERIS, a town of Troas, formerly called Edonis. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

CIMMERIUM, a town of Taurica Chersonesus. The inhabitants are called Cimmerii.

CIMŌLIS & CINOLIS, a town of Paphlagonia.

CIMŌLUS, an island in the Cretan sea. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.

CIMON, an Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegisipyle. He was famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of discretion. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself popular by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Persian fleet, and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land army, the very same day, A. U. C. 284. The money that he obtained by his victories was not applied for his own private use, but with it he fortified and embellished the city. He some time after lost all his popularity and was banished by the Athenians, who declared war against the Lacedæmonians. He was recalled from his exile, and at his return he made a reconciliation between Lacedæmon and his countrymen.

He

He was afterwards appointed to carry on the war against Persia in Egypt, and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships, and on the coast of Asia he gave battle to the enemy, and totally ruined their fleet, A. U. C. 304. He died as he was besieging the town of Citium in Cyprus. He may be called the last of the Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He was such an inverate enemy to the Persian power, that he formed a plan of totally destroying it, and in his wars he had so reduced the Persians, that they promised in a treaty not to pass the Chelidonian islands with their fleet, or to approach within 1 day's journey of the Grecian seas. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 100 & 112.—*Justin.* 2, c. 15.—*Diod.* 11.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.*——An Athenian, father of Miltiades. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

CINARADAS, one of the descendants of Cinyras, who presided over the ceremonies of Venus at Paphos. *Tacit.* 2, *Hist.* c. 3.

CINCIA LEX was enacted by M. Cincius, tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549. By it no man was permitted to take any money, as a gift or a fee in judging a cause. *Liv.* 34, c. 4.

L. Q. CINCINNĀTUS, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, A. U. C. 294, as he ploughed his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this he left his ploughed field with regret, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy, and returned to Rome in triumph; and 16 days after his appointment he laid down his office, and retired back to plough his fields. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Flor.* 1, c. 11.—*Cic. de Finib.* 4.

L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, a prætor of Sicily in the 2d Punic war. He wrote annals in Greek. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

M. CINCIUS, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549.

CINEAS, a Thessalian, minister and friend to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He was sent to Rome by his master to sue for a peace, which he, however, could not obtain. He told Pyrrhus that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings, and observed, that to fight with them was to fight against another Hydra. He was of such a retentive memory, that the day after his arrival at Rome, he could call every senator and knight by his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.—*Cic. ad Fam.* 9, *ep.* 25.——A king of Thessaly. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——An Athenian, &c. *Polyæn.* 2, c. 32.

CINESIAS, a Greek poet of Thebes in Bœotia, who composed some dithyrambic verses. *Athen.*

CINETHON, a Spartan who wrote genealogical poems, in one of which he asserted that Medea had a son by Jason, called Medus, and a daughter called Eriopis. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.

CINGA, a river of Spain, flowing from the Pyrenean mountains into the Iberus. *Lucan.* 4, v. 21.

CINGETORIX, a prince of Gaul, in alliance with Rome. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 3.——A prince of Britain who attacked Cæsar's camp by order of Cassivelaunus. *Id. ib.* c. 22.

CINGULUM, a town of Picenum, whose inhabitants are called Cingulani. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 15.

CINIĀTA, a place of Galatia.

CINITHII, a people of Africa.

L. CORN. CINNA, a Roman who oppressed the republic with his cruelties. He was banished by Octavius, for attempting to make the fugitive slaves free. He joined himself with Marius, and with him at the head of the slaves he defeated his enemies, and made himself consul even to a fourth time. He massacred so many citizens at Rome that his name became odious, and one of his officers assassinated him at Ancona as he was preparing war against Sylla. *Plut. in Mar. Pomp. & Syll.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 822.——*Appian. bell. Civ.* 1.—*Flor.* 3, c. 21.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 20. &c.—*Plut in Cæs.*

CINNA, one of Cæsar's murderers.

C. HELVIUS CINNA, a poet intimate with Cæsar. He went to attend the obsequies of Cæsar, and being mistaken by the populace for the other Cinna, he was torn to pieces. *Plut. in Cæs.*——A grandson of Pompey's. He conspired against Augustus, who pardoned him and made him one of his most intimate friends. He was consul A. U. C. 758, and made Augustus his heir. *Dio.*—*Seneca de Clem.* c. 9.——A town of Italy taken by the Romans from the Samnites.

CINNADON, a Lacedæmonian youth who resolved to put to death the Ephori and seize upon the sovereign power. His conspiracy was discovered and he was put to death. *Aristot.*

CINNAMUS, a hair-dresser at Rome, ridiculed by *Martial.* 7, ep. 63.

CINNIANA, a town of Lusitania, famous for the valor of its citizens. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.

CINNIA, a surname of Juno, who presided over marriages, and was supposed to untie the girdle of new brides.

CINYPS & CINYPHUS, a river, and country

country of Africa near the Garamantes, whence Cinyphius. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 312.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 198.

Cinyras, a king of Cyprus, son of Paphus. He married Cenchreis, by whom he had a daughter called Myrrha. Myrrha fell in love with her father, and in the absence of her mother she introduced herself into his bed by means of her nurse. Cinyras had by her a son called Adonis, and when he knew the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, who escaped his pursuit and fled to Arabia, where, after she had brought forth, she was changed into a tree which still bears her name. Cinyras, according to some, stabbed himself. *Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 9.—*Plut. in Parall.*—*Hygin.* fab. 242, 248, &c. ——A son of Laodice. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—A man who brought a colony from Syria to Cyprus. *Id.* 3, c. 14.

Cios, a river of Thrace. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.——A commercial place of Phrygia.—The name of three cities in Bithynia.

Cippus, a noble Roman, who, as he returned home victorious was told that if he entered the city he must reign there. Unwilling to enslave his country he assembled the senate without the walls and banished himself for ever from the city, and retired to live upon a single acre of ground. *Ovid* 15. *Met.* v. 565.

Circe, a daughter of Sol and Perseis, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs. She was sister to Æetes king of Colchis, and Pasiphae, the wife of Minos. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom. She was expelled by her subjects and carried by her father upon the coasts of Italy in an island called Ææa. Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts, and all his companions who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by Circe's potions into filthy swine. Ulysses, who was fortified against all enchantments by an herb called moly, which he had received from Mercury, went to Circe, and demanded sword in hand the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, and loaded the hero with pleasures and honors. In this voluptuous retreat Ulysses had by Circe one son called Telegonus, or two according to Hesiod, called Agrius & Latinus. For one whole year Ulysses forgot his glory in Circe's arms. At his departure the nymph advised him to descend to hell and consult the manes of Tiresias concerning the fates that attended him. Circe showed herself cruel to Scylla her rival, and to Picus. [*Vid.* Scylla & Picus.] *Ovid Met.* 13, fab. 1 & 5.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 2. l. 1, od. 17.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 70. *Æn.* 7, v. 20.—*Hygin.* fab. 125.—*Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Homer Od.* 10, v. 136, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Circenses ludi, games performed in the circus at Rome. They were dedicated to the god Census, and were first established by Romulus at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and by way of eminence were often called the great games. Their original name was Consualia, and they were first called Circensians by Tarquin the elder after he had built the Circus. They were not appropriated to one particular exhibition, but were equally celebrated for leaping, wrestling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots and boxing. Like the Greeks they gave the name of Pentathlum or Quinquertium to these five exercises. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September. All games in general that were exhibited in the Circus were soon after called Circensian games. Some sea fights and skirmishes called by the Romans Naumachiæ were afterwards exhibited in the Circus.

Circius, a part of mount Taurus. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—— A rapid and tempestuous wind frequent in Gallia Narbonensis, and unknown in any other country. *Lucan.* 1, v. 408.

Circus, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays and shows were exhibited. There were about eight at Rome, the first called Maximus Circus was the grandest, it was raised and embellished by Tarquin Priscus. Its figure was oblong, and it was filled all round with benches, and could contain, as some report about 300,000 spectators. It was about 2187 feet long, and 960 broad. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and J. Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which on a sudden could be covered with an infinite number of vessels, and represent a sea fight.

Ciris, the name of Scylla, a daughter of Nisus, who was changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 151.

Cirræatum, a place near Arpinum, where C. Marius lived when young. *Plut. in Mar.*

Cirrha & Cyrrha, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnassus, where Apollo was worshipped. *Lucan.* 3, v. 172.

Cirtha & Cirta, a town of Numidia. *Strab.* 7.

Cisalpina Gallia, a part of Gaul, called also Citerior and Togata. Its farthest boundary lies near the Rubicon, and it touches the Alps on the Italian side.

Cissa,

Cissa, a river of Pontus.——An island near Istria.

Cissēus, a king of Thrace, father to Hecuba who received the patronymic of Cisseis. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 320.——A son of Melampus. *Id. Æn.* 10, v. 317.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Cissia, a country near Armenia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 49.

Cissiæ, certain gates in Babylon. *Id.* 3, c. 155.

Cissides, a general of Dionysius sent with nine gallies to assist the Spartans, &c. *Diod.* 15.

Cissoessa, a fountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

Cissus, a mountain of Macedonia.——A city of Thrace.——A man who acquainted Alexander with the flight of Harpalus. *Plut. in Alex.*

Cissusa, a fountain where Bacchus was washed when young. *Plut. in Lys.*

Cistenæ, a town of Æolia.——A town of Lycia. *Mela.* 1, c. 18.

Cithæron, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain. Hercules killed there an immense lion. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 302.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Citharista, a promontory of Gaul.

Citium, a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died in his expedition against Egypt. *Plut. in Cim.*—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 112.

Cius, a town of Mysia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

J. Civīlis, a powerful Batavian, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 59.

Cizycum, a city of Asia in the Propontis. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Cladeus, a river of Elis. *Paus.* 5, c. 7.

Clanes, a river falling into the Ister.

Clanis, a centaur killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 379.

Clanius or Clanis, a river of Campania. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225——of Etruria. *Sil.* 8, v. 454.

Clarus, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo. It was built by Manto, daughter of Tiresias, who fled from Thebes after it had been destroyed by the Epigoni. She was so afflicted with her misfortunes that a lake was formed with her tears, where she first founded the oracle. Apollo was from thence surnamed Clarius. *Strab.* 14.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.—An island of the Ægean, between Tenedos and Scios. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 33.

Clastidium, a town of Italy. *Strab.* 5.——A village of Gaul. *Plut. in Marcel.*

Claudia, a patrician family at Rome, descended from the Sabines. It gave birth to many illustrious patriots.

Claudia, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. To shew her innocence, she offered to remove a ship which had brought the image of Vesta to Rome, and had stuck in one of the shallow places of the river. This had already baffled the efforts of a number of men, and Claudia, after addressing her prayers to the goddess, untied her girdle, and with it easily dragged after her the ship to shore, and by this action was honorably acquitted. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Propert.* 4, el. 12, v. 52.—*Ital.* 17, v. 34.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 315 *ex Ponto.* 1, ep. 2, v. 144.——A step daughter of M. Antony, whom Augustus married. He dismissed her undefiled immediately after the contract of marriage, on account of a sudden quarrel with her mother Fulvia. *Sueton. in Aug.* 62.——The wife of the poet Statius. *Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 5.——A daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tib. Gracchus.——An inconsiderable town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3. c. 14.——A Roman road which led from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way. *Ovid.* 1, *ex Pont.* el. 8, v. 44.——A tribe which received its name from Appius Claudius, who came to settle at Rome with a large body of attendants. *Liv.* 2, c. 16.—*Italic.* 5.

Claudia Quinta, a daughter of Appius Cæcus, whose statue in the vestibulum of Cybele's temple was unhurt when that edifice was reduced to ashes. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Tacit.* 4. *An.* c. 64.

Claudia Pulcra, a cousin of Agrippina, accused of adultery, and criminal designs against Tiberius She was condemned. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 52.

Claudia lex, *de Comitiis*, was enacted by M. Cl. Marcellus, A. U. C. 702. It ordained that at public elections of magistrates no notice should be taken of the votes of such as were absent.——Another, *de Usurâ*, which forbad people to lend money to minors on condition of payment, after the decease of their parents.——Another *de negotiatione*, by Q. Claudius the tribune, A. U. C. 535. It forbad any senator or father of a senator to have any vessel containing above 300 amphoræ, for fear of their engaging themselves in commercial schemes. The same law also forbad the same thing to the scribes and the attendants of the questors, as it was naturally supposed that people who had any commercial connections could not be faithful to their trust, nor promote the interest of the state.——Another, A. U. C. 576. to permit the allies to return to their respective cities, after their

their names were inrolled. *Liv.* 41, c. 9. ——Another to take away the freedom of the city of Rome from the colonists which Cæsar had carried to Novicomum. *Sueton. in. Jul.* 28.

Claudiæ aquæ, two fountains at Rome.

Claudiānus, a celebrated poet in the age of Honorius and Arcadius. Of all his compositions his poems on Rufinus and Eutropius are the best. He seems to possess all the majesty of Virgil, without being a slave to the corrupted stile which prevailed in his age. Scaliger observes, that he has supplied the poverty of his matter by the purity of his language, the happiness of his expressions, and the melody of his numbers.

Claudiopolis, a town of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Claudius I. (Tiber. Drusus Nero) son of Drusus, Livia's second son, succeeded as emperor of Rome, after the murder of Caligula, whose memory he endeavoured to annihilate. He made himself popular for a while, by taking particular care of the city, and by adorning and beautifying it with buildings. He triumphed over the Britons, and suffered himself to be governed by favorites, whose licentiousness and avarice plundered the state and distracted the provinces. He married four wives, one of whom, called Messalina, he put to death on account of her lust and debauchery. He was at last poisoned by another called Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne. He died in the 63d year of his age, A. D. 54, after a reign of 13 years. He was succeeded by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, &c.—*Dio.* 60.—*Juv.* 6, v. 619.—*Suet. in vitâ.*

Claudius 2d, a Dalmatian who succeeded as emperor of Rome after Valerian, A. D. 268. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and after a reign of about two years died of a plague in Pannonia. The excellence of his character is well known by these words of the senate addressed to him, *Claudi Auguste, tu frater, tu pater, tu amicus, tu bonus senator, tu vere princeps.*

Claudius Nero, a consul with Liv. Salinator. He defeated and killed Asdrubal near the river Metaurus, A. U. C. 546, as he was passing from Spain into Italy to go to the assistance of his brother Annibal. *Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 37.—*Sueton. in Tib.*——The father of the emperor Tiberius, quæstor to Cæsar in the wars of Alexandria.

Claudius Pulcros, an historian. *Plin.* 7, cp. 31.

Claudius Pontius, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at Furcæ Caudinæ, and made them pass under the yoke. *Liv.* 9, c. 1, &c.

Claudius Petilius, dictator, A. U. C. 442.

Ap. Claudius, an orator. *Cic. in Brut.*

Ap. Claudius. *Vid.* Appius.

App. Claudius Cæcus, a Roman censor who built an aqueduct A. U. C. 441, which brought water to Rome from Tusculum, at the distance of seven or eight miles. The water was called Appia, and it was the first that was brought to the city from the country. Before his age the Romans were satisfied with the waters of the Tiber, or of the fountains and wells in the city. [*Vid. Appius.*]——A prætor of Sicily.

P. Claudius, a great enemy to Cicero. *Vid.* Clodius.

Claudius Marcellus. *Vid.* Marcellus.

Claudius Pulcher, a consul, who when consulting the sacred chickens ordered them to be dipped in water because they would not eat. *Liv.* ep. 19. He was unsuccessful in his expedition against the Carthaginians, A. U. C. 501.——The name of Claudius is common to many Roman consuls and other officers of state, but nothing is recorded of them, and their name is but barely mentioned. *Liv.*

Clavĭger, a surname of Janus, from his being represented with a key. Hercules received also that surname, as he was armed with a club. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 284.

Clausus or Claudius, a king of the Sabines, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. He was the progenitor of that Ap. Claudius who migrated to Rome and became the founder of the Claudian family. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 707.

Clazŏmĕnæ & Clazŏmĕna, a city of Ionia, on the coasts of the Ægean sea, between Smyrna and Chios. It was founded A. U. C. 98, by the Ionians. It gave birth to Anaxagoras and other illustrious men. *Mela.* 1. c. 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Strab.* 14.

Cleadas, a man of Platæa who raised tombs over those who had been killed in the battle against Mardonius. *Herodot.* 9, c. 85.

Cleander, one of Alexander's officers who killed Parmenio by the king's command. He was punished with death for offering violence to a noble virgin, and giving her as a prostitute to his servants. *Curt.* 7, c. 2. l. 10, c. 1.——The first tyrant of Gela. *Arist.* 5 *Polit.* c. 12.——A soothsayer of Arcadia. *Herodot.* 6, c. 83.—A favorite of the emperor Commodus.

CLEANDRIDAS, a Spartan General, &c.

CLEANDRIDES, a man punished with death for bribing two of the Ephori.

CLEANTHES, a Stoic philosopher, successor of Zeno. He was so poor, that to maintain himself he used to draw out water for a gardener in the night, and study in the day time. *Strab.* 13.—*Cic. de finib.* 2, c. 69. l. 4, c. 7.

CLEARCHUS, a tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, who was killed by Chion and Leonidas, Plato's pupils, during the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus, he had enjoyed the sovereign power during 12 years. *Justin* 16. c. 4.—*Diod.* 15.——A Lacedæmonian sent to quiet the Byzantines. He was recalled, but refused to obey, and fled to Cyrus the younger, who made him captain of 13,000 Greek soldiers. He obtained a victory over Artaxerxes, who was so enraged at the defeat, that when Clearchus fell into his hands by the treachery of Tissaphernes, he put him immediately to death. *Diod.* 14.—A disciple of Aristotle. *Xenoph.*

CLEARIDES, a son of Cleonymus, governor of Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 132. l. 5, c. 10.

CLEO, a Sicilian among Alexander's flatterers. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

CLŌBIS & BITON, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it 45 stadia to the temple, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother, on account of the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward the piety of her sons with the best gift that could be granted to a mortal. They went to rest, and awoke no more, and by this the goddess shewed that death is the only true happy event that can happen to a man. The Argives raised them statues at Delphi. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 31.—*Plut. de cons. ad Apol.*

CLEOBŒLA, the wife of Amyntor, by whom he had Phœnix.—A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, called also Cleopatra. She married Phineus, son or Agenor, by whom she had Plexippus and Pandion. Phineus repudiated her to marry a daughter of Dardanus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—A woman, mother of a son called Euripides, by Apollo.—Another who bore Cepheus and Amphidamas to Ægeus.—The mother of Pithus. *Hygin.* fab. 14, 97, &c.

CLEOBŬLINA, a daughter of Cleobulus, remarkable for her genius, learning, judgment and courage. She composed enigmas, some of which have been preserved. One of them runs thus; a father had 12 children, and these 12 children had each 30 white sons and 30 black daughters, who are immortal, tho' they die every day. In this there is no need of an Œdipus to discover that there are 12 months in the year, and that every month consists of 30 days and of the same number of nights. *Laert.*

CLEOBŬLUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, son of Evagoras of Lindos. He was famous for the beautiful shape of his body. He wrote some few verses, and died in the 70th year of his age. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Plut. in Symp.*——An historian. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.—One of the Ephori. *Thucyd.*

CLEOCHARES, a man sent by Alexander to demand Porus to surrender. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

CLEOCHARIA, the mother of Eurotas by Lelex. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

CLEODÆUS, a son of Hyllus. *Herodot.* 6, c. 52. l. 7, c. 204. l. 8, c. 131. He endeavoured to recover Peloponnesus after his father's death, but to no purpose.

CLEODĒMUS, a physician. *Plut. de Symp.*

CLEODŌRA, a nymph, mother of Parnassus. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CLEODOXA, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, changed into stone as a punishment for her mother's pride. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

CLEOGENES, a son of Silenus, &c. *Paus.* 6, c. 1.

CLEOLĀUS, a son of Hercules by the servant maid of Jardanus.

CLEOMĀCHUS, a boxer of Magnesia.

CLEOMANTES, a Lacedæmonian soothsayer. *Plut. in Alex.*

CLEOMBRŎTUS 1st, a king of Sparta, son of Anaxandrides. He was deterred from building a wall across the Isthmus of Corinth against the approach of the Persians, by an eclipse of the sun. He died in the 75th olympiad, and was succeeded by Plistarchus, son of Leonidas, a minor. *Herodot.* 9, 10.—*Plut. in Agid.*

CLEOMBRŎTUS 2d, son of Pausanias, king of Sparta, after his brother Agesipolis 1st. He made war against the Bœotians, and left he should be suspected of treacherous communications with Epaminondas, he give that general battle at Leuctra, in a very disadvantageous place. He was killed in the engagement and his army destroyed, A. U. C. 382. *Diod.* 15.—*Paus.* 9, c. 13.—*Xenoph.*

CLEOMBRŎTUS 3d, a son in law of Leonidas, king of Sparta, who for a while usurped the kingdom after the expulsion of his father-in-law. When Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished, and his

his wife Chelonis who had accompanied her father, now accompanied her husband in his exile. *Pauf.* 3, c. 6.—*Plut. in Ag. & Cleom.*——A youth of Ambracia, who killed himself after reading Plato's treatise upon the immortality of the soul. *Cic. in Tusc.* 1, c. 34.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 493.

Cleomedes, a famous athlete of Astypalæa above Crete. In a combat at Olympia, he killed one of his antagonists with a blow with his fist. On account of this accidental murder he was deprived of the victory, and he became delirious. In his return to Astypalæa he entered a school and pulled down the pillars which supported the roof, and crushed to death 60 boys. He was pursued with stones, and he fled for shelter into a tomb whose doors he so strongly secured, that his pursuers were obliged to break them for access. When the tomb was opened, Cleomedes could not be found either dead or alive. The oracle of Delphi was consulted, and gave this answer; *Ultimus heroum Cleomedes Astypalæus.* Upon this they offered sacrifices to him as a god. *Pauf.* 6, c. 9.—*Plut. in Rom.*

Cleomenes 1st, king of Sparta, conquered the Argives and freed Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. By bribing the oracle he pronounced Demaratus, his colleague on the throne, illegitimate, because he refused to punish the people of Ægina, who had deserted the Greeks. He killed himself in a fit of madness. *Herodot.* 5, 6, & 7.—*Pauf.* 8, c, 3, *&c.*

Cleomenes 2d, succeeded his brother Agesipolis 2d. He reigned 34 years in the greatest tranquillity, and was father to Acrotatus and Cleonymus. He was succeeded by Areus 1st, son of Acrotatus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 6.

Cleomenes 3d, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprizing spirit, and resolved to restore the antient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force. He killed the Ephori, and removed by poison his royal colleague Eurydamides, and made his own brother Euclidas king, against the laws of the state, which forbad more than one of the same family to sit on the throne. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy the Achæan league. Aratus the general of the Achæans who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance, and Cleomenes when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, retired into Egypt to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality, but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flead, and exposed on a cross, 140 olymp. *Polyb.* 6. —*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Justin.* 28, c. 4.

Cleomenes, a man appointed by Alexander to receive the tributes of Egypt and Africa. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.——A man placed as arbitrator between the Athenians and the people of Megara.—An historian.—A dithyrambic poet of Rhegium.—A Sicilian, contemporary with Verres, whose licentiousness and avarice he was fond of gratifying. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 12.

Cleon, an Athenian, who tho' originally a tanner, became general of the armies of the state, by his intrigues and eloquence. He took Thoron in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general, Olymp. 89th. *Thucyd.* 3. 4, *&c.*—*Diod.* 12.—A general of Messenia, who disputed with Aristodemus for the sovereignty.—A statuary. *Pauf.* 2, c. 8.—A poet who wrote a poem on the Argonauts.—An orator of Halicarnassus who composed an oration for Lysander, in which he intimated the propriety of making the kingdom of Sparta elective. *C. Nep. & Plut. in Lys.*—A Magnesian who wrote some commentaries, in which he speaks of portentous events, &c. *Pauf.* 10, c. 4.——A Sicilian, one of Alexander's flatterers. *Curt.* 8. c. 5.——A tyrant of Sicyon.—A friend of Phocion.

Cleonæ & Cleona, a village of Peloponnesus between Corinth and Argos. Hercules killed the lion of Nemæa in its neighbourhood. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Sil.* 3, v. 32.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 15.——A town of Phocis.

Cleone, a daughter of Asopus. *Diod.* 4.

Cleonica, a young virgin of Byzantium, whom Pausanias, king of Sparta, invited to his bed. She was introduced into his room when he was asleep, and unluckily overturned a burning lamp which was by the side of the bed. Pausanias was awakened at the sudden noise. He took it be some assassin, and he seized his sword and killed Cleonica before he knew who it was. Cleonica often appeared to him, and he was anxious to make a proper expiation. *Pauf.* 7, c. 17.—*Plut. in Cim. &c.*

Cleonicus, a freed man of Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 45.

Cleonnis, a Messenian who disputed with Aristodemus for the sovereign power of his country. *Pauf.* 4, c. 10.

Cleonymus, a son of Cleomenes 2d, who called Pyrrhus to his assistance, because Areus, his brother's son, had been preferred to him in the succession. His wife was unfaith-

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unfaithful to his bed, and committed adultery with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Pauf.* 1, c. 3.——A general who assisted the Tarentines, and was conquered by Æmylius the Roman consul. *Strab.* 6.

Cleopater, an officer of Aratus.

Cleopatra, the grand daughter of Attalus, betrothed to Philip of Macedonia after he had divorced Olympias. When Philip was murdered by Pausanias, Cleopatra was seized by order of Olympias, and put to death. *Diod.* 16.—*Justin* 9, c. 7.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A sister of Alexander the Great, who married Perdiccas, and was killed by Antigonus, as she attempted to fly to Ptolemy in Egypt. *Diod.* 16 & 20.—*Justin* 9, c. 6. l. 13, c. 6.——A harlot of Claudius Cæsar.—a daughter of Boreas. [*Vid. Cleopela*].——A daughter of Idas and Marpessa, daughter of Evenus, king of Ætolia. She married Meleager son of king Œneus. *Homer. Il.* 9, v. 552.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 2.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Amyntas of Ephesus. *Pauf* 1, c. 44.——A wife of Tigranes, king of Armenia, sister to Mithridates. *Justin* 38, v. 3.——A daughter of Tros and Callithoe. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Cleopatra, a daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, who married Alexander Bela, and afterwards Nicanor. She killed Seleucus, Nicanor's son, because he attended the throne without her consent. She was suspected of preparing poison for Antiochus the 8th, and compelled to drink it herself.—A wife and sister of Ptolemy Evergetes, who raised her son Alexander, a minor, to the throne of Egypt, in preference to his elder brother Ptolemy Lathurus, whose interest the people favored. As Alexander was odious, Cleopatra suffered Lathurus to ascend the throne on condition, however, that he should repudiate his sister and wife called Cleopatra, and marry Seleuca his younger sister. She afterwards raised her favorite Alexander to the throne, but her cruelties were so odious, that he fled to avoid her tyranny. Cleopatra laid snares for him, and when Alexander heard it he put her to death. *Justin* 39, c. 3 & 4.——A queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and sister and wife to Ptolemy Dionysius. She was celebrated for her beauty and for her cunning. She admitted Cæsar to her arms to influence him to give her the kingdom, in preference to her brother. She had a son by Cæsar, called Cæsarion. As she had supported Brutus, Antony, in his expedition to Parthia, summoned her to appear before him. She dressed herself in the most magnificent apparels, and appeared before her judge in the most captivating attire. Her artifice succeeded, Antony became enamoured of her, and publicly married her, forgetful of his connections with Octavia the sister of Augustus. He gave her the greatest part of the eastern provinces of the Roman empire. This behaviour was the cause of a rupture between Augustus and Antony, and these two celebrated Romans met at Actium, where Cleopatra by flying with sixty sail, ruined the interest of Antony, and he was defeated. Cleopatra had retired to Egypt, where soon after Antony followed her. Antony killed himself upon the false information that Cleopatra was dead, and as his wound was not mortal, he was carried to the queen, who drew him by a cord from one of the windows of the monument, where she had retired. Antony soon after died of his wounds, and Cleopatra, after she had received pressing invitations of Augustus, and even pretended declarations of love, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, not to fall into the conqueror's hand. She had previously attempted to stab herself, and had once made a resolution to starve herself. Cleopatra was a voluptuous and extravagant woman. She was fond of appearing dressed as the goddess Isis, and she advised Antony to make war against the richest nations to support her debaucheries. Her beauty has been greatly commended, and it is said that she could give audience to the ambassadors of seven different nations, and speak their various languages as fluently as her own. She died A. U. C. 723, after a reign of 24 years. Egypt became a Roman province at her death. *Flor.* 4, c. 11.—*Appian* 5 *bell. civ.* *Plut. in Pomp. & Ant.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 37, v. 21, *&c.*—*Strab.* 17.

Cleopatris & Arsinoe, a fortified town of Egypt on the Arabian Gulf.

Cleophanes, an orator.

Cleophanthus, a son of Themistocles, famous for his skill in riding.

Cleophes, a queen of India who submitted to Alexander, by whom, as some suppose, she had a son. *Curt.* 8, c. 10.

Cleophon, a tragic poet.

Cleophylus, a man whose posterity saved the poems of Homer. *Plut.*

Cleopompus, an Athenian who took Thronium and conquered the Locrians, &c. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 26 & 58.——A man who married the nymph Cleodora, by whom he had Parnassus. As Cleodora was beloved by Neptune, some have supposed that she had two husbands. *Pauf.* 10, c. 6.

Cleoptolemus, a man of Chalcis, whose daughter was given in marriage to Antiochus. *Liv.* 36, c. 11.

Cleŏpus, a son of Codrus. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

Cleora, the wife of Agesilaus. *Plut. in Ages.*

Cleostrătus, a youth devoted to be sacrificed to a serpent among the Thespians, &c. *Paus.* 9, c. 26.——An antient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He lived about 536 years before Christ, and first found the constellations of the zodiac. He reformed the Greek calendar.

Clepsydra, a fountain of Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 31.

Cleri, a people of Attica.

Clesides, a Greek painter, about 276 years before Christ, in the reign of Antiochus the 1st. He revenged the injuries he had received from queen Stratonice by representing her in the arms of a fisherman. However indecent the painter might represent the queen, she was drawn with such personal beauty, that she preserved the piece and liberally rewarded the artist.

Cleta & Phaenna, two of the graces, according to some. *Paus.* 3, c. 18.

Clidemus, a Greek who wrote the history of Attica.

Climenus, a son of Arcas, descended from Hercules.

Clinas, a musician and Pythagorean philosopher. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 23.

Clinias, a Pythagorean philosopher, 520 years before the Christian era. *Plut. Symp.*——A son of Alcibiades, the bravest man in the Grecian fleet that fought against Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 17.——The father of Alcibiades, killed at the battle of Coronea. *Plut. in Alc.*——The father of Aratus, killed by Abantidas. *Plut. in Arat.*——A friend of Solon. *Id. in Sol.*

Clinippides, an Athenian general in Lesbos. *Diod.* 12.

Clinus of Cos was general of 7000 Greeks in the pay of king Nectanebus. He was killed with some of his troops by Nicostratus and the Argives, as he passed the Nile. *Diod.* 16.

Clio, the first of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other. Sometimes she holds a *plectram* or quill with a lute. Her name signifies honor and reputation. Κλέος, *gloria*, and it was her office faithfully to record the actions of brave and illustrious heroes. She had Hyacintha by Pierus, son of Magnes. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 75.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 14.——One of Cyrene's nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4.

Clisthenes, the last tyrant of Sicyon. *Aristot.*——An Athenian of the family of Alcmæon. It is said that he first established ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution. He banished Isagoras, and was himself soon after restored. *Plut. in Arist.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 66, &c.——A person censured as effeminate and incontinent. *Aristot.*——An orator. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 7.

Clitæ, a people of Cilicia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 55.——A place near mount Athos. *Liv.* 44, c. 11.

Clitarchus, a man who made himself absolute at Eretria by means of Philip of Macedonia. He was ejected by Phocion, Olymp. 109.——An historian who accompanied Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote the history. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

Clite, the wife of Cyzicus, who hung herself when she saw her husband dead. *Apollon.* 1.—*Orpheus.*

Cliternia, a town of Italy. *Mela* 2, c. 4.

Clitodemus, an antient writer. *Paus.* 10, c. 15.

Clitomachus, a Carthaginian philosopher, who was pupil and successor to Carneades at Athens, 140 years before the Christian era. *Diog. in vitâ.*——An Athlete of a modest countenance and behaviour. *Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 30.

Clitophon, a man of Rhodes, who wrote an history of India.

Clitor, a son of Lycaon.—A son of Azan, who founded a city in Arcadia, called after his name. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8. Ceres, Æsculapius, and other deities had temples in that city. There was also in the town a fountain whose waters gave a dislike for wine. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322.—A river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 12.

Clitoria, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.

Clitumnus, a river of Campania, whose waters when drunk made oxen white. *Propert.* 2, el. 10, v. 25.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 146.

Clitus, a familiar friend and foster brother of Alexander. He had saved the king's life in a bloody battle. Alexander killed him with a javelin in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because at a feast he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness and dissipation. *Justin* 12, c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.* 4, &c.——A commander of Polyperchon's ships, defeated by Antigonus. *Diod.* 18.——An officer sent by Antipater with 240 ships against the Athenians, whom he conquered near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.——A Trojan prince killed by Teucer.

Cloacina, a goddess at Rome, who presided

presided over the Cloacæ. Some suppose her to be Venus. The Cloacæ were large receptacles for the filth and dung of the whole city. They were begun by Tarquin the elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud. They were built all under the city, so that, according to an expression of Pliny, Rome seemed to be suspended between heaven and earth. The building was so strong, and the stones so large, that tho' they were continually washed by impetuous torrents, they remained unhurt during above 700 years. There were public officers chosen to take care of the Cloacæ. They were called *Curatores Cloacarum urbis.*

CLOANTHUS, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg.*

CLODIA, the wife of Lucullus, repudiated for her lasciviousness. *Plut. in Lucull.* —An opulent matron at Rome, mother of D. Brutus. *Cic. ad Attic.*

CLODIA LEX *de Cypro*, was enacted by the tribune Clodius A. U. C. 695, to reduce Cyprus into a Roman province, and expose Ptolemy king of Egypt to sale in his regal ornaments. It impowered Cato to go with the prætorian power and see the auction of the king's goods, and commissioned him to return the money to Rome.—Another *de Magistratibus*, A. U. C. 695 by Clodius the tribune. It forbad the censors to put a stigma or mark of infamy upon any person who had not been actually accused and condemned by both the censors. —Another, *de Religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 696, to deprive the priest of Cybele, a native of Pessinum, of his office, and confer the priesthood upon Brotigonus, a Gallogrecian.—Another, *de Provinciis*, A. U. C. 695, which nominated the provinces of Syria, Babylon and Persia to the consul Gabinus, and Achaia, Thessaly, Macedon and Greece to his colleague Piso, with proconsular power. It impowered them to defray the expences of their march from the public treasury.—Another A. U. C. 695, which required the same distribution of corn among the people gratis, as had been given them before at six *asses* and a *triens* the bushel.—Another A. U. C. 695, by the same, *de Judiciis*. It called to an account such as had executed a Roman citizen without a judgment of the people, and all the formalities of a trial.—Another by the same, to pay no attention to the appearances of the heavens while any affair was before the people.—Another to make the power of the tribunes free in making and proposing laws.—Another to re-establish the companies of artists which had been instituted by Numa, but since his time abolished.

CLODII FORUM, a town of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

PB. CLODIUS, a Roman descended of an illustrious family. He made himself famous for his licentiousness, avarice and ambition. He committed incest with his three sisters, and introduced himself in women's cloaths into the house of J. Cæsar whilst Pompeia Cæsar's wife of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, where no man was permitted to appear. He was accus'd for this violation of human and divine laws, but he made himself tribune, and by that means screened himself from justice. He descended from a Patrician into a Plebeian family to become a tribune. He was such an enemy to Cato, that he made him go with prætorian power in an expedition against Ptolemy king of Cyprus, that by the difficulty of the campaign he might ruin his reputation, and destroy his interest at Rome during his absence. Cato, however, by his uncommon success frustrated the views of Clodius. He was also an inveterate enemy to Cicero, and by his influence he banished him from Rome, partly on pretence that he had punished with death and without trial the adherents of Catiline. He reeked his vengeance upon Cicero's house which he burnt, and set all his goods to sale, which however to his great mortification no one offered to buy. In spite of Clodius, Cicero was recalled and all his goods restored to him. Clodius was some time after murdered by Milo whose defence Cicero took upon himself. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian. de Civ.* 2.—*Cic pro Milon. & pro domo.—Dio.* —A certain author quoted by *Plut.*

CLODIUS LICINIUS wrote an history of Rome. *Liv.* 29, c. 22.

CLODIUS QUIRINALIS, a rhetorician in Nero's age. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c. 7.

SEXT. CLODIUS, a rhetorician of Sicily intimate with M. Antony, whose preceptor he was. *Suet. de Clar. Orat—Cic. in Philip.*

CLŒLIA, a Roman virgin given with other maidens as hostages to Porsenna king of Etruria. She escaped from her confinement and swam across the Tiber to Rome. Her unprecedented virtue was rewarded by her countrymen with an equestrian statue in the Via sacra. *Liv.* 2, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 651.—*Diony. Hal.* 5.—*Juv.* 8, v. 265.

CLŒLIA, a patrician family descended from Cloelius one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionys.*

CLŒLIÆ FOSSÆ, a place near Rome. *Plut in Coriol.*

CLŒLIUS GRACCHUS, a general of the Volsci and Sabines against Rome. He was conquered by Q. Cincinnatus the dictator.

Clonas, a musician. *Plut. de Music.*

Clonia, the mother of Nycteus. *Appollod* 3, c. 10.

Clonius, a Bœotian who went with 50 ships to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Clotho, the youngest of the three Parcæ, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, She was supposed to preside over the moment that we are born. She held the distaff in her hand and spun the thread of life, whence her name (κλωθειν *to spin*). She was represented wearing a crown with seven stars, and covered with a variegated robe. *Vid.* Parcæ. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 218.—*Appollod* 1, c. 3.

Cluacīna, a name of Venus, whose statue was erected in that place where peace was made between the Romans and Sabines after the rape of the virgins.

Cluentius, a Roman citizen accused by his mother of having murdered his father 54 years before Christ. He was ably defended by Cicero in an oration still extant. The family of the Cluentii was descended from Cloanthus one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, c. 122.—*Cic. pro Cluent.*

Clŭpea & Clŭpea, a town of Africa Propria. It receives its name from its exact resemblance to a shield *Clypeus. Lucan.* 4, v. 586.

Clusia, a daughter of an Etrurian king, of whom V. Torquatus the Roman general became enamoured. He asked her of her father, who slighted his addresses, upon which he besieged and destroyed his town. Clusia threw herself down from a high tower and came to the ground unhurt. *Plut. in Parall.*

Clusini fontes, baths in Etruria. *Horat.* 1, ep 15, v. 9.

Clusium, a town of Etruria taken by the Gauls under Brennus. *Diod.* 14.

Clusius, a river of Cisalpine Gaul. *Polyb.* 2.——The surname of Janus when his temple was shut. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 130.

Cluvius Rufus, a quæstor, A. U. C. 693.—*Cic. ad fam.* 13, ep. 56.

Clymĕne, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys who married Japetus, by whom she had Atlas, Prometheus, Menœtius and Epimetheus. *Hesiod. Theog.*——One of the Nereides mother of Mneimosyne by Jupiter. *Hygin.*——The mother of Thesimenus by Parthenopæus. *Id. fab.* 71.——A daughter of Mynias mother of Atalanta by Jasus. *Appollod.* 3.——A daughter of Crateus who married Nauplius. *Id.* 2.——The mother of Phaeton by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 756.——A Trojan woman.——*Paus.* 10 c. 26.——The mother of Homer. *Id.* 10, c. 24.——A female servant of Helen, She accompanied her mistress to Troy when she eloped with Paris. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 267.—*Homer. Il.* 3, v. 144.

Clymenĕides, a patronymic given to Phaeton's sisters who were daughters of Clymene.

Clymĕnus, a king of Orchomenos son of Presbon. He received a wound from a stone thrown by a Theban of which he died. His son Erginus who succeeded him, made war against the Thebans to revenge his death. *Paus.* 9, c. 37.——One of the descendants of Hercules who built a temple to Minerva of Cydonia. *Id.* 6, c. 21.——A son of Phoroneus. *Id.* 2, c. 35.——A king of Elis. *Id.*——A son of Œneus king of Calydon.

Clysonŭmusa, a son of Amphidamas killed by Patroclus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.

Clytemnestra, a daughter of Tyndarus king of Sparta by Leda. She was born together with her brother Castor from one of the eggs which her mother brought forth after her amour with Jupiter under the form of a swan. Clytemnestra married Agamemnon king of Argos. She had before married Tantalus son of Thyestes, according to some authors, When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he left his cousin Ægysthus to take care of his wife, of his family and all his domestic affairs. Besides this a certain favorite musician was appointed by Agammemnon to watch over the conduct of the guardian as well as that of Clytemnestra. In the absence of Agamemnon, Ægysthus made his court to Clytemnestra and publicly lived with her. Her infidelity reached the ears of Agamemnon before the walls of Troy and he resolved to take full revenge upon the adulterers at his return. He was prevented from putting his schemes into execution, Clytemnestra with her adulterer, murdered him at his arrival as he came out of the bath, or, according to other accounts, as he sat down at a feast prepared to celebrate his happy return. Cassandra, whom Agamemnon had brought from Troy, shared his fate, and Orestes would also have been deprived of life like his father, had not his sister Electra removed him from the reach of Clytemnestra After this murder Clytemnestra publicly married Ægysthus and he ascended the throne of Argos, Orestes after an absence of seven years returned to Mycenæ, resolved to avenge his father's murder. He conceled himself in the house of his sister Electra who had been married by the adulterers to a person of mean extraction and circumstances. His death was publicly announced, and when Ægysthus and Clytemnestra repaired to the temple of Apollo to return thanks to the god for the death

mistress of Menelaus. *Apol-*

a town of Crete about 25 stadia
It was built by Minos, and
ous labyrinth.
& Cos, one of the Cyclades,
the coasts of Asia abont 15
Halicarnassus. Its chief town is
and antiently bore the name of
It gave birth to Hippocrates
les. It was famous for its fertility
wine and silk worms which it pro-
The women of the island always
n white, and their garments were
and thin that their body could be
rough. *Tibull.* 2, el. 4, v. 29.—
1, *Sat.* 2, v. 101.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.*
23.—*Propert.* 1, el. 2, v. 2. l. 2. el. 1,
4, el. 2, v. 23.

AMANI, a people of Asia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

ASTRÆ & COACTRÆ, a people be-
n Assyria and Medea. *Lucan.* 3, v. 246.

OBARES, a celebrated magician of Me-
in the age of Alexander. *Curt.* 7, c. 4.

COCALUS, a king of Sicily who hospi-
ly received Dædalus when he fled before
linos. When Minos arrived in Sicily the
laughters of Cocalus destroyed him. *Ovid*
Met. 8, v. 261.—*Diod.* 4.

COCCEIUS, a friend of Horace and Me-
cænas. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 27.

COCCEIUS NERVA, a lawyer and consul who resolved to starve himself to death. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.*——A nephew of Otho. *Plut.* —A man to whom Nero granted a triumph after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 72.

COCCYGIUS, a mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.

COCLES, PUB. HORAT, a celebrated Roman who, alone, opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the other shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, leapt into the Tiber, and swam across it with his arms. A brazen statue was raised to him in the temple of Vulcan, by the consul Publicola, for his eminent services. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 650.

COCTIÆ, & COTTIÆ, certain parts of the Alps called after Coctius, the conqueror of the Gauls, who was in alliance with Augustus. *Tacit. Hist.*

COCYTUS, a river of Epirus. The word is derived from κωκυειν *to weep and to lament.* Its etymology, the unwholesomeness of its waters, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron have made the

one of the rivers of hell. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 132. *Pauf.* 1, c. 17.——A river of Campania flowing into the Lucrine lake.

CODOMANUS, a firname of Darius the 3d, king of Perfia.

CODRIDÆ, the defcendants of Codrus, who went from Athens at the head of feveral colonies. *Panf.* 7, c. 2.

CODROPŎLIS, a town of Illyricum.

CODRUS, the 17th and laft king of Athens fon of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war againft Athens, the oracle faid that the victory would be granted to that nation whofe king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave ftrict orders to fpare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic King difguifed himfelf and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was defervedly called the father of his country. He reigned 21 years, about 1153 years before the Chriftian era. To pay more honor to his memory, the Athenians made a refolution that no man after Codrus fhould reign in Athens under the name of king. *Patarc.* 1, c. 2.—*Juftin* 2, c. 6 & 7.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 19. l. 7, c. 25.—*Val. Max.* 5. c. 6.

CODRUS, a man who with his brothers killed Hegefias tyrant of Ephefus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 49.——A latin poet contemporary with Virgil. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.——Another in the reign of Domitian, whofe poverty became a proverb. *Juv.* 3, v. 203.

CŒCILIUS, a centurion. *Cæf. Civ. bell.*

CŒLA, a place in the bay of Euboea. *Liv.* 31, c. 47.——A part of Attica. *Strab.* 10.

CŒLALETÆ, a people of Thrace.

CŒLESYRIA & CŒLOSYRIA, a country of Afia between mount Libanus and Antilibanus, where the Orontes takes its rife. *Dionyf. Perieg.*

CŒLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*

CŒLIUS, a Roman defended by Cicero.——Two brothers of Tarracina accufed of having murdered their father in his bed. They were acquitted when it was proved that they were both afleep at the time of the murder. *Val. Max.* 8. c. 1.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A general of Carbo.——An orator. *Id. in. Pomp.*——A lieutenant of Antony's.

CŒLIUS CURSOR, a Roman knight in the age of Tiberius.

CŒLIUS, a hill of Rome. *Vid.* Cælius.

CŒLUS, or URANUS, an antient deity fuppofed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was fon of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to fome, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans, and were fo clofely confined by their father, that they confpired againft him, and were fupported by their mother, who provided them with a fcythe. Saturn armed himfelf with this fcythe, and deprived his father of the organs of generation, as he was going to unite himfelf to Terra. From the blood which iffued from the wound, fprang the giants, furies, and nymphs. The mutilated parts were thrown into the fea, and from them and the foam which they occafioned arofe Venus, the goddefs of beauty. *Hefiod.* &c.

CŒNUS, an officer of Alexander, fon-in-law to Parmenio. He died of a diftemper in his return from India. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.

CŒRANUS, a ftoic philofopher. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 52.——A perfon flain by Ulyffes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——A Greek charioteer to Merion. He was killed by Hector. *Homer. Il.* 17, v. 610.

COES, a man of Mitylene, made foreign mafter of his country by Darius. His countrymen ftoned him to death. *Herodot.* 5, c. 11 & 38.

COEUS, a fon of Cœlus and Terra. He was father of Latona, Afteria, &c. by Phœbe. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 279.——A river of Meffenia flowing by Electra. *Pauf.* 4, c. 33.

COGAMUS, a river of Lydia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

COGIDŬNUS, a king of Britain, faithful to Rome. *Tacit. Agric.* c. 14.

COHIBUS, a river of Afia near Pontus.

COHORS, a divifion in the Roman armies confifting of about 600 men. It was the fixth part of a legion, and confequently its number was under the fame fluctuation as that of the legions, being fometimes more and fometimes leff.

COLÆNUS, a king of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to fome accounts, *Pauf.* 1, c. 31.

COLAXES, a fon of Jupiter and Ora. *Flacc.* 6, v. 48.

COLAXAIS, one of the remote anceftors of the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 5, &c.

COLCHI, the inhabitants of Colchis.

COLCHIS & COLCHOS, a country of Afia, at the fouth of Afiatic Sarmatia, eaft of the Euxine fea, north of Armenia and weft of Iberia. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and the birth place of Medea. It was fruitful in poifonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. The inhabitants were originally Egyptians, who fettled there when Sefoftris, king of Egypt extended his conquefts in the north. *Strab.* 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 24.—*Horat.* 2, od. 13. v. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19. l. 2. c. 3.

COLENDA, a town of Spain.

Collas, a promontory of Attica in the form of a man's foot. Venus had there a temple. *Herodot.* 8, c. 96.

Collatia, a town on the Anio, built by the people of Alba. It was there that Sext. Tarquin offered violence to Lucretia. *Liv.* 1, 37, &c.—*Strab.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

L. Tarquinius Collatinus, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sext. Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made first consuls. As he was one of the Tarquins, so much abominated by all the Roman people, he laid down his office of consul and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. *Liv.* 1, c. 57. l. 2. c. 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 9.

Collatinus, one of seven hills of Rome.

Collina, one of gates of Rome on mount Quirinalis. *Ovid.* 4, *Fast.* v. 871.—A goddess at Rome, who presided over hills.——One of the original tribes established by Romulus.

Jun. Colo, a governor of Pontus, who brought Mithridates to the emperor Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 21.

Colōnia, a place of Troas.

Colōnæ, a city of Phocis——of Erythræa——of Thessaly——of Messenia.——A rock of Asia on the Thracian Bosporus.

Colōnos, an eminence near Athens, where Œdipus retired during his banishment.

Colōphon, a town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea. It was first built by Mopsus the son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes. It was one of the cities which disputed for the honor of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple there. *Strab.* 14.—*Pausan.* 7, c. 3. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 54.—*Cic. pro Arch. Poet.* 8.

Colōsse & Colossis, a town of Phrygia, near Laodicea.

Colossus, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbour, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet high, and every thing in equal proportion, and few could clasp round its thumb. It was the work of Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, and the artist was 12 years in making it. It was begun 300 years before Christ, and after it had remained unhurt during 56 or 88 years it was partly demolished by an earthquake. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which you could easily discern the shores of Syria and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt, by the help of glasses which were hung on the neck of the statue. It remained in ruins for the space of 894 years, and the Rhodians who had received several large contributions to repair it, divided the money among themselves, and frustrated the expectations of the donors, by saying that the oracle of Delphi forbad them to raise it up again from its ruins. In the year 672 of the Christian era it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, whose value has been estimated at 36,000 pounds English money.

Colotes, a Teian painter, disciple of Phidias. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.——A disciple of Epictetus.——A follower of Epicurus, accused of ignorance by *Plut.*——A sculptor who made a statue of Æsculapius. *Strab.* 8.

Colpe, a city of Ionia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Columba, a dove, the symbol of Venus among the poets. This bird was sacred to Venus, and received divine honors in Syria. Doves disappeared once every year at Eryx, where Venus had a temple, and they were said to accompany the goddess to Libya, whither she went to pass nine days, after which they returned. Doves were supposed to give oracles in the oaks of the forest of Dodona. *Tibull.* 1, el. 7, v. 17.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.

Columella (L. Jun. Moderatus), a native of Gades, who wrote some books upon agriculture still extant. He lived in the reign of Claudius.

Columnæ Hercŭlis, a name given to two mountains on the extremest parts of Spain and Africa, at the entrance into the Mediterranean. They were called Calpe and Abyla, the former is on the coast of Spain, and the latter on the side of Africa. Their distance is only 18 miles. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and they were supposed to have been joined till the hero separated them and opened a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

Colyttus, a tribe in Athens.

Comagēna, a part of Syria above Cilicia, on the east, extending as far the Euphrates. *Strab.* 11 & 17.

Comāna, (orum) a city of Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona, where there were above 6000 ministers of both sexes. The chief priest among them was very powerful and knew no superior but the king of the country. This high office was generally conferred upon one of the royal family. *Flacc.* 7, v. 636.—*Strab.* 12.

Comānia, a country of Asia.

Comări, a people of Asia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Comărus, a port in the bay of Ambracia near Nicopolis.

Comastus, a place of Persia.

Combe, a daughter of the Asopus, who first invented a brazen suit of armour. She was changed into a bird and escaped from her children, who had conspired to murder her. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

Combi & Ombi, a city of Egypt on the Nile. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Combrēa, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Combutis, a general under Brennus. *Pauf.* 10, c. 22.

Comētes, the father of Asterion, and one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 356.—One of the Centaurs killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 284.——A man killed at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Pauf.* 8, c. 45.——One of the Magi, intimate with Cambyses king of Persia. *Justin.* 1, c. 9.——An adulterer of Ægiale.—A son of Orestes.

Cometho, a daughter of Pterilaus who deprived her father of a golden hair in his head upon which depended his fate. She was put to death by Amphitryon for her perfidy. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

Q. Cominius, a Roman knight, who wrote some illiberal verses against Tiberius, *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 31.

Comitia, (orum) an assembly of the Roman people. The word is derived from *Comitium*, the place where they were convened, *quasi a cum eundo.* The Comitium was a large hall which was left uncovered at the top in the first ages of the republic, so that the assembly was often dissolved in rainy weather. The Comitia were called, some *consularia*, for the election of the consuls; others *prætoria*, for the election of prætors, &c. These assemblies were more generally known by the name of *Comitia Curiata*, *Centuriata* and *Tributa*. The *Curiata* was when the people gave their votes by curiæ. These *Centuriata* were not convened in later times. *Vid. Centuria.* Another assembly was called *Comitia tributa*, where the votes were received from the whole tribes together. At first the Roman people were divided only into three tribes, but as their numbers encreased, the tribes were at last swelled to 35. The object of these assemblies was the electing of magistrates and all the public officers of state. They could be dissolved by one of the tribunes if he differed in opinion from the rest of his colleagues. If one among the people was taken with the falling sickness the whole assembly was immediately dissolved, whence that disease is called *morbus comitialis.* After the custom of giving their votes *viva voce* had been abolished, every one of the assembly in the enacting of a law was presented with two ballots, on one of which were the letters U. R. that is *uti rogas*, be it as it is required; on the other was an A. that is *antiquo*, which bears the same meaning as *antiquam volo*, I forbid it, the old law is more preferable. If the number of ballots with U. R. was superior to the A's, the law was approved constitutionally, if not, it was rejected. Only the chief magistrates and sometimes the pontifices had the privilege of convening these assemblies. There were only these eight of the magistrates who had the power of proposing a law, the consuls, the dictator, the prætor, the interrex, the decemvirs, the military tribunes, the kings, and the triumvirs. These were called *majores magistratus* to whom one of the *minores magistratus* was added, the tribune of the people.

Comius, a man appointed king over the Attrebates by J. Cæsar, for his services. *Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 21.

Commŏdus, (L. Aurelius Antoninus) son of M. Antoninus. He succeeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel and fond of indulging his licentious propensities. He wished to be called Hercules, and like that hero, he adorned his shoulders with a lion's skin, and armed his hand with a knotted club. He publicly fought with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing the wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He required divine honors from the senate and they were granted. He was wont to put such an immense quantity of gold dust in his hair, that when he appeared bare headed in the sunshine, his head glittered as if surrounded with sun beams. Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he had prepared, poisoned him, but as the poison did not quickly operate he was strangled by a wrestler. He died in the 31st year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. It has been observed that he never trusted himself to a barber, but always burnt his beard, in imitation of the tyrant Dionysius. A. D. 192. *Herodian.*

Comon, a general of Messenia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 26.

Compĭtālia, festivals celebrated by the Romans the 12th of January and the 6th of March, in the cross-ways, in honor of the household gods called Lares. Tarquin the Proud first instituted them, on account of an oracle which ordered him to offer heads to the Lares. He sacrificed to them human victims, but J. Brutus, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, thought it sufficient to offer

offer them only poppy heads and men of straw. The slaves were generally the ministers, and during the celebration they enjoyed their freedom. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 140.—*Dionys. Hall.* 4.

Compsatus, a river of Thrace falling into the lake Bistonis. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

Compusa, a town of Bithynia.

Comus, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. During his festivals, men and women exchanged each other's dress. He was represented as a young and drunken man with a garland of flowers on his head and a torch in his hand, which seemed falling. He is more generally seen sleeping, upon his legs, and turning himself when the heat of the falling torch scorched his side. *Philostrat.* 2, *Icon. Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

Concani, a people of Spain. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 34.

Concordia, the goddess of peace and concord at Rome. Camillus first raised her a temple in the capitol, where the magistrates often assembled for the transaction of public business. She had besides this other temples and statues. She was addressed to promote the peace and union of families, and citizens. *Plut. in Camill.* —*Plin.* 33, c. 1.—*Cic. pro Domo.*

Condalus, an avaricious officer, &c. *Aristot. Polit.*

Condochates, a river of India flowing into the Ganges.

Condrusi, a people of Belgium. *Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 6.

Condylia, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 23.

Cosi, a small island at the mouth of the Ister. *Lucan.* 3, v. 200.

Conitodunus & Cotuatus, two desperate Gauls who raised their countrymen against Rome, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 3.

Congidus, a river of Spain. *Martial.* 1, ep. 50, v. 9.

Conii, a people of Spain.

Conisaltus, a god worshipped at Athens, with the same ceremonies as Priapus at Lampsacus. *Strab.* 3

Conisci, a people of Spain.

Connidas, the preceptor of Theseus, in whose honor the Athenians instituted a festival called Connideia. It was then usual to sacrifice to him a ram. *Plut. in Thes.*

Conon, a famous general of Athens, son of Timotheus. He was made governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander near the Ægospotamos. He retired in voluntary banishment to Evagoras, king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes king of Persia, by whose assistance he freed his country from slavery. He defeated the Spartans, near Cnidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall, and attempted to recover Ionia and Æolia. He was perfidiously betrayed by a Persian, and died in prison. *C. Nep. in vitâ.—Plut. in Lys. & Artax.—Isocrates.*——A Greek astronomer of Samos, who to gain the favor of Ptolemy Evergetes, publicly declared that the queen's locks which had been dedicated in the temple of Venus and had since disappeared, were become a constellation. He was intimate with Archimedes. *Catull.* 67.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3, v. 40.——A Grecian mythologist in the age of Archelaus, the last king of Cappadocia.

Consentes, the name which the Romans gave to the 12 superior gods, the *Dii majorum gentium.* The word signifies as much as *consentientes*, that is who consented to the deliberations of Jupiter's council. They were twelve in number, whose name Ennius has briefly expressed in these lines,

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

Varro. de R. R.

Consentia, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

Considius Æquus, a Roman knight, &c. *Tacit.*

C. Considius, one of Pompey's adherents, &c. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 2, c. 23.

Consilinum, a town of Italy. *Mela*, 2, c. 4.

Constantinopolis, formerly Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, a noble and magnificent city, built by Constantine the Great. It was the capital of the eastern Roman empire and was called after its foundation *Roma nova*, on account of its greatness, which seemed to rival Rome. The beauty of its situation with all its conveniences have been the admiration of every age.

Constantinus, surnamed the Great, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Constantius, whom Diocletian had named Cæsar. As soon as he became independant, he assumed the title of Augustus. He made war against Licinius, his brother-in-law and colleague on the throne, because he was cruel and ambitious. He conquered him and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said that as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, ἐν τούτῳ νίκα *in hoc vince.* From this circumstance he became a convert to

to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory. After the death of Diocletian, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximinus, and Licinius, who had reigned together tho' in a subordinate manner, Constantine became the sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He founded a city in a most eligible situation, where old Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name Constantinopolis. Thither he transported part of the Roman senate, and by keeping his court there, he made it the rival of Rome in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial cities began to look upon each other with an eye of envy, and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis was called the capital of the eastern, dominions of Rome. Constantine died A. D. 337, after a reign of 31 years of the greatest glory and success. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire. The first was conquered by the armies of his brother Constans, and killed in the 25th year of his age: Magnentius the governor of the provinces of Rhætia murdered Constans in his bed, after a reign of 13 years, and Constantius, the only surviving brother now become the sole emperor, punished his brother's murderer, and died after a reign of 24 years.

Consuales Ludi or Consualia, festivals at Rome in honor of Consus, the god of council, whose altar Romulus discovered under the ground. This altar was always covered except at the festival, when a mule was sacrificed and games and horse races exhibited in honor of Neptune. It was during these festivals that Romulus carried away the Sabine women who had assembled to be spectators of the games. They were first instituted by Romulus. Some say that Romulus only regulated and re-instituted them after they had been before established by Evander. During the celebration, which happened about the middle of August, the horses were exempted from all labors, and were led through the streets adorned with garlands and flowers.

Consul, a magistrate at Rome with regal authority for the space of one year. They were two in number called consuls *a consulendo*, and annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The two first consuls were L. Junius Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus chosen A. U. C. 244. after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the first times of the republic the two consuls were always chosen from Patrician families or noblemen, but the people obtained the privilege A. U. C. 388, of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. The first consul among the plebeians was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the consulship should be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*. He was always to appear at the election as a private man without a retinue, and it was requisite before he canvassed for the office to have discharged the functions of quæstor, edile and prætor. Sometimes these qualifications were disregarded. Val. Corvinus was made a consul in his 23d year, and Scipio in his 24th. Young Marius, Pompey and Augustus were also under the proper age when they were invested with the office, and Pompey had never been quæstor or prætor. The power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws, but after the expiration of their office their conduct was minutely scrutinized by the people, and misbehaviour was often punished by the laws. The badges of their office was the *prætexta*, a robe fringed with purple, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by 12 lictors carrying the *fasces* or bundles of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an ax. The ax, as being the characteristic rather of tyranny than of freedom was taken away from the *fasces* by Valerius Poplicola, but it was restored by his successor. They took it by turns monthly to be preceded by the lictors while at Rome, least the appearance of two persons with the badges of royal authority should raise apprehensions in the multitude. While one appeared publicly in state, only a cier walked before the other, and the lictors followed behind without the fasces. Their authority was equal, yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had most children, and he was generally called *consul major* or *prior*. As their power was absolute, they presided over the senate and could convene and dismiss it at pleasure. The senators were their counsellors, and among the Romans, the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the consuls, and by *M. Tull. Cicerone & L. Antonio, Consulibus* for instance, the year of Rome 689 was always understood. This custom lasted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294 or 541st year of the christian era. In public assemblies the consuls sat in ivory chairs and held in their hand an ivory wand called *sceptro eburneus* which had an eagle on its top as a sign of dignity and power. When they had drawn by lot the provinces over which they were to preside during their consulship, they went to the capitol to offer

for their prayers to the gods, and entreat them to protect the republic; after this they departed from the city arrayed in their military dress and preceded by the lictors. Sometimes the provinces were assigned them without drawing by lot, by the will and appointment of the senators. At their departure they were provided by the state with whatever was requisite during their expedition. In their provinces they were both attended by the 12 lictors, and equally invested with regal authority. They were not permitted to return to Rome without the special command of the senate, and they always remained in the province till the arrival of their successor. At their return they harangued the people and solemnly protested that they had done nothing against the laws or interest of their country, but had faithfully and diligently endeavoured to promote the greatness and welfare of the state. No man could be consul two following years, yet this institution was sometimes broken, and we find Marius re-elected consul after the expiration of his office during the Cimbrian war. The office of consul so dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the useless ensigns of original dignity. Even the office of consul, which was originally annual, was reduced to two or three months by J. Cæsar, but they who were admitted on the first of January denominated the year, and were called *ordinarii*. Their successors during the year were distinguished by the name of *suffecti*. Tiberius and Claudius abridged the time of the consulship, and the emperor Commodus made no less than 25 consuls in one year. Constantine the Great renewed the original institution, and permitted them to be a whole year in office.——Here is annexed a list of the consuls from the establishment of the consular power to the battle of Actium, in which it may be said that the authority of the consuls was totally extinguished.

The two first consuls, chosen about the middle of June, A. U. C. 244, were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarq. Collatinus. Collatinus retired from Rome as being of the family of the Tarquins; and Pub. Valerius was chosen in his room. When Brutus was killed in battle, Sp. Lucretius was elected to succeed him, and after the death of Lucretius, Marcus Horatius was chosen for the rest of the year with Valerius Publicola. The first consulship lasted about 16 months, during which the Romans fought against the Tarquins, and the capitol was dedicated.

A. U. C. 246. Pub. Valerius Publicola, 2. Tit. Lucretius. Porsenna supported the claims of Tarquin. The noble actions of Cocles, Scævola and Cloelia.

——— 247. P. Lucretius, or M. Horatius; P. Valer. Publicola 3. The vain efforts of Porsenna continued.

——— 248. Sp. Lartius; T. Herminius. Victories obtained over the Sabines.

——— 249. M. Valerius; P Postumius. Wars with the Sabines continued.

——— 250. P. Valerius 4; T. Lucretius 2.

——— 251. Agrippa Menenius; P. Postumius, 2. The death of Publicola.

——— 252. Opiter Virginius; Sp. Cassius. Sabine war.

——— 253. Postumius Cominius; Titus Lartius. A conspiracy of slaves at Rome.

——— 254. Serv. Sulpicius; Manius Tullius.

——— 255. P. Veturius Geminus; T. Æbutius Elva.

——— 256. T. Lartius 2; L. Cloelius. War with the Latins.

——— 257. A. Sempronius Atratinus; M. Minucius.

——— 258. Aulus Postumius; Tit. Virginius. The battle of Regillus.

——— 259. Ap. Claudius; P. Servilius. War with the Volsci.

——— 260. A. Virginius; T. Veturius. The dissatisfied people retire to Mons Sacer.

——— 261. Postumius Cominius; Sp. Cassius, 2. A reconciliation between the senate and people, and the election of the tribunes.

——— 262. T. Geganius; P. Minucius. A famine at Rome.

——— 263. M. Minucius; Aul. Sempronius, 2. The haughty behaviour of Coriolanus to the populace.

——— 264. Q. Sulpitius Camerinus; Sp. Lartius Flavus 2. Coriolanus retires to the Volsci.

——— 265. C. Julius; P. Pinarius. The Volsci make declarations of war.

——— 266. Sp. Nautius; Sex. Furius. Coriolanus forms the siege of Rome. He retires at the entreaties of his mother and wife, and dies.

——— 267. T. Siccius; C. Aquilius. The Volsci defeated.

——— 268. Sp. Cassius 9; Proculus Virginius. Cassius aspires to tyranny.

——— 269. Serv. Cornelius; Q. Fabius.

Q. Fabius. Cassius is condemned and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

A. U. C. 270. L. Æmilius; Cæso Fabius. The Æqui and Volsci defeated.

——— 271. M. Fabius; L. Valerius.

——— 272. Q. Fabius, 2; C. Julius. War with the Æqui.

——— 273. Cæso Fabius, 2; Sp. Furius. War continued with the Æqui and Veientes.

——— 274. M. Fabius, 2; Cn. Manlius. Victory over the Hernici.

——— 275. Cæso Fabius, 3; A. Virginius. The march of the Fabii to the river Cremera.

——— 276. L. Æmilius, 2; C. Servilius. The wars continued against the neighbouring states.

——— 277. C. Horatius; T. Menenius. The defeat and death of the 300 Fabii.

——— 278. Sp. Servilius; Aul. Virginius. Menenius brought to his trial for the defeat of the armies under him.

——— 279. C. Nautius; P. Valerius.

——— 280. L. Furius; C. Manlius. A truce of 40 years granted to the Veientes.

——— 281. L. Æmilius Opiter; Virginius or Vopiscus Julius. The tribune Genutius murdered in his bed for his seditions.

——— 282. L. Pinarius; P. Furius.

——— 283. Ap. Claudius; T. Quintius. The Roman army suffer themselves to be defeated by the Volsci, on account of their hatred to Appius, while his colleague is boldly and cheerfully obeyed against the Æqui.

——— 284. L. Valerius, 2; Tib. Æmilius. Appius is cited to take his trial before the people, and dies before the day of trial.

——— 285. T. Numicius Priscus; A. Virginius.

——— 286 T. Quintius, 2; Q. Servilius.

——— 287. Tib. Æmilius; Q. Fabius.

——— 288. Q. Servilius, 2; Sp. Postumius.

——— 289. Q. Fabius, 2; T. Quintius, 3. In the Census made this year which was the ninth, there were found 124,214 citizens in Rome.

——— 290. Aul. Postumius; Sp. Furius.

——— 291. L. Æbutius; P. Servilius. A plague at Rome.

A. U. C. 292. T. Lucretius Tricipitinus; T. Veturius Geminus.

——— 293. P. Volumnius; Serv. Sulpicius. Dreadful prodigies at Rome, and seditions.

——— 294. C. Claudius; P. Valerius. A Sabine seizes the Capitol, and is defeated and killed. Valerius is killed in an engagement, and Cincinnatus is taken from the plough, and made dictator; he quelled the dissentions at Rome and returned to his farm.

——— 295. Q. Fabius, 3; L. Cornelius. The Census made the Romans amount to 132,049.

——— 296. L. Minucius; C. Nautius, 2. Minucius is besieged in his camp by the Æqui, and Cincinnatus being elected dictator delivers him, obtains a victory, and lays down his power 16 days after his election.

——— 297. Q. Minucius: C. Horatius. War with the Æqui and Sabines. Ten tribunes elected instead of five.

——— 298. M. Valerius; Sp. Virginius.

——— 299. T. Romilius; C. Veturius.

——— 300. Sp. Tarpeius; A. Aterius.

——— 301. P. Curiatius; Sex. Quintilius.

——— 302. C. Menenius; P. Sestius Capitolinus. The Decemviri reduce the laws into twelve tables.

——— 303. Ap. Claudius; T. Genutius; P. Sestius, &c. The Decemvirs assume the reins of government, and preside with consular power.

——— 304 & 305. Ap. Claudius; Q. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Cornelius, &c. The Decemvirs continued. They act with violence. Appius endeavours to take possession of Virginia, who is killed by her father. The Decemvirs abolished.

——— 306. Valerius Potitus; M. Horatius Barbatus. Appius is summoned to take his trial. He dies in prison, and the rest of the Decemvirs are banished.

——— 307. Lart. Herminius; T. Virginius.

——— 308. M. Geganius Macerinus; C. Julius. Domestic troubles.

——— 309. T. Quintius Capitolinus 4; Agrippa Furius. The Æqui and Volsci come near the gates of Rome and are defeated.

——— 310. M. Genucius; C. Curtius. A law passed to permit the patrician and plebeian families to intermarry.

——— 311. Military tribunes are chosen instead of consuls. The plebeians admitted

admitted among them. The first were A. Sempronius; L. Atilius; T. Cloelius. They abdicated three months after their election, and consuls were again chosen L. Papirius Mugilanus; L. Sempronius Atratinus.

A. U. C. 312. M. Geganius Macerinus 2; T. Quintius Capitolinus 5. The censorship instituted.

——— 313. M. Fabius Vibulanus; Posthumius Æbutius Cornicen.

——— 314. C. Furius Pacilus; M. Papirius Crassus.

——— 315. P. Geganius Macerinus; L. Menenius Lanatus. A famine at Rome. Mælius attempts to make himself king.

——— 316. T. Quintius Capitolinus 6; Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.

——— 317. Mamercus Æmilius; T. Quintius; L. Julius. Military tribunes.

——— 318. M. Geganius Macerinus 3; Sergius Fidenas. Tolumnius, king of the Veientes killed by Cossus, who takes the second royal spoils called *Opima*.

——— 319. M. Cornelius Malugiensis; L. Papirius Crassus.

——— 320. C. Julius 2; L. Virginius.

——— 321. C. Julius 3; L. Virginius 2. The duration of the censorship limited to 18 months.

——— 322. M. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Fossius; L. Sergius Fidenas. Military tribunes.

——— 323. L. Pinerius Mamercus; L. Furius Medullinus; Sp. Postumius Albus. Military tribunes.

——— 324. T. Quintius Cincinnatus; C. Julius Mento; consuls. A victory over the Veientes and Fidenates by the dictator Posthumius.

——— 325. C. Papirius Crassus; L. Julius.

——— 326. L. Sergius Fidenas 2; Host. Lucret. Tricipitinus.

——— 327. A. Cornelius Cossus; T. Quintius Pennus 2.

——— 328. Servilius Ahala; L. Papirius Mugilanus.

——— 329. T. Quintius Pennus; C. Furius. M. Posthumius; A. Corn. Cossus. Miliary Tribunes all of Patrician families. Victory over the Veientes.

——— 330. A. Sempronius Atratinus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus; L. Furius Medullinus, L. Horat. Barbatus,

A. U. C. 331. A. Claudius Crassus, &c. Military Tribunes.

——— 332. C. Sempronius Atratinus; Q. Fabius Vibulanus. Consuls, who gave much dissatisfaction to the people.

——— 333. L. Manlius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 334. Numerius Fabius Vibulanus; T. Q. Capitolinus.

——— 335. L. Q. Cincinnatus, 3; L. Furius Medullinus, 2; M. Manlius; A. Sempronius Atratinus. Military tribunes.

——— 336. A. Menenius Lanatus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 337. L. Sergius Fidenas, M. Papirius Mugillanus, C. Servilius.

——— 338. A. Menenius Lanatus, 2, &c.

——— 339. A. Sempronius Atratinus, 3, &c.

——— 340. P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.

——— 341. Cn. Corn. Cossus, &c. One of the military tribunes stoned to death by the army.

——— 342. M. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, Consuls. Domestic seditions.

——— 343. Q. Fabius Ambustus; C. Furius Pacilus.

——— 344. M. Papirius Atratinus; C. Nautius Rutilus.

——— 345. Mamercus Æmilius; C. Valerius Potitus.

——— 346. Cn. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, 2. Plebeians for the first time quæstors.

——— 347. C. Julius, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 348. L. Furius Medullinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 349. P. & Cn. Cornelii Cossi, &c. Military tribunes. This year the Roman soldiers first received pay.

——— 350. T. Quintius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes. The siege of Veii begun.

——— 351. C. Valerius Potitus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 352. Manlius Æmilius Mamercinus, &c. The Roman cavalry begin to receive pay.

——— 353. C. Servilius Ahala, &c. A defeat at Veii, occasioned by a quarrel between two of the military tribunes.

——— 354. L. Valerius Potitus, 4; M. Furius Camillus, 2, &c.

A military tribune, chosen from among the plebeians.

A. U. C. 355. P. LICINIUS CALVUS, &c.

——— 356. M. VETURIUS, &c.

——— 357. L. VALERIUS POTITUS, 5; M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, 3, &c.

——— 358. L. JULIUS JULUS, &c.

——— 359. P. LICINIUS, &c. Camillus declared dictator. The city of Veii taken by means of a mine. Camillus obtains a triumph.

——— 360. P. CORN. COSSUS, &c. The people wished to remove to Veii.

——— 361. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, &c. Falisci surrendered to the Romans.

——— 362. L. LUCRET. FLACCUS; SERVIUS SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, Consuls after Rome had been governed by military tribunes for 15 successive years. Camillus strongly opposes the removing to Veii, and it is rejected.

——— 363. L. VALERIUS POTITUS; M. MANLIUS. One of the censors dies.

——— 364. L. LUCRETIUS, &c. Military tribunes. A strange voice heard, which foretold the approach of the Gauls. Camillus goes to banishment to Ardea. The Gauls besiege Clusium, and soon after march towards Rome.

——— 365. Three FABII military tribunes. The Romans defeated at Allia by the Gauls. The Gauls enter Rome and set it on fire. Camillus declared dictator by the senate, who had retired into the capitol. The geese save the capitol, and Camillus suddenly comes and defeats the Gauls.

——— 366. L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA 3; L. VIRGINIUS, &c. Camillus declared dictator, defeats the Volsci, Æqui and Tuscans.

——— 367. T. Q. CINCINNATUS; Q. SERVILIUS FIDENAS; L. JULIUS JULUS.

——— 368. L. PAPIRIUS; CN. SERGIUS; L. ÆMILIUS, &c.

——— 369. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, &c.

——— 370. A. MANLIUS; P. CORNELIUS, &c. The Volsci defeated. Manlius aims at royalty.

——— 371. SER. CORN. MALUGINENSIS 3; P. VALERIUS POTITUS 2; M. FURIUS CAMILLUS 6. Manlius is condemned and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

——— 372. L. VALERIUS 4; A. MANLIUS 3; SER. SULPICIUS 3, &c.

——— 373. SP. & L. PAPIRII, &c.

A. U. C. 374. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, 7; L. FURIUS, &c.

——— 375. L. & P. VALERII.

——— 376. C. MANLIUS, &c.

——— 377. SP. FURIUS, &c.

——— 378. L. ÆMILIUS, &c.

——— 379. L. PAPIRIUS; L. MERENIUS; SER. SULPICIUS, &c.

——— 380. } For four years anar-
——— 381. } chy at Rome, No consuls
——— 382. } or military tribunes e-
——— 383. } lected, but only for that time. L. SEX. SEXTINUS; C. LICINIUS CALVUS STOLO. Tribunes of the people.

——— 384. L. FURIUS, &c.

——— 385. Q. SERVILIUS; C. VETURIUS, &c. Ten magistrates are chosen to take care of the Sibylline books.

——— 386. M. FABIUS, &c.

——— 387. T. QUINTIUS; SER. CORNELIUS, &c.

——— 388. A. & M. CORNELII 2, &c. The Gauls defeated by Camillus. One of the consuls for the future to be elected from among the plebeians.

——— 389. M. ÆMILIUS; L. SEXTIUS; consuls. The offices of prætor and Curule Ædile granted to the senate by the people.

——— 390. L. GENUCIUS; Q. SERVILIUS. Camillus died.

——— 391. SULPITIUS PETICUS; C. LICINIUS STOLO.

——— 392. CN. GENUTIUS; L. ÆMILIUS 2.

——— 393. Q. SERV. AHALA 2; L. GENUCIUS 2. Curtius devotes himself to the *Dii manes*.

——— 394. C. SULPICIUS 2; C. LICINIUS 2. Manlius conquers a Gaul in single battle.

——— 395. C. PETILIUS BALBUS; M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.

——— 396. M. POPILIUS LÆNAS; CN. MANLIUS.

——— 397. C. FABIUS; C. PLAUTIUS. Gauls defeated.

——— 398. C. MARCIUS; CN. MANLIUS 2.

——— 399. M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS 2; M. POPILIUS LÆNAS 2. A dictator elected from the plebeians for the first time.

——— 400. C. SULPICIUS PETICUS 3; M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, both of patrician families.

——— 401. M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS 3; T. QUINTIUS.

——— 402. C. SULPITIUS PATICUS 4; M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.

——— 403. P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA; C. MARCIUS RUTILUS.

——— 404. Q. SULPICIUS PATICUS

Ch. Ch. Ch.

A. U. C. 453. M. Fulvius Pætinus; T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 454. L. Cornelius Scipio; Cn. Fulvius.

——— 455. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; P. Decius Mus 3. Wars against the Samnites

——— 456. L. Volumnius 2; Ap. Claudius 2. Conquest over the Etrurians and Samnites.

——— 357. Q. Fabius 5; P. Decius 4 Decius devotes himself in a battle against the Samnites and the Gauls, and the Romans obtain a victory.

——— 458. L. Postumius Megellus; M. Atilius Regulus.

——— 459. L. Papirius Cursor; Sp. Carvilius. Victories over the Samnites.

——— 460. Q. Fabius Gurges; D. Jun. Brutus Scæva. Victory over the Samnites.

——— 461. L. Postumius 3; C. Jun. Brutus. Æsculapius brought to Rome in the form of a serpent from Epidaurus.

——— 462. P. Corn. Rufinus; M. Curius Dentatus.

——— 463. M. Valerius Corvinus; Q. Cædicius Noctua.

——— 464. Q. Marcius Tremulus, 2; P. Corn. Arvina, 2.

——— 465. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Nautius.

——— 466. M. Valerius Potitus; C. Ælius Pætus.

——— 467. C. Claudius Canina; M. Æmilius Lepidus.

——— 468. C. Servilius Tucca; Cæcilius Metellus. War with the Senones.

——— 469. P. Corn. Dolabella; C. Domitius Calvinus. Senones defeated.

——— 470. Q. Æmilius; C. Fabricius. War with Tarentum.

——— 471. L. Æmilius Barbula; Q. Marcius. Pyrrhus comes to assist Tarentum.

——— 472. P. Valerius Levinus; Tib. Coruncianus. Pyrrhus conquers the consul Levinus, and, though victorious, sues for peace, which is refused by the Roman senate. The census was made and 272,222 citizens were found.

——— 473. P. Sulpicius Saverrio; P. Decius Mus. A battle with Pyrrhus.

——— 474. C. Fabricius Luscinus, 2; Q. Æmilius Pappus, 2. Pyrrhus goes to Sicily. The treaty between Rome and Carthage renewed.

A. U. C. 475. P. Corn. Rufinus, 2; C. Jun. Brutus, 2. Crotona and Locri taken.

——— 476. Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, 2; C. Genucius Clepsina. Pyrrhus returns from Sicily to Italy.

——— 477. M. Curius Dentatus, 2; L. Corn. Lentulus. Pyrrhus finally defeated by Curius.

——— 478. M. Curius Dentatus, 3; Ser. Corn. Merenda.

——— 479. C. Fabius Dorso; C. Claudius Canina, 2. An embassy from Philadelphus to conclude an alliance with the Romans.

——— 480. L. Papirius Cursor, 2; Sp. Carvilius, 2. Tarentum surrenders.

——— 481. L. Genucius; C. Quintius.

——— 482. C. Genucius; Cn. Cornelius.

——— 483. Q. Ogulinus Gallus; C. Fabius Pictor. Silver money coined at Rome for the first time.

——— 484. P. Sempronius Sophus; Ap. Claudius Crassus.

——— 485. M. Atilius Regulus; L. Julius Libo. Italy enjoys peace universally.

——— 486. Numerius Fabius; D. Junius.

——— 487. Q. Fabius Gurges, 3; L. Mamilius Vitulus. The number of the quæstors doubled to eight.

——— 488. Ap. Claudius Caudex; M. Fulvius Flaccus. The Romans aid the Mamertines which occasions the first Punic war. Appius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily. The combats of gladiators first instituted.

——— 489. M. Valerius Maximus; M. Otacilius Crassus. Alliance between Rome and Hiero king of Syracuse. A sun dial first put up at Rome, brought from Catana.

——— 490. L. Postumius Gemellus; Q. Mamilius Vitulus. The siege and taking of Agrigentum. The total defeat of the Carthaginians.

——— 491. L. Valerius Flaccus; T. Otacilius Crassus.

——— 492. Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina; C. Duilius. In two months the Romans build and equip a fleet of 120 gallies The naval victory and triumph of Duilius.

——— 493. L. Corn. Scipio; C. Aquilius Florus. Expedition against Sardinia and Corsica.

——— 494. A. Atilius Calatinus; C. Sulpicius Paterculus. The Carthaginians defeated in a naval battle.

——— 495.

A. U. C. 495. C. ATTILIUS REGULUS; Cn. CORN. BLASIO.

——— 496. L. MANLIUS VULSO; Q. CÆCILIUS. At the death of Cæcilius Manlius Regulus 2, was elected for the rest of the year. The famous battle of Ecnome. The victorious consuls land in Africa.

——— 497. SERV. FULVIUS PETINUS NOBILIOR; M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. Regulus after many victories in Africa is defeated, and taken prisoner by Xanthippus. Agrigentum retaken by the Carthaginians.

——— 498. CN. CORN. SCIPIO ASINA 2; A. ATTILIUS CALATINUS 2. Panormus taken by the Romans.

——— 499. CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO; C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS. The Romans discouraged by shipwrecks, renounce the sovereignty of the seas.

——— 500. C. AURELIUS COTTA; P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS. Citizens capable to bear arms amounted to 297, 797.

——— 501. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS 2; C. FURIUS PACILUS. The Romans begin to recover their power by sea.

——— 502. C. ATTILIUS REGULUS 2; L. MANLIUS VULSO 2. The Carthaginians defeated near Panormus in Sicily. One hundred and forty-two elephants taken and sent to Rome. Regulus advises the Romans not to exchange prisoners. He is put to death in the most excruciating torments.

——— 503. P. CLODIUS PULCHER; L. JUN. PULLUS. The Romans defeated in a naval battle. The Roman fleet lost in a storm.

——— 504. C. AURELIUS COTTA 2; P. SERVILIUS GEMINUS, 2.

——— 505. L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS; NUM. FABIUS BUTEO. Hannibal the great born. The number of the citizens 252, 222.

——— 506. M. OTACILIUS CRASSUS; M. FABIUS LICINUS.

——— 507. M. FABIUS BUTEO; C. ATILIUS BALBUS.

——— 508. A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS; C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS.

——— 509. C. FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS; C. SULPICIUS GALLUS. A fleet built by individuals at Rome.

——— 510. C. LUTATIUS CATULUS; A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near the islands Ægates. Peace made between Rome and Carthage. The Carthaginians evacuate Sicily.

——— 511. Q. LUTATIUS CERCO; A. MANLIUS ATTICUS. Sicily is made a Roman province. The 39th Census taken. The citizens amount to 260,000.

A. U. C. 512. C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO; M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.

——— 513. C. MAMILIUS TURINUS; Q. VALERIUS FALTO.

——— 514. T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS; P. VALERIUS FALTO. The Carthaginians give up Sardinia to Rome.

——— 515. L. CORN. LENTULUS CAUDINUS; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS. The Romans offer Ptolemy Evergetes assistance against Antiochus Theos.

——— 516. P. CORN. LENTULUS CAUDINUS; LICINIUS VARUS. Revolt of Corsica and Sardinia.

——— 517. C. ATILIUS BULBUS 2; T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS. The temple of Janus shut for the first time since the reign of Numa about 440 years. An universal peace at Rome.

——— 518. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS.

——— 519. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS; M. POMPONIUS MATHO. Differences and jealousy between Rome and Carthage.

——— 520. M. ÆMILIUS LEPINUS; M. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS.

——— 521. M. POMPONIUS MATHO 2; C. PAPIRIUS MASO. The first divorce known at Rome.

——— 522. M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA; M. JUNIUS PERA. War with the Illyrians.

——— 523. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS, 2; CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS. The building of new Carthage.

——— 524. SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS 2; Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS.

——— 525. P. VALERIUS FLACCUS; M. ATILIUS REGULUS. Two new prætors added to the other prætors.

——— 526. M. VALERIUS MESSALA; L. APULLIUS FULLO. Italy invaded by the Gauls. The Romans could now lead into the field of battle 770,000 men.

——— 527. L. ÆMILIUS PAPUS; C. ATTILIUS REGULUS. The Gauls defeat the Romans near Clusium. The Romans obtain a victory near Telamon.

——— 528. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS 2; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS 2. The Boii, part of the Gauls, surrender.

——— 529. C. FLAMINIUS; P. FURIUS PHILUS.

——— 530. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS; CN. CORN. SCIPIO CALVUS. A new war with the Gauls. Marcellus gains the spoils called *opima*.

——— 531. P. CORNELIUS; M. MINUCIUS

Minucius Rufus. Annibal takes the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain.

A. U. C. 532. L. Veturius; C. Lutatius. The Via Flaminia built.

——— 533. M. Livius Salinator; L. Æmilius Paulus. War with Illyricum.

——— 534. P. Corn. Scipio; T. Sempronius Longus. Siege of Saguntum, by Annibal, the cause of the second Punic war. Annibal marches towards Italy and crosses the Alps. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near Sicily. Sempronius defeated near Trebia by Annibal.

——— 535. Cn. Servilius; C. Flaminius 2. A famous battle near the lake Thrasymenus. Fabius is appointed dictator. Success of Cn. Scipio in Spain.

——— 536. C. Terentius Varro; L. Æmilius Paulus 2. The famous battle of Cannæ. Annibal marches to Capua. Marcellus beats Annibal near Nolæ. Asdrubal begins his march towards Italy, and his army is totally defeated by the Scipios.

——— 537. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; Q. Fabius Maximus 3. Philip of Macedonia enters into alliance with Annibal. Sardinia revolts and is reconquered by Manlius. The Carthaginians twice beaten in Spain by Scipio.

——— 538. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; M. Claudius Marcellus 3. Marcellus besieges Syracuse by sea and land.

——— 539. Q. Fabius Maximus; T. Sempronius Gracchus 3. The siege of Syracuse continued.

——— 540. Q. Fulvius Flaccus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Syracuse taken and plundered. Sicily made a Roman province. Tarentum treacherously delivered to Annibal. The two Scipios conquered in Spain.

——— 541. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus; P. Sulpicius Galba. Capua besieged and taken by the Romans. P. Scipio sent to Spain with proconsular power.

——— 542. M. Claudius Marcellus 4; M. Valerius Lævinus 2. The Carthaginians driven from Sicily. Carthagena taken by young Scipio.

——— 543. Q. Fabius Maximus 5; Q. Fulvius Flaccus 4. Annibal defeated by Marcellus. Fabius takes Tarentum. Asdrubal defeated by Scipio.

——— 544. M. Claudius Marcellus 5; T. Quintius Crispinus. Marcellus killed in an ambuscade by Annibal. The Carthaginian fleet defeated. The census taken, and 137,108 citizens were found.

A. U. C. 545. M. Claudius Nero; M. Livius 2. Asdrubal passes the Alps. Nero obtains some advantage over Annibal. The two consuls defeat Asdrubal, who is killed, and his head thrown into Annibal's camp. The Romans make war against Philip.

——— 546. L. Veturius; Q. Cæcilius. Scipio obtains a victory over Asdrubal, the son of Gisgo, in Spain. Masinissa sides with the Romans.

——— 547. P. Cornelius Scipio; P. Licinius Crassus. Scipio is impowered to invade Africa.

——— 548. M. Cornelius Cethegus; P. Sempronius Tuditanus. Scipio lands in Africa.

——— 549. Cn. Servilius Cæpio; C. Servilius Geminus. Scipio spreads general consternation in Africa. Annibal is recalled from Italy by the Carthaginian Senate.

——— 550. M. Servilius; Ti. Claudius. Annibal and Scipio come to a parley; they prepare for battle. Annibal is defeated at Zama. Scipio prepares to besiege Carthage.

——— 551. Cn. Corn. Lentulus; P. Ælius Pætus. Peace granted to the Carthaginians. Scipio triumphs.

——— 552. P. Sulpicius Galba, 2; C. Aurelius Cotta. War with the Macedonians.

——— 553. L. Corn. Lentulus; P. Villius Tapulus. The Macedonian war continued.

——— 554. Sex. Ælius Pætus; T. Quintius Flamininus. Philip defeated by Quintius.

——— 555. C. Corn. Cethegus; Q. Minucius Rufus. Philip is defeated. Quintius grants him peace.

——— 556. L. Furius Purpureo; M. Claudius Marcellus. The independence of Greece proclaimed by Flamininus at the Isthmian games.

——— 557. L. Valerius Flaccus; M. Porcius Cato. Quintius regulates the affairs of Greece. Cato's victories in Spain and triumph. The Romans demand Annibal from the Carthaginians.

——— 558. P. Corn. Scipio Africanus; T. Sempronius Longus. Annibal flies to Antiochus.

——— 559. L. Cornelius Merula; Q. Minucius Thermus. Antiochus prepares to make war against Rome, and Annibal endeavours in vain to stir up the Carthaginians to take up arms.

——— 560. Q. Quintius Flamininus;

rinus; Cn. Domitius. The Greeks call Antiochus to deliver them.

A. U. C. 561. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; Manius Acilius Glabrio. The success of Acilius in Greece against Antiochus.

——— 562. L. Corn. Scipio; C. Lelius. The fleet of Antiochus under Annibal defeated by the Romans. Antiochus defeated by Scipio.

——— 563. M. Fulvius Nobilior; Cn. Manlius Vulso. War with the Gallogrecians.

——— 564. M. Valerius Messala; C. Livius Salinator. Antiochus dies.

——— 565. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Flaminius. The Ligurians reduced.

——— 566. Sp. Postumius Albinus; Q. Marcius Philippus. The Bacchanalia abolished at Rome.

——— 567. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; M. Sempronius Tuditanus. Victories in Spain and Liguria.

——— 568. P. Claudius Pulcher; L. Porcius Licinius. Philip of Macedon sends his son Demetrius to Rome.

——— 569. M. Claudius Marcellus; Q. Fabius Labeo. Death of Annibal Scipio and Philopœmen. Gauls invade Italy.

——— 570. M. Bebius Tamphilus; L. Æmilius Paulus. Death of Philip.

——— 571. P. Cornelius Cethegus; M. Bebius Tamphilus. Expeditions against Liguria. The first gilt statue raised at Rome.

——— 572. A. Postumius Albinus Luscus; C. Calpurnius Piso. Celtiberians defeated.

——— 573. Q. Fulvius Flaccus; L. Manlius Acidinus. Alliance renewed with Perseus the son of Philip.

——— 574. M. Junius Brutus; A. Manlius Vulso.

——— 575. C. Claudius Pulcher; T. Sempronius Gracchus. The Istrians defeated.

——— 576. Cn. Corn. Scipio Hispalus; Q. Petillius Spurinus.

——— 577. P. Mucius; M. Æmilius Lepidus, 2.

——— 578. Sp. Postumius Albinus; Q. Mucius Scævola.

——— 579. L. Postumius Albinus; M. Popilius Lænas.

——— 580. C. Popilius Lænas; P. Ælius Ligur. War declared against Perseus.

——— 581. P. Licinius Crassus; C. Cassius Longinus. Perseus gains some advantage over the Romans.

A. U. C. 582. A. Hostilius Mancinus; A. Atilius Serranus.

——— 583. Q. Marcius Philippus, 2; Cn. Servilius Cæpio. The campaign in Macedonia.

——— 584. L. Æmilius Paulus, 2; C. Licinius Crassus. Perseus is defeated and taken prisoner by Paulus.

——— 585. Q. Ælius Pætus; M. Junius Pennus.

——— 586. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Sulpicius Galba.

——— 587. Cn. Octavius Nepos. T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 588. Aulus Manlius Torquatus; Q. Cassius Longus.

——— 589. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; M. Juvencius Thalna.

——— 590. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; C. Marcius Figulus. Demetrius flies from Rome and is made king of Syria.

——— 591. M. Valerius Messala; C. Fannius Strabo.

——— 592. L. Anicius Gallus; M. Corn. Cethegus.

——— 593. C. Cornelius Dolabella; M. Fulvius Nobilior.

——— 594. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Popilius Lænas.

——— 595. Sex. Jul. Cæsar; L. Aurelius Orestes. War against the Dalmatians.

——— 596. L. Corn. Lentulus Lupus; C. Marcius Figulus, 2.

——— 597. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica, 2; M. Claudius Marcellus, 2.

——— 598. Q. Opimius Nepos; L. Postumius Albinus.

——— 599. Q. Fulvius Nobilior; T. Annius Luscus. The false Philip. Wars in Spain.

——— 600. M. Claudius Marcellus, 3; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 601. L. Licinius Lucullus; A. Postumius Albinus.

——— 602. T. Quintius Flaminius; M. Acilius Balbus. War between the Carthaginians and Masinissa.

——— 603. L. Marcius Censorinus; M. Manilius Nepos. The Romans declare war against Carthage. The Carthaginians wish to accept the hard conditions which are imposed upon them, but the Romans say that Carthage must be destroyed.

——— 604. Sp. Postumius Albinus; L. Calpurnius Piso. Carthage besieged.

——— 605. P. Corn. Scipio; C. Livius

Livius Drusus. The siege of Carthage continued with vigor by Scipio.

A. U. C. 606. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus; L. Mummius. Carthage surrenders and is destroyed. Mummius takes and burns Corinth.

——— 607. Q. Fabius Æmilianus; L. Hostilius Mancinius.

——— 608. Ser. Sulpicius Galba; L. Aurelius Cotta.

——— 609. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus. War against the Celtiberians.

——— 610. L. Metellus Calvus; Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.

——— 611. Q. Pompeius; C. Servilius Cæpio.

——— 612. C. Lælius Sapiens; Q. Servilius Cæpio. The wars with Viriathus.

——— 613. M. Popilius Lænas; Cn. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 614. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; D. Junius Brutus. The two Consuls imprisoned by the Tribunes.

——— 615. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Hostilius Mancinus. Wars against Numantia.

——— 616. P. Furius Philus; Sex. Atilius Serranus.

——— 617. Ser. Fulvius Flaccus; Q. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 618. P. Corn. Scipio 2; C. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 619. P. Mucius Scævola; L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. Numantia surrenders to Scipio and is entirely demolished. The seditions of Ti. Gracchus at Rome.

——— 620. P. Popilius Lænas; P. Rupilus.

——— 621. P. Licinius Crassus; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 622. C. Claudius Pulcher; M. Perpenna. In the Census are found 313, 823 citizens.

——— 623. C. Sempronius Tuditanus; M. Aquilius Nepos.

——— 624. Cn. Octavius Nepos; T. Annius Luscus.

——— 625. L. Cassius Longus; L. Cornelius Cinna. A revolt of slaves in Sicily.

——— 626. L. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Aurelius Orestes.

——— 627. M. Plautius Hypsæus; M. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 628. C. Cassius Longinus; L. Sextius Calvinus.

A. U. C. 629. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; T. Quintius Flamininus.

——— 630. C. Fannius Strabo; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. The seditions of Caius Gracchus.

——— 631. Lucius Opimius; Q. Fabius Maximus. The unfortunate end of Caius Gracchus. The Allobroges defeated.

——— 632. P. Manlius Nepos; C. Papirius Carbo.

——— 633. L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus; L. Aurelius Cotta.

——— 934. M. Portius Cato; Q. Marcius Rex.

——— 635. L. Cæcilius Metellus; Q. Mutius Scævola.

——— 636. C. Licinius Geta; Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus.

——— 637. M. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Æmilius Scaurus.

——— 638. M. Acilius Balbus; C. Portius Cato.

——— 639. C. Cæcilius Metellus; Cn. Papirius Carbo.

——— 640. M. Livius Drusus; L. Calpurnius Piso. The Romans declare war against Jugurtha.

——— 641. P. Scipio Nasica; L. Calpurnius Bestia. Calpurnius bribed and defeated by Jugurtha.

——— 642. M. Minucius Rufus; Sp. Postumius Albinus.

——— 643. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Junius Silanus. Success of Metellus again Jugurtha.

——— 644. Servius Sulpicius Galba; M. Aurelius Scaurus. Metellus continues the war.

——— 645. C. Marius; L. Cassius. The war against Jugurtha continued with vigor by Marius.

——— 646. C. Atilius Serranus; Q. Servilius Cæpio. Jugurtha betrayed by Bocchus into the hands of Sylla the lieutenant of Marius

——— 647. P. Rutilius Rufus; Corn. Mallius Maximus. Marius triumphs over Jugurtha. Two Roman armies defeated by the Cimbri and Teutones.

——— 648. C. Marius 2; C. Flavius Fimbria. The Cimbri march towards Spain.

——— 649. C. Marius 3; L. Aurelius Orestes. The Cimbri defeated in Spain.

——— 650. C. Marius 4; Q. Lutatius Catulus. The Teutones totally defeated by Marius.

——— 651. C. Marius 5; M. Aquil-

Aquillius. The Cimbri enter Italy, and are defeated by Marius and Catulus.

A. U. C. 652. C. Marius 6; L. Valerius Flaccus. Factions against Metellus.

——— 653. M. Antonius; A. Postumius Albinus. Metellus is gloriously recalled. J. Cæsar born.

——— 654. L. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos; T. Didius.

——— 655. Cn. Corn. Lentulus; P. Licinius Crassus.

——— 656. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus; C. Cassius Longinus. The kingdom of Cyrene left by will to the Roman people.

——— 657. L. Lucinius Crassus; Q. Mucius Scævola. Seditions of Norbanus.

——— 658. C. Cœlius Caldus; L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.

——— 659. C. Valerius Flaccus; M. Herennius. Sylla exhibited a combat of an 100 lions with men in the Circus.

——— 660. C. Claudius Pulcher; M. Perpenna. The allies wish to be admitted citizens of Rome.

——— 661. L. Marcius Philippus; Sex. Julius Cæsar. The allies prepare to revolt.

——— 662. L. Julius Cæsar; P. Rutilius Rufus. Wars with the Marsi.

——— 663. Cn. Pompeius Strabo; L. Porcius Cato. The great valor of Sylla surnamed the Fortunate.

——— 664. L. Cornelius Sylla Q. Pompeius Rufus. Sylla appointed in the Mithridatic war. Marius is empowered to supercede him, upon which Sylla returns to Rome with his army and takes it, and has Marius and his adherents judged as enemies.

——— 665. Cn. Octavius; L. Cornelius Cinna. Cinna endeavours to recall Marius and is expelled. Marius returns, and, with Cinna, marches against Rome. Civil wars and slaughter.

——— 666. C. Marius 7; L. Cornelius Cinna 2. Marius died, and L. Valerius Flaccus was chosen in his room. The Mithridatic war.

——— 667. L. Cornelius Cinna 3; Cn. Papirius Carbo. The Mithridatic war continued by Sylla.

——— 668. L. Cornelius Cinna 4; Cn. Papirius Carbo 2. Peace with Mithridates.

——— 669. L. Corn. Scipio Asiaticus; C. Norbanus. The capitol burnt. Pompey joins Sylla.

A. U. C. 670. C. Marius; Cn. Papirius Carbo 3. Civil wars at Rome between Marius and Sylla. Murder of the citizens by order of Sylla, who makes himself dictator.

——— 671. M. Tullius Decula; Cn. Cornelius Dolabella. Sylla weakens and circumscribes the power of the tribunes. Pompey triumphs over Africa.

——— 672. L. Corn. Sylla Felix 2; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius. War against Mithridates.

——— 673. P. Servilius Vatia; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Sylla abdicates the dictatorship.

——— 674. M. Æmilius Lepidus; Q. Lutatius Catulus. Sylla dies.

——— 675. D. Junius Brutus; Mamercus Æmilius Lepidus Levianus. A civil war between Lepidus and Catulus. Pompey goes against Sertorius in Spain.

——— 676. Cn. Octavius; M. Scribonius Curio. Sertorius defeated.

——— 677. L. Octavius; C. Aurelius Cotta. Mithridates and Sertorius make a treaty of alliance together. Sertorius murdered by Perpenna.

——— 678. L. Licinius Lucullus; M. Aurelius Cotta. Lucullus conducts the Mithridatic war.

——— 679. M. Terentius Varro Lucullus; C. Cassius Varus Spartacus. The gladiators make head against the Romans with much success.

——— 680. L. Gallius Poplicola; Cn. Corn. Lentulus Clodianus. Victories of Spartacus over three Roman generals

——— 681. Cn. Aufidius Orestes; P. Corn. Lentulus Sura. Crassus defeats and kills Spartacus near Apulia.

——— 682. M. Licinius Crassus; Cn. Pompeius Magnus. Successes of Lucullus against Mithridates. The census amounts to above 900,000.

——— 683. Q. Hortensius 2; Q. Cæcilius Metellus. Lucullus defeats Tigranes, king of Armenia, and meditates the invasion of Parthia.

——— 684. Q. Cæcilius Rex; L. Cæcilius Metellus. Lucullus defeats the united forces of Mithridates and Tigranes.

——— 685. M. Acilius Glabrio; C. Calpurnius Piso. Lucullus falls under the displeasure of his troops, who partly desert him. Pompey goes against the pirates.

A. U. C. 685.

A. U. C. 686. M. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Volcatus Tullius. Pompey succeeds Lucullus to finish the Mithridatic war, and defeats the enemy.

——— 687. L. Aurelius Cotta; L. Manlius Torquatus. Success of Pompey in Asia.

——— 688. L. Julius Cæsar; C. Marcius Figulus. Pompey goes to Syria. His conquests there.

——— 689. M. Tullius Cicero; C. Antonius. Mithridates poisons himself. Catiline conspires against the state. Cicero discovers the conspiracy and punishes the adherents.

——— 690. D. Junius Silanus; L. Licinius Murena. Pompey triumphs over the pirates, Mithridates, Tigranes, and Aristobulus.

——— 691. M. Puppius Piso; M. Valerius Messala Niger.

——— 692. L. Afranius; Q. Metellus Celer. A reconciliation between Crassus, Pompey, and Cæsar.

——— 693. C. Jul. Cæsar; M. Calpurnius Bibulus. Cæsar breaks the fasces of his colleague, and is sole consul. He obtains the government of Gaul for five years.

——— 694. C. Calpurnius Piso; A. Gabinius Paulus. Cicero banished by means of Clodius. Cato goes against Ptolemy king of Cyprus. Successes of Cæsar in Gaul.

——— 695. P. Corn. Lentulus Spinther; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos. Cicero recalled. Cæsar's success and victories.

——— 696. Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus; L. Marcius Philippus. The triumvirate of Cæsar Pompey and Crassus.

——— 697. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 2; M. Licinius Crassus 2. Crassus goes against Parthia. Cæsar continued for five years more in the administration of Gaul. His conquest of Britain.

——— 698. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Great victories of Cæsar.

——— 699. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; M. Valerius Messala. Crassus defeated and slain in Parthia. Milo kills Clodius.

——— 700. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 3, the only consul. He afterwards took for colleague Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Revolts of the Gauls crushed by Cæsar.

——— 701. Ser. Sulpicius Rufus; M. Claudius Marcellus. Rise of the jealousy between Cæsar and Pompey.

A. U. C. 702. L. Æmilius Paulus; P. Claudius Marcellus. Cicero proconsul of Cilicia. Encrease of the differences between Cæsar and Pompey.

——— 703. C. Claudius Marcellus; L. Cornelius Lentulus.— Cæsar begins the civil war. Pompey flies from Rome. Cæsar made dictator.

——— 704. C. Julius Cæsar 2; P. Servilius Isauricus. Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia. Pompey murdered in Egypt. The wars of Cæsar in Egypt.

——— 705. Q. Fusius Calenus; P. Vatinius. Power and influence of Cæsar at Rome. He reduces Pontus.

——— 706. C. Julius Cæsar 3; M. Æmilius Lepidus. Cæsar defeats Pompey's partizans in Africa and takes Utica.

——— 707. C. Julius Cæsar 4. Consul alone. He conquered the partizans of Pompey in Spain, and was declared perpetual Dictator, and Imperator, &c.

——— 708. C. Julius Cæsar 5; M. Antonius. Cæsar meditates a war against Parthia. Above 60 Romans conspire against Cæsar and murder him in the Senate house. Antony raises himself to power. The rise of Octavius.

——— 709. C. Vibius Pansa; A. Hirtius. Anthony judged a public enemy. He is opposed by the Consuls, and Augustus. He joins Augustus. Triumvirate of Anthony, Augustus and Lepidus.

——— 710. L. Minutius Plancus; M. Æmilius Lepidus 2. Great honors paid to the memory of J. Cæsar. Brutus and Cassius join their forces against Augustus and Antony.

——— 711. L. Antonius; P. Servilius Isauricus 2. Battle of Philippi, and the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.

——— 712. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; C. Asinius Pollio. Antony joins the son of Pompey against Augustus. The alliance of short duration.

——— 713 L. Marcius Censorinus; C. Calvisius Sabinus. Antony marries Octavia, the sister of Augustus to strengthen their mutual alliance.

——— 714. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; C. Norbanus Flaccus. To whom were substituted C. Octavianus, and Q. Pedius. Sext. Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great makes himself powerful by sea to oppose Augustus.

——— 715. M. Agrippa; L. Canidius

NIUS GALLUS. Agrippa is appointed by Augustus to oppose Sext. Pompey with a fleet. He builds the famous harbour of Misenum.

A. U. C. 716. L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA; M. COCCEIUS NERVA. Agrippa obtains a naval victory over Pompey, who delivers himself to Antony, by whom he is put to death.

——— 717. L. CORNIFICUS NEPOS; SEX. POMPEIUS NEPOS. Lentulus removed from power by Augustus.

——— 718. L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO; M. ANTONIUS, 2. Agustus and Antony being sole masters of the Roman empire, make another division of the provinces. Cæsar obtains the west, and Antony the east.

——— 719. C. CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS 2; L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS. Octavia divorced by Antony, who marries Cleopatra.

——— 720. CN. DOMITUS AHENOBARBUS; C. SESIUS. Dissensions between Augustus and Antony.

——— 721. C. CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS 3. M. VALER. MESSALA CORVINUS. The battle of Actium, which according to some authors happened not till the year of Rome 724. The end of the commonwealth.

CONSUS, a deity at Rome who presided over counsels. His temple was covered in the Maximus Circus to show that counsels ought to be secret and inviolable. Some suppose that it is the same as Neptunus Equestris. Romulus instituted festivals to his honor, called Consualia, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. —*Liv.* 1, c. 9.

CONSYGNA, the wife of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, torn in pieces by dogs for her lascivious deportment. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.

CONTADESDUS, a river of Thrace. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90.

CONTUBIA, a town in Spain. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.

COON, the eldest son of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.*

COOS, COS, CEA, & CO, an island of the Ægean Sea. *Vid.* CO.

COPÆ, a place of Greece, near the Cephisus. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

COPAIS LACUS, a lake of Bœotia, into which the Cephisus and other rivers empty themselves. It is famous for its excellent eels. *Paus.* 9, c. 24.

COPHONTIS, a burning mountain of Bactriana. *Plin.* 2, c. 106.

COPHAS, a son of Artabazus. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.——A river of India. *Dionys. Periег.*

COPIA, the goddess of plenty, among the Romans represented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

COPILLUS, a general of the Tectosagæ taken by the Romans. *Plut. in Syll.*

C. COPONIUS, a commander of the fleet of Rhodes at Dyrrachium, in the interest of Pompey. *Cic.* 1 *de Div.* c. 38.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 83.

COPRATES, a river of Asia falling into the Tigris. *Diod.* 19.

COPREUS, a son of Pelops, who fled to Mycenæ at the death of Iphitus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

COPTUS & COPTOS, a town of Egypt, near the Red Sea. *Juv.* 15, v. 28.

CORA, a town of Latium, on the confines of the Volsci, built by a colony of Dardanians before the foundation of Rome. *Lucan.* 7, v. 392.

CORACĒSIUM & CORACENSIUM, a maritime town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.

CORACONĀSUS, a town of Arcadia, where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

CORALETÆ, a people of Scythia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 81.

CORALLI, a savage people of Pontus. *Ovid ex Pont.* 4, el. 2, v. 37.

CORAS, a brother of Catillus and Tyburtus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 672.

CORAX, an antient rhetorician of Sicily, who first demanded salary of his pupils. *Cic. in Brut.*—*Quintil* 3, c. 1.

CORAXI, a people of Colchis. *Plin.* 6. c. 5.

CORBEUS, a Gaul, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 8, c. 6.

CORBIS & ORSUA, two brothers who fought for the dominion of a city in the presence of Scipio, in Spain. *Liv.* 28, c. 21. ——*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

CORBŬLO, a prefect of Belgium. He routed the Parthians, destroyed Artaxata, and made Tigranes king of Armenia. He lived in the reign of Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 18.

CORCYRA, an island in the Ionian sea, about 12 miles from Buthrotum, on the coast of Epirus. It is famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. It has been successively called Drepane, Scheria, and Phæacia. Some Corinthians with Chersicrates at their head came to settle thither when banished from their country, 756 years before the Christian era. A colony of Colchis had settled there 1349 years before Christ. *Homer. Od.* 5, *&c. Lucan* 9, v. 32.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 6.

CORDŬBA, a famous city of Hispania Bætica,

Bætica, the native place of both the Senecas, and of Lucan. *Martial* 1 *ep.* 62.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.

Core, a daughter of Ceres, the same as Proserpine. Festivals called Coreia were instituted to her honor in Greece.

Coressus, a hill near Ephesus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 100.

Coresus, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon in Bœotia, who was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle to appease the God by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. The nymph was led to the altar, and Coresus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment and stabbed himself. Callirhoe conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coresus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name. *Paus.* 7, c. 21.

Coretas, a man who first gave oracles at Delphi. *Plut de orac. def.*

Corfinium, the capital of the Peligni.

Coria, a surname of Minerva among the Arcadians. *Cic. de nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Corinna, a celebrated woman of Thebes, disciple to Myrtis. Her father's name was Archelodorus. It is said that she obtained five times a poetical prize, in which Pindar was her competitor; but it must be acknowledged that her beauty greatly contributed to defeat her rivals. *Propert.* 2. el. 3. —*Paus.* 9, c. 22.——A woman of Thespis, celebrated for her beauty.—Ovid's mistress was also called Corinna. *Amor.* 2, el. 6.

Corinnus, an antient poet in the time of the Trojan war, on which he wrote a poem. Homer, as some suppose, took his subject from the poem of Corinnus.

Corinthus, an antient city of Greece, situated on the middle of the Isthmus of Corinth, at the distance of about 60 stadia on either side from the sea. It was first founded by Sisyphus son of Æolus A. M. 2626. It received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. Its original name was Ephyre. It is called Bimarus, because situate between the Saronicus Sinus and Crissæus Sinus. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian states. They colonized Syracuse in Sicily, and delivered it from the tyranny of its oppressors by the means of Timoleon. Corinth was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, A. U. C. 606. The riches which the Romans found there were immense. During the conflagration all the metals which were in the city melted and mixed together, and formed that valuable composition of metals which was well known by the name of *Corinthium Æs.* There was there a famous temple of Venus, where many lascivious women resorted. They sold their pleasures so dear that many of their lovers were reduced to poverty, whence the proverb of

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum,

to shew that all voluptuous indulgences are attended with much expence. J. Cæsar planted a colony at Corinth, and endeavoured to restore it to its former grandeur. *Liv.* 45, c. 28.—*Flor.* 2, c. 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.—*Horat.* 1 *ep.* 17, v. 36.—*Plin.* 34, c. 2.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 106.—*Paus.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8, &c —*Homer. Il.* 15.

Coriolanus, the surname of C. Martius, from his victory over Corioli. After a number of military exploits and many services for his country, he was refused the consulship by the people, when his fears had for a while influenced them in his favor. This raised his resentment, and when the Romans had received a present of corn from Gelo, king of Sicily, Coriolanus insisted that it should be sold for money and not be given gratis. Upon this the tribunes raised the people against him, for his imprudent advice, and even wished him to be put to death. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the influence of the senators, and Coriolanus submitted to a trial. He was banished by a majority of three tribes, A. U. C. 363, and he immediately retired among the Volsci to Tullus Aufidius, his greatest enemy from whom he met a most tender reception. He advised him to make war against Rome, and he marched at the head of the Volsci as general. The approach of Coriolanus greatly alarmed the Romans, who sent him several embassies to reconcile him to his country, and to solicit his return. He was deaf to all proposals and bade them prepare for war. He pitched his camp only at the distance of five miles from the city, and his enmity against his country would have been fatal, had not his mother Volumnia, and his wife Vergilia, been prevailed upon by the Roman matrons to go and appease his resentment. The meeting of Coriolanus with his family was tender and affecting. He remained long inexorable, but at last the tears and entreaties of a mother and a wife prevailed over the stern and obstinate resolutions of an enemy, and Coriolanus marched the Volsci from the neighbourhood of Rome. To shew their sense of Volumnia's merit and patriotism the Romans dedicated a temple to *Female Fortune.* The behaviour of Coriolanus displeased the Volsci.. He was summoned to appear

appear before the people of Antium, but the clamors which his enemies raised were so prevalent, that he was murdered on the place appointed for his trial. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the Volsci, and the Roman matrons put on mourning for his loss. *Plut. in vitâ.—Flor.* 2, c. 22.

Coriŏli & Coriolla, a town of Latium on the borders of the Volsci, taken by the Romans under Coriolanus. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Plut.*

Corissus, a town of Ionia.

Cormus, a river near Assyria. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 14.

Cornasa, a town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

Cornelia lex, *de Civitate*, was enacted A. U. C. 670, by L. Corn. Sylla. It confirmed the Sulpician law, and required that the citizens of the eight newly elected tribes should be divided among the 35 antient tribes.——Another *de Judiciis* A. U. C. 673 by the same. It ordained that the prætor should always observe the same invariable method in judicial proceedings, and that the process should not depend upon his will.——Another, *de Sumptibus* by the same. It limited the expences which generally attended funerals.——Another, *de Religione*, by the same A. U. C. 677. It restored to the college of priests the privilege of chusing the priests, which by the Domitian law had been lodged in the hands of the people.——Another, *de Municipiis*, by the same, which revoked all the privileges which had been some time before granted to the several towns that had assisted Marius and Cinna in the civil wars.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same which gave the power of bearing honors and being promoted before the legal age to those who had followed the interest of Sylla, while the sons and partizans of his enemies who had been proscribed were deprived of the privilege of standing for any office in the state.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same, A. U C. 673. It ordained that no person should exercise the same office within ten years distance, or be invested with two different magistracies in one year.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same, A. U. C. 673. It divested the tribunes of the privilege of making laws, interfering, holding assemblies, and receiving appeals. All such as had been tribunes were incapable of holding any other office in the state by that law.——Another, *de Majestate*, by the same A. U. C. 670. It made it treason to lend an army out of a province, or engage in a war without orders, to influence the soldiers to spare or ransom a captive general of the enemy, to pardon the leaders of robbers or pirates, or for the absence of a Roman citizen to a foreign court without previous leave. The punishment was *aquæ & ignis interdictio.*——Another by the same. It gave the power to a man accused of murder, either by poison, weapons, or false accusations, and the setting fire to buildings, to chuse whether the jury that tried him should give their verdict *clam* or *palam*, *vivâ voce*, or *by ballots*. Another by the same which made it *aquæ & ignis interdictio* to such as were guilty of forgery, concealing, and altering of wills, corruption, false accusations, and the debasing or counterfeiting of the public coin, all such as were accessary to this offence were deemed as guilty as the offender.——Another, *de pecuniis repetundis*, by which a man convicted of peculation or extortion in the provinces was condemned to suffer the *aquæ & ignis interdictio.*—Another, by the same, which gave the power to such as were sent into the provinces with any government, of retaining their command and appointment without a renewal of it by the senate, as was before observed.——Another by the same, which ordained that the lands of proscribed persons should be common, especially those about Volaterræ and Fesulæ in Etruria, which Sylla divided among his soldiers.——Another by C. Cornelius tribune of the people, A. U. C. 686. It ordained that no person should be exempted from any law according to the general custom, unless 200 senators were present in the senate. And no person thus exempted could hinder the bill of his exemption from being carried to the people for their concurrence.—Another by Nasica, A. U. C. 582, to make war against Perseus, son of Philip, king of Macedonia, if he did not give proper satisfaction to the Roman people.

Cornēlia, a daughter of Cinna, who was the first wife of J. Cæsar. *Plut. in Cæs.*—A daughter of Metellus Scipio, who married Pompey, after the death of her husband P. Crassus. She has been praised for her great virtues. When her husband left her in the bay of Alexandria to go to shore in a small boat she saw him stabbed by Achillas, and heard his dying groans without the possibility of aiding him. She attributed all his misfortunes to his connection with her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A daughter of Scipio Africanus who was the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. She was courted by a king, but she preferred being the wife of a Roman citizen to that of a monarch. Her virtues have been deservedly commended as well as the wholesome

some principles she inculcated in her two sons. When a Campanian lady made once a shew of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favor her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying these are the only jewels of which I can boast. *Plut. in Gracch.—Juv.* 6, v. 167.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.—*Cic. in Brut.* 58.

Cornelii, an illustrious family at Rome, of whom the most illustrious were Caius Cornelius, a soothsayer of Padua, who foretold the beginning and issue of the battle of Pharsalia.——Corn. Dolabella, a friend and admirer of Cleopatra. He told her that Augustus intended to remove her from the monument where she had retired. ——An officer of Sylla, whom J. Cæsar bribed to escape the proscription which threatened his life.——Corn. Cethegus a priest degraded from his office for want of attention.——Cn. Cornelius, a man chosen by Marcellus to be his colleague in the consulship.——Corn. Balbus, a man who hindered J. Cæsar from rising up at the arrival of the senators.——Corn. Coffus, a military tribune during the time that there were no consuls in the republic. He offered to Jupiter the spoils called *opima*.——Corn. Balbus, a man of Gades intimate with Cicero, by whom he was ably defended when accused.——A freed man of Sylla, the dictator.——Corn. Scipio, a man appointed master of the horse by Camillus when dictator.——Corn. Gallus, an elegiac poet intimate with Augustus, by whom he was set over Egypt. He was suspected of conspiracy against Augustus, and he killed himself in the 44th year of his age.——Corn. Merula was made consul by Augustus in the room of Cinna.—Corn. Marcellus, a man killed in Spain by Galba. ——C. Nepos, an historian. *Vid. Nepos.* ——Corn. Merula, a consul sent against the Boii in Gaul. He killed 14000 of them. His grandson followed the interest of Sylla, and when Marius entered the city he killed himself by opening his veins.——Corn. Gallus, a man who died in the act of copulation. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——Corn. Severus, an epic poet, in the age of Augustus, of great genius. He wrote a poem on mount Ætna, and on the death of Cicero.——Corn. Thuscus, a mischievous person.——Corn. Lentulus Cethegus, a consul, A. U. C. 571 ——Aur. Corn. Celsus wrote eight books on medicine, still extant.——Cn. and Publ. Corn. Scipio. *Vid. Scipio.*——Corn. Lentulus, a high priest, &c. *Liv.—Plut.—Val. Max.—Tacit. —Suet.—Polyb.—C. Nep. &c.*

Corniculum, a town of Latium. *Dionys. Hall.*

Cornificius, a poet and general in the age of Augustus. He was employed to accuse Brutus, &c. *Plut. in Brut.*——A lieutenant of J. Cæsar. *Id. in Cæs.*

Corniger, a surname of Bacchus.

Cornutus, a stoic philosopher of Africa, preceptor to Persius the satyrist.——*Pers.* 5, v. 36.——A prætor of Rome in the age of Cicero. *Cic.* 10, ep. 12.——A Roman, saved from the proscription of Marius by his servants, who hung up a dead man in his room, and said it was their master. *Plut. in Mario.*

Coroebus, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaximena. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, with the hopes of being rewarded with the hand of Cassandra for his services. Cassandra advised him in vain to retire from the war. He was killed by Diomedes or Peneleus. *Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.——A courtier of Elis, who first obtained a crown at Olympia. A. M. 3278. He was killed by Neoptolemus. *Paus.* 5, c. 8.——A hero of Argolis who killed the serpent sent by Apollo to avenge Argos. His country was afflicted with a plague, and he consulted the oracle of Delphi, which commanded him to build a temple where a tripod which was given him should fall from his hand. *Paus.* 1, v. 43.

Corona, a town of Messenia. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Coronea, a town of Bœotia, where the Athenians were defeated by the Thebans, A. M. 3525, Olymp 83. *Diod.* 12.——A town of Peloponnesus——of Corinth——of Cyprus——of Ambracia——of Phthiotis.

Coronis, a daughter of Phlegias, loved by Apollo. She became pregnant by her lover, who killed her on account of her criminal partiality to Ischys the Thessalian. According to some, Diana killed her for her infidelity to her brother, and Mercury saved the child from her womb as she was on the burning pile. Others say that she brought forth her son and exposed him near Epidaurus, to avoid her father's resentment; and they farther mention, that Apollo had set a crow to watch her behaviour. The child was preserved and called Æsculapius, and the mother after death received divine honors, and had a statue at Sicyon in her son's temple, which was never exposed to public view. *Paus.* 2, c. 26.——The daughter of Coronæus, king of Phocis, changed into a crow by Minerva, when flying before Neptune, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 1

2, v. 543.——One of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.

Coronta, a town of Acarnania. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 102.

Coronus, a son of Apollo. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.——A son of Phoroneus king of the Lapithæ. *Diod.* 4.

Corrhagium, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31. c. 27.

Corsi, a people of Sardinia, descended from the Corsicans.

Corsia, a town of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 24.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean on the coast of Italy. It is very mountainous. Its inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and cheats, according to Seneca, who was exiled among them. They lived to a great age, and fed on honey, which it produced in great abundance. It was in the possession of the Carthaginians and afterwards of the Romans. The Greeks called it Cyrnos. *Strab.*—*Martial.* 9, ep. 27.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Ovid.* 1, *Amor.* el. 12, v. 16.

Corsoræ, a town of Armenia.

Corsura, an island in the bay of Carthage.

Cortona, an ancient town of Etruria. *Liv.* 9, c. 37.

Corvinus. M. Valerius received this name from a crow, who assisted him when he was fighting against a Gaul.——An orator. *Patere.* 2, c. 36.

Coruncanii, a plebeian family at Rome, famous for its services to the state. *Tacit.* 11, *An.* c. 24.

T. Coruncanus, the first plebian who was made high priest at Rome. *Cic pro Dom.*

Coras, a river of Arabia, falling into the red sea. *Herodot.* 3, c. 9.

Corybantes, the priests of Cybele, called also Galli. In the celebration of their festivals they beat their cymbals and behaved as if delirious. They first inhabited on mount Ida, and from thence passed into Crete, and secretly brought up Jupiter. Some suppose that they receive their name from Corybas, son of Jasus and Cybele, who first introduced the rites of his mother into Phrygia. There was a festival at Cnossus in Crete, called Corybantica, in commemoration of the Corybantes, who there educated Jupiter. *Paus.* 8, c. 37.—*Diod.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617. l. 10. v. 250.

Corybas, a son of Jasus and Cybele. *Diod.* 5.——A painter, disciple to Nicomachus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Corybissa, a city of Mysia.

Corybus, a promontory of Crete.

Corycia, a nymph. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.

Corycus, a lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a town of the same name. *Strab.* 14.——another of Ionia, long the famous retreat of robbers.——Another at the foot of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Corycides, the nymphs who inhabited the foot of Parnassus. This name is often applied to the muses. *Ovid.* 1 *Met.* v. 320.

Corydon, a shepherd much celebrated in the pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil.

Coryla & Corylebum, a village of Paphlagonia.

Coryna, a town of Ionia. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.

Corymbifer, a surname of Bacchus, from his wearing a crown of *corymbi*, certain berries that grow on the ivy. *Ovid.* 1, *Fast.* v. 363.

Coryneta & Corynetes, a famous robber, son of Vulcan. *Plut. in Thes.*

Coryphasium, a promontory of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 36.

Corythenses, a place of Tegea. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

Corythus, a king of Corinth. *Diod.* 4.

Cos, an island. *Vid. Co.*

Cosa & Cossa, a town of Etruria.

Cosas, a town of Latium.

Cosconius, a Latin writer. *Varro. de L. L.* 5.——A wretched epigram writer. *Martial.* 2, ep. 77.

Cosingas, a Thracian, priest of Juno, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 22.

Cosis, a brother to a king of Albania, killed by Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Cossea, a part of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

Cossus, a surname given to the family of the Cornelii.——A Roman who killed Volumnius, king of Veii, and obtained *Spolia Opima*, A. U. C. 318. *Virg. Æn* 6, v. 841.

Cossutii, a family at Rome, of which Cossutia, Cæsar's wife was descended. *Suet. in Caes.* 1.

Costobœi, robbers in Galatia. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

Cosyra, a barren island in the African sea, near Melita. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 567.

Cotes & Cottes, a promontory of Mauritania.

Cothon, a port of Carthage. *Diod.* 3.

Cothonea, the mother of Triptolemus. *Hygin.* fab. 147.

Cotiso, a king of the Daci, whose army invaded Pannonia, and was defeated by Corn. Lentulus, the lieutenant of Augustus. *Horat.* 3, od. 8, v. 18.

Cotonis, an island near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cotta M. Aurelius, a Roman who opposed Marius. He was consul with Lucullus,

Lucullus, and when in Asia, he was defeated by sea and land by Mithridates. He was surnamed Ponticus, because he took Heraclea of Pontus by treachery. *Plut. in Lucul.*——An orator greatly commended by *Cicero de Orat.*——A governor of Paphlagonia, very faithful to Sardanapalus. *Diod.* 2.——A spendthrift in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit.*

Cottiæ Alpes, a certain part of the Alps by which Italy is separated from Gaul.

Cottus, a giant who had 100 hands. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 147.——A man among the the Ædui, &c. *Cæsar bell.*

Cotyæum, a town of Galatia. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.——of Phrygia.

Cotyora, a city of Asia Minor, founded by a colony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14

Cotyleus, a surname of Æsculapius, worshipped on the borders of the Eurotas. His temple was raised by Hercules. *Paus.* 3, c. 19.

Cotylius, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 41.

Cotys, the father of Asia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 45.——A son of Manes by Callirhoe. He succeeded his father on the throne of Mæonia.——A king of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Iphic.*——Another who favored the interest of Pompey. He was of an irascible temper. *Lucan.* 5, v. 54.——Another, king of Thrace, who divided the kingdom with his uncle by whom he was killed. It is the same to whom Ovid writes from his banishment. *Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 64. *Ovid.* 2, *de Pont.* el. 9.——A king of the Odrysæ. *Liv.* 42, c. 29.——A king of Armenia Minor, who fought against Mithridates in the age of Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 11 & 13.——Another, who imagined he should marry Minerva, &c. *Athen.* 12.

Cotytto, the goddess of all debauchery. Her festivals called Cotyttia were celebrated by the Athenians, Corinthians, Thracians, &c. during the night. Her priests were called Baptæ, and nothing but debauchery and wantonness prevailed at the celebration. A festival of the same name was observed in Sicily, where the votaries of the goddess carried about boughs hung with cakes and fruit, which it was lawful for any person to pluck off. It was a capital punishment to revele whatever was seen or done at these sacred festivals. It cost Eupolis his life for an unseasonable reflection upon them. The goddess Cotytto is supposed to be the same as Proserpine. *Horat.* epod 17, v. 58.—*Juv.* 2, v. 91.

Cragus, a mountain of Cilicia, part of mount Taurus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 645—*Horat.* 1, od. 21.

Cramusa, a town of Lycia.

Cranai, a surname of the Athenians, from their king Cranaus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 44.

Cranapes, a Persian, &c. *Herodot.*

Cranaus, the third king of Athens, who succeeded Cecrops. He reigned 20 years, about 1520 years before the Augustan age. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.——A city of Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Crane, a nymph. *Vid. Carna.*——A town of Arcadia.

Cranium, a gymnastic school at Corinth. *Diog.*

Cranii, a town of Cephallenia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.

Cranon & Crannon, a town of Thessaly on the borders of Macedonia, where Antipater and Craterus defeated the Athenians after Alexander's death. *Liv.* 42, c. 64.

Crantor, a philosopher of Soli among the pupils of Plato. *Diog.*——An armor bearer of Peleus, killed by Demoleon. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 361.

L. Crassitius, a man who opened a school at Rome. *Suet de Gram.* 18.

Crassus, the grandfather of Crassus the Rich who never laughed. *Plin.* 7, c. 19.

Crassus Publ. Licinius, a Roman, high priest, about 131 years before the Augustan age. He went into Asia with an army against Aristonicus, where he was killed and buried at Smyrna.

Crassus, M. Licinius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Rich*, on account of his opulence. At first he was very circumscribed in his circumstances, but by educating slaves and selling them at a high price he soon enriched himself. The cruelties of Cinna obliged him to leave Rome, and he retired to Spain, where he remained concealed for 8 months. After Cinna's death he passed into Africa and thence to Italy, where he served Sylla and ingratiated himself in his favor. When the Gladiators with Spartacus at their head had spread an universal alarm in Italy and defeated some of the Roman generals, Crassus was sent against them. A battle was fought, in which Crassus slaughtered 12,000 of the slaves, and by this decisive blow soon put an end to the war, and was honored with an *ovatio* at his return. He was soon after made Consul with Pompey, A. U. C. 682, and in this high office he displayed his opulence by entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables. He was afterwards Censor, and formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar. As his love of riches was more predominant than that of glory, Crassus never imitated the ambitious conduct of his colleagues, but

was satisfied with the province of Syria, which seemed to promise an inexhaustible source of wealth. With hopes of enlarging his possessions he set off from Rome, though the omens proved unfavorable, and every thing seemed to threaten his ruin. He crossed the Euphrates, and forgetful of the rich cities of Babylon and Seleucia, he hastened to make himself master of Parthia. He was betrayed in his march by the delay of Artavasdes, king of Armenia, and the perfidy of Ariamnes. He was met in a large plain by Surena the general of the forces of Orodes king of Parthia, and a battle was fought in which 20,000 Romans were killed and 10,000 taken prisoners. The darkness of the night favored the escape of the rest, and Crassus forced by the mutiny and turbulence of his soldiers, and the treachery of his guides trusted himself to the general of the enemy on pretence of proposing terms of accommodation, and he was killed. His head was cut off and sent to Orodes who poured melted lead down his throat and insulted his misfortunes. The firmness with which Crassus received the news of his son's death who perished in that expedition, has been deservedly commended, and the words that he uttered when he surrendered himself into the hands of Surena, equally claim our admiration. He was wont often to say that no man ought to be accounted rich if he could not maintain an army. Though he has been called avaritious, yet he showed himself always ready of lending money to his friends without interest. He was fond of philosophy and his knowledge of history was great and extensive. *Plutarch* has written his life. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.

P. Crassus, the son of the rich Crassus went into Parthia with his father. When he saw himself surrounded by the enemy and without any hope of escape, he ordered one of his men to run him through. His head was cut off and showed with insolence to his father by the Parthians. *Plut. in Cras.*

L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated Roman orator, commended by Cicero.—A son of Crassus the rich killed in the civil wars after Cæsar's death.

Crastinus, a man in Cæsar's army, killed at the battle of Pharsalia. *Cæs. bell.* C. 3, c. 99.

Cratais, the mother of Scylla.

Cratæus & Cratæous, conspired against Archelaus, &c.—*Aristot.*

Crater, a bay of Campania near Misenus.

Cratĕrus, one of Alexander's generals. He rendered himself conspicuous by his literary fame, as well as by his valor in the field, and wrote the history of Alexander's life. He was greatly respected and loved by the Macedonian soldiers, and Alexander always trusted him with much confidence. After Alexander's death he subdued Greece with Antipater, and passed into Asia, where he was killed in a battle against Eumenes. He had received for his share of Alexander's kingdoms, Greece and Epirus. *Nep. in Eumen.* 2.—*Justin* 12, & 13.—*Curt.* 3—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*——A physician of Atticus, mentioned by *Cic.* 12. *ad Attic.* ep. 13—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 161.——A painter, *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——An Athenian who collected into one body all the decrees which had passed in the public assemblies at Athens.

Crates, a philosopher of Bœotia, son of Ascondus, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic. He sold his estates and gave the money to his fellow citizens. He was naturally deformed, and he rendered himself more hideous by sewing sheep's skins to his mantle, and by the singularity of his manners. He clothed himself as warm as possible in the summer, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin and incapable to resist the coldness of the season. Hipparchia, the sister of a philosopher became enamoured of him, and as he could not cool her passion, by representing himself as poor and deformed, he married her. He had by her two daughters whom he gave in marriage to his disciples after he had permitted them their company for 30 days by way of trial. *Diog. in vita*——A poet, son of Timocrates. He opened a school at Rome where he taught grammar. *Sueton.*——A native of Pergamus, who wrote an account of the most striking events of every age. *Ælian. de Anim.* 17. c. 9.——A philosopher of Athens, who succeeded in the school of his master Polemon, above 272 years before the Augustan age.

Cratesiclēa, the mother of Cleomenes who went to Egypt in hopes of serving her country, &c. *Plut. in Cleom.*

Cratesipŏlis, a queen of Sicyon, who severely punished some of her subjects who had revolted at the death of Alexander, her husband, about 314 years before the Augustan age. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 58.

Cratesippidas, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet against the Athenians, &c. *Diod.* 13.

Cratēvas, a general of Cassander. *Diod.* 19.

Crateus, a son of Minos.

Crathis, a river of Achaia falling into the

the bay of Corinth. *Strab.* 8.——Another in Magna Græcia, whose waters give a yellow color to the hair and beard of those that drink them. *Ovid.* 14. *Met.* v. 315. *Pauf.* 7, c. 25.

Cratinus, a native of Athens celebrated for his comic writings, and his fondness for drinking. He died at the age of 97, about 430 years before the Augustan age. Quintilian greatly commends his comedies, which the little remains of his poetry do not seem fully to justify. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4.——*Quintil.*—— A wrestler of uncommon beauty. *Pauf.* 6, c. 3.—A river of Asia. *Plin.* 37, c. 2.

Cratippus, a philosopher of Mitylene, who taught Cicero's son at Athens among others. After the battle of Pharsalia, Pompey visited the house of Cratippus, where their discourse was chiefly turned upon Providence. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Cic. in offic.* 1.—An historian contemporary with Thucydides. *Dionys. Hal.*

Cratylus, a philosopher, preceptor to Plato after Socrates.

Crausiæ, two islands on the coast of Peloponnesus.

Crausis, the father of Philopœmen.

Crauxidas, a man who obtained an Olympic crown at a horse race. *Pauf.* 5, c. 8.

Cremera, a small river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber. It is famous for the death of the 300 Fabii, who were killed there in a battle against the Veientes, A. U. C. 277. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 205.

Cremma, a town of Lycia.

Cremmyon & Crommyon, a town near Corinth, where Theseus killed a sow of uncommon bigness. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 435.

Cremni & Cremnos, a commercial place on the Palus Mæotis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 2.

Cremona, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua. It was a Roman colony, and suffered much when Annibal first passed into Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 56.—*Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 4.

Cremonis Jugum, a part of the Alps, over which, as some suppose, Annibal passed to enter Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

Cremides, a place of Bithynia. *Diod.* 14.

Creon, king of Corinth, was son of Sysiphus. He promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who had repudiated Medea. To revenge the success of her rival Medea sent her for a present a gown covered with poison. Glauce put it on, and was seized with sudden pains. Her body took fire, and she expired in the greatest torments. The house also was consumed by the fire, and Creon and his family shared Glauce's fate. *Apollod* 1. c. 9. *l.* 3. *c.* 7.—*Eurip. in Med.*—*Hygin.* fab. 25.—*Diod.* 4.

Creon, son of Menœtius, was father to Jocasta, the wife and mother of Œdipus. At the death of Laius, who had married Jocasta, Creon ascended the vacant throne of Thebes. As the ravages of the Sphinx (*Vid Sphinx*) were intolerable, Creon offered his crown and daughter in marriage to him who could explain the ænigmas which the monster proposed. Œdipus was happy in his explanations, and he ascended the throne of Thebes and married Jocasta without knowing that she was his mother, and by her he had two sons, Polynices and Eteocles. These two sons mutually agreed after their father's death to reign in the kingdom each a year alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne by right of seniority, but when he was once in power he refused to resign at the appointed time, and his brother led against him an army of Argives to support his right. The war was decided by a single combat between the two brothers. They both killed one another, and Creon ascended the throne till Leodamas the son of Eteocles should be of a sufficient age to assume the reins of government. In his regal capacity he commanded that the Argives, and more particularly Polynices who was the cause of all the bloodshed, should remain unburied. If this was in any manner disobeyed the offenders were to be buried alive. Antigone the sister of Polynices transgressed and was accordingly punished. Hæmon the son of Creon, who was passionately fond of Antigone killed himself on her grave, when his father refused to grant her pardon. Creon was afterwards killed by Theseus who had made war with him because he refused burial to the Argives. *Vid. Eteocles, Polynices, Adrastus, Œdipus*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 56, *&c.*—*Pauf.* 1, c. 39. *l.* 9, c. 5, *&c.*—*Stat in Theb.*—*Sophocl. in Antig.*——*Æschyl. Sept. ante. Theb.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67 & 76—*Diod.* 1 & 4.——The first annual archon at Athens. *Pater.* 1, c. 8.

Creontiades, a son of Hercules by Megara daughter of Creon. He was killed by his father because he had slain Lycus.

Creophilus, a Samian who hospitably entertained Homer, from whom he received a poem in return. Some say that he was that poet's master, &c.—*Strab.* 14.——An historian. *Athen.* 8.

Cres, an inhabitant of Crete.—The first king of Crete. *Pauf.* 8, c. 53.

Cressa & Cressa, a town of Caria.

Cresius, a hill of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 44.

Cresphontes,

Cresphontes, a son of Aristomachus, who with his brothers Temenus and Aristodemus attempted to recover the Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 3, &c.

Creston, a town of Thrace, capital of a part of the country called Crestonia. The inhabitants had each many wives, and when the husband died, the who had received the greatest share of his affection was cheerfully slain on his grave. *Herodot.* 5, c. 5.

Cretus & Ephesus, two men who built the temple of Diana at Ephesus. *Paus.* 7, c. 2.

Creta, one of the largest islands of the mediterranean sea, at the south of all the Cyclades. It was once famous for its hundred cities. The inhabitants have been detested for their unnatural love, and their falsehood. Jupiter, as some authors report, was educated in that island by the Corybantes, and the Cretans boasted that they could show his tomb. There were different colonies from Phrygia, Doris, Achaia, &c. that established themselves there. The island was made a Roman province, A. C. C. 687, after a war of three years, in which the inhabitants were so distressed that they were even compelled to drink the water of their cattle. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 184.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 104.—*Horat. epod.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cretæus, a poet mentioned by *Propertius.* 2, *el.* 34, v. 29.

Crete, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A daughter of Deucalion. *Id.* 3, c. 3.

Cretea, a country of Arcadia, where Jupiter was educated according to some traditions. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

Cretheis, the wife of Acastus, king of Iolchos, who fell in love with Peleus son of Æacus, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue because he refused to comply with her wishes, &c. *Pindar. Nem.* 4.

Cretheus, a son of Æolus father of Æson by Tyro his brother's daughter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c.

Crethona, a son of Diocles killed in the Trojan war by Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Cretiscus, a certain orator. *Juv.* 2, v. 8.——A surname of M. Antony's father.

Cressas, a famous boxer. *Paus.* 2. c.

Creusa, a daughter of Creon king of Corinth. As she was going to marry Jason, who had divorced Medea, she put on a poisoned garment, which immediately set her body on fire, and she expired in the most excruciating torments. She had received this gown as a gift from Medea, who wished to take that revenge upon the infidelity of Jason. Some call her Glauce. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* 1, v. 335.——A daughter of Priam, king of Troy by Hecuba. She married Æneas, by whom she had some children, among which was Ascanius. When Troy was taken, she fled in the night with her husband, but they were separated in the midst of the confusion and tumult, and Æneas could not recover her, nor hear where she was. Some say that Cybele saved her and carried her to her temple of which she became priestess. *Paus.* 10, c. 26.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 562.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was mother of Janus by Apollo.——A town of Bœotia.

Creusis, a naval station of the Thespians. *Paus.* 9, c. 32.

Criasus, a son of Argos king in Peloponnesus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Crinippus, a general of Dionysius the elder.

Crinis, a stoic philosopher. *Laert.*——A priest of Apollo.

Crinisus & Crimisus a river on the western parts of Sicily near Segesta. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 38.

Crinisus, a Trojan prince who exposed his daughter on the sea, rather that suffer her to be devoured by the sea monster which Neptune sent to punish the infidelity of Laomedon. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] The daughter came safe to the shores of Sicily. Crinisus some time after went in quest of his daughter, and was so disconsolate for her loss that the gods changed him into a river in Sicily, and granted him the power of metamorphosing himself into whatever shape he pleased. He made use of this privilege to seduce the neighbouring nymphs.

Crino, a daughter of Antenor. *Paus.* 10, c. 27.——One of the Danaides *Apollod.*

Crison, a man of Himera who obtained a prize at Olympia in the 83d Olympiad. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.

Crispina, a Roman matron, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* 47.

Crispinus, a prætorian in the age of Domitian. *Statius* 5. *Sylv.* 2, commends him, but *Juv.* 4, calls him an incestuous adulterer.

Crispus Sallustius. *Vid.* Sallustius.

Crispus Vibio, a famous orator. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Critala, a town of Cappadocia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.

Crithis, a daughter of Melanopus who became pregnant by an unknown person, and afterwards married Phemicis of Smyrna, and brought forth the poet Homer according to *Herodot. in vitâ.*

Critias, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans. He was eloquent, and well bred, but of dangerous principles. He cruelly persecuted his enemies and put them to death. He was killed about 400 years before the Augustan age, in a battle against those citizens whom his oppression had banished. He had been among the disciples of Socrates, and had written elegies and other compositions, of which some fragments remain. *Cic. 2 de Orat.*——A philosopher.—A man who wrote on republics.

Crito, one of the disciples of Socrates. He attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and composed some dialogues now lost. *Diog.*

Critobŭlus, a general of Phocis at the battle of Thermopylæ, between Antiochus and the Romans. *Paus.* 10, c. 20.——A physician in the age of Philip, king of Macedonia. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.——A son of Crito, disciple to Socrates. *Diog. in Crit.*

Critŏgnatus, a celebrated warrior of Alesia, when Cæsar was in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.*

Critolăus, a citizen of Tegea in Arcadia. He with two brothers fought against the two sons of Demostratus of Phenens, to put an end to a long war between their respective nations. The brothers of Critolaus were both killed, and he alone remained to withstand his three bold antagonists. He conquered them, and when at his return his sister deplored the death of one of his antagonists, to whom she was betrothed, he killed her in a fit of resentment. The offence deserved capital punishment, but he was pardoned on account of the services he had rendered his country. He was afterwards general of the Achæans, and it is said that he poisoned himself because he had been conquered at Thermopylæ by the Romans about 146 years before the Augustan age. *Cic. 3 de Nat. D.*——A peripatetic philosopher of Athens sent ambassador to Rome, &c. *Cic. 2 de Orat.*——An historian who wrote about Epirus.

Crius, a soothsayer, son of Theocles. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.——A man of Ægina, &c. *Herodot.* 6, c. 50.——A river of Achaia called after a giant of the same name. *Paus.* 7, c. 27.

Crobialus, a town of Paphlagonia.

Crobyzi, a people of Thrace.

Crocĕæ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

Crocodilopŏlis, a town Egypt, near the Nile, above Memphis. The crocodiles were held there in the greatest veneration, and they were so tame that they came to take food from the hand of their feeders. It was afterwards called Arsinoe. *Herodot.* 2, c. 69.—*Strab.* 17.

Crocus, a beautiful youth enamoured of the nymph Smilax. He was changed into a flower of the same name, on account of the impatience of his love, and Smilax was metamorphosed into a yew-tree. *Ovid. 4 Met.* v. 283.

Crœsus, the 5th and last of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia, was son of Alyattes, and the richest of mankind. He was the first who made the Greeks of Asia tributary to the Lydians. His court was the asylum of learning, and Æsop the famous fable writer among others, lived under his patronage. In a conversation with Solon, he wished to be thought the happiest of mankind, but the philosopher apprized him of his mistake, and gave the preference to poverty and domestic virtue. Crœsus undertook a war against Cyrus the king of Persia, and marched to meet him with an army of 420,000 men and 60,000 horse. After a reign of 14 years he was defeated, A. U. C. 209, his capital was besieged, and he fell into the conqueror's hands, who ordered him to be burnt alive. The pile was already on fire, when Cyrus heard the conquered monarch three times exclaim Solon with uncommon energy. He asked him the reason of his exclamation, and Crœsus repeated the conversation he had once had with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus was moved at the recital, and at the recollection of the inconstancy of human affairs, he ordered Crœsus to be taken from the burning pile, and he became one of his most intimate friends. The kingdom of Lydia was extinguished in him, and the power was transferred to Persia. Crœsus survived Cyrus. The manner of his death is unknown. He is celebrated for the immensely rich presents which he made to the temple of Delphi, from which he received an obscure and ambiguous oracle, which he interpreted in his favor, and which was fulfilled in the destruction of his empire. *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Plut. in Solon.*—8, c. 24.—*Justin* 1, c. 7.

Cromi, a people of Arcadia.

Cromĭtis, a country of Arcadia.

Crommyon & Cromyon, a place of Attica. *Xen.*——A town near Corinth. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

Cromna, a town of Bithynia.

Cromus, a son of Neptune. *Paus.* 8, c. 1.——A son of Lycaon. *Id.* 8, c. 3.

Cronia, a festival at Athens in honor of Saturn. The Rhodians observed the same festival, and generally sacrificed to the god a condemned malefactor.

Crotŏna, a town of Elis.—Of Sicily.

Crenis, a mountain of Egypt, near which were the sources of the Nile, according to some traditions, in the city of Sais. *Herodot.* 2. c. 28.

Crossæa, a country situate partly in Thrace and partly in Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7. c. 123.

Crotalus, a navigable river of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 10.

Croton, a man killed by Hercules, by whom he was afterwards greatly honoured. *Diod.* 4.

Crotona, a town of Italy in the bay of Tarentum, founded 759 years before the Augustan age, by a colony from Achaia. The inhabitants were excellent warriors and great wrestlers. Democedes, Alcmæon, Milo, &c. were natives of this place. It was surrounded with a wall 12 miles in circumference before the arrival of Pyrrhus in Italy. *Herodot.* 8, c. 47.—*Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 2, c. 96.—*Liv.* 1, c. 18 l. 24, c. 3.—*Justin* 20, c. 2.

Crotoniatis, a country near Crotona. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 35.

Crotopias, the patronymic of Linus, grandson of Crotopus. *Ovid in Ib.* v. 480.

Crotopus, a king of Argos, son of Agenor, and father to Psamathe the mother of Linus by Apollo. *Ovid in Ibin.* 480.

Crunos, a town of Peloponnesus. *Mela.* 2. c. 2.

Crusis, a place near Olynthos.

Crustumerium & Crustumeria, a town of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.

Crustuminum, a town of Etruria near Veii, whence the adjective Crustumia. *Virg.* G. 2, v. 88.

Crustumium, Crustunus & Crustumenius, a river flowing from the Apennines, by Ariminum. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

Cruenis, a river of Bithynia.

Cteatus, one of the Grecian chiefs before Troy. *Paus.* 5, c. 4.

Ctemene, a town of Thessaly.

Ctenos, a harbour of Chersonesus Taurica.

Ctesias, a Greek historian and physician of Cnidos. He was taken prisoner by Artaxerxes Mnemon at the battle of Cunaxa. He cured the king's wounds, and was his principal physician for 17 years. He wrote an history of the Assyrians and Persians, which Justin and Diodorus have partially preferred to that of Herodotus. Some fragments of his compositions remain. He lived about 400 years before the Christian era. *Strab.* 1, *Athen.* 12.——*Plut. in Artax.*——A sycophant of Athens.

Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, about 120 years before Christ. He was the first who invented the pump. He also invented a *clepsydra*, or a water clock. This invention of measuring time by water was wonderful and ingenious. Water was let drop upon wheels which it turned. The wheels communicated their regular motion to a small wooden image, which by a gradual rise pointed with a stick to the proper hours and months, which were engraved on a column near the machine. This artful invention gave rise to many improvements, and the modern manner of measuring time with an hour glass is in imitation of the clepsydra of Ctesibius. *Vitruv. de Archit.* 9, c. 9.——A cynic philosopher.——An historian who lived a few years after Demosthenes. *Plut. in Dem.*

Ctesicles, a general of Zacynthos. &c.

Ctesilochus, a noble painter who represented Jupiter as bringing forth Bacchus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Ctesiphon, an Athenian who advised his fellow citizens to crown publicly Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. This was opposed by the orator Æschines, the rival of Demosthenes, who accused Ctesiphon of seditious views. Demosthenes undertook the defence of his friend, in a celebrated oration still extant, and Æschines was banished. ——A Greek architect who made the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.——An elegiac poet, whom king Attalus set over his possessions in Æolia. *Athen.* 13.——A Greek historian who wrote an history of Bœotia. *Plut. in Thes.*——A large village of Assyria on the banks of the Tigris, where the kings of Parthia generally resided in winter on account of the mildness of the climate. *Strab.* 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Ctesippus, a son of Chabrias. After his father's death he was received into the house of Phocion, the friend of Chabrias. Phocion attempted in vain to correct the natural foibles and extravagancies of Ctesippus. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A man who wrote an history of Scythia.——One of the descendants of Hercules.

Ctimene, the youngest daughter of Laertes by Anticlea. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 334.

Cularo, a town of the Allobroges in Gaul. *Cic. ep.*

Cuma & Cumæ, a town of Æolia in Asia Minor. The inhabitants have been accused of stupidity for not laying a tax upon all the goods which entered their harbour during 300 years. They were called Cumani. *Strab.* 13.—*Paterc.* 1. c. 4.

Cumæ & Cuma, a city of Campania near Puteoli founded by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ of Æolia before the Trojan war. The inhabitants were called Cumæi. There was one of the Sibyls that

that fixed her residence in a cave in the neighbourhood and was called the Cumean Sibyl. *Vid.* Sibyllæ. *Patere.* 1, c. 4.—3, v. 441.—*Liv.* 4.—*Ptol.* 3.—*Strab.* 5.

Cunaxa, a place of Assyria 500 stadia from Babylon. It is famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger. The latter entered the field of battle with 113,000 men, and the former's forces amounted to 900,000 men. The valor and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, who were among the troops of Cyrus are well known, and have been celebrated by the pen of Xenophon, who was present at the battle, and who had the principal care of the retreat. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Ctesias.*

Cupavo, a son of Cycnus, changed into a swan, on account of his friendly lamentations, at the death of Phaeton. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 186.

Cupido, a celebrated deity among the antients god of love, and love itself. There are different traditions concerning his parents. Cicero mentions three Cupids, one son of Mercury and Diana, another son of Mercury and Venus, and the third son of Mars and Venus. Plato mentions two. Hesiod the most antient theogonist speaks only of one, who, as he says, was produced at the same time as Chaos and the earth. There are according to the more received opinions two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, son of Jupiter and Venus, whilst the other, son of Nox and Erebus, is distinguished by his debauchery and riotous disposition. Cupid is represented as a winged infant naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. On gems and all other pieces of antiquity he is represented as amusing himself with some childish diversion. Sometimes he appears driving a hoop, throwing a quoit, playing with a nymph, catching a butterfly, or trying to burn with a torch; at other times he plays upon a horn before his mother, or closely embraces a swan. or with one foot raised in the air, he in a musing posture seems to meditate some trick. Sometimes, like a conqueror he marches triumphantly with a helmet on his head, a spear on his shoulder, and a buckler on his arm, intimating that even Mars himself owns the superiority of love. His power was generally known by his riding on the back of a lion, or on a dolphin; or breaking to pieces the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Among the antients he was worshipped with the same solemnity as his mother Venus, and as his influence was extended over the heavens, the sea, and the earth, and even the empire of the dead; his divinity was universally acknowledged, and vows, prayers, and sacrifices were daily offered to him. According to some accounts the union of Cupid with Chaos gave birth to men and all the animals which inhabit the earth, and even the gods themselves are the offspring of love before the foundation of the world. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Ovid.* 1, *Met.* fab. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 121, &c.—*Oppian. Hali.* 4. *Cyneg.* 2.—*Bion. Idyll.* 3.—*Moschus.*—*Eurip. in Hippol.*—*Theocrit. Idyll* 3, 11. &c.

Cures, a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king. The inhabitants called Quirites were carried to Rome of which they became citizens. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 638.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.

Curetes, a people of Crete, called also Corybantes. According to Ovid they were produced from rain. Their knowledge of all the arts was extensive, and they communicated it to many parts of ancient Greece. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and to prevent his being discovered by his father, they invented a kind of dance, and drowned his cries in the harsh sounds of their shields and cymbals. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 151.—*Strab.*—*Paus.* 4, c. 33.

Curia, a division of the Roman tribes. Romulus originally divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Over each Curiæ was appointed a priest who officiated at the sacrifices of his respective assembly. The sacrifices were called *Curionia*, and the priest *Curio*. He was to be above the age of fifty. His morals were to be pure and unexceptionable, and his body free from all defects. The *Curiones* were elected by their respective Curiæ, and above them was a superior priest called *Curio maximus* chosen by all the Curiæ in a public assembly.——The word Curia was also applied to public edifices among the Romans. These were generally of two sorts, divine and civil. In the former were held the assemblies of the priests and of every religious order, for the regulation of religious sacrifices and ceremonies. The other was appointed for the senate where they assembled for the dispatch of public business. The Curia was solemnly consecrated by the Augurs before a lawful assembly could be convened there. There were three at Rome which more particularly claim our attention *Curia Hostilia*, built by king Tullus Hostilius; *Curia Pompeii*, where Julius Cæsar was murdered; and *Curia Augusti*, the palace and court of the emperor Augustus.

Curiatii, a family of Alba, which was carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and entered among the Patricians. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii and lost the

the victory, were of this family. *Flor.* 2, c. 9. —*Dionys. Hal.* 3.—*Liv.* 1, c. 24.

Curia lex, *de Comitiis*, was enacted by M. Curius Dentatus, the tribune. It forbade the convening of the *Comitia*, for the election of magistrates without a previous permission from the senate.

Q. Curio, an excellent orator, who called Cæsar in full senate, *Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierem.* *Tacit.* 21. *ann.* c. 7.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 49.—*Cic. in Brut.*——His son, C. Scribonius, was tribune of the people, and an intimate friend of Cæsar. He saved Cæsar's life as he returned from the senate house, after the debates concerning the punishments which ought to be inflicted on the adherents of Catline. He killed himself in Africa. *Flor.* 4, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pomp. & Cæs.*—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 1.—*Lucan* 1, v. 268.

Curiosolitæ, a people among the Celtæ. *Cæs. bell. G.* 3, c. 11.

Curium, a town of Cyprus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 113.

Curius Dentatus Marcus Annius, a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude and frugality. He was three times consul, and was twice honored with a triumph. He obtained decisive victories over the Samnites, the Sabines, and the Lucanians, and defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum. The ambassadors of the Samnites visited his cottage, while he was boiling some vegetables in an earthen pot, and they attempted to bribe him by the offer of large presents. He refused their offers with contempt, and said I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold or silver, and it is my wish to command those who are in the possession of money, while I am deprived of it, and live in poverty. *Plut. in Cat. Cens.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 12, v. 41.—*Flor.* 1, c. 15.

Curius, a lieutenant of Cæsar's cavalry, to whom six cohorts of Pompey revolted, &c. *Cæs.* 1 *bell. Civ.* 24.

Curia, a patrician family, which migrated with Tatius to Rome.

M. Curtius, a Roman youth who devoted himself to the gods Manes for the safety of his country, about 360 years before the Augustan age. A wide gap had suddenly opened in the forum, and the oracle had said that it never would close before Rome threw into it whatever it had most precious Curtius immediately perceived that no less than an human sacrifice was required. He armed himself, mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the gulf, which instantly closed over his head. *Liv.* 7, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.

Q. Curtius Rufus. *Vid.* Quintus.

Curtius, a grammarian intimate with Pompey, &c. *Suet. de Gr.*

Curtius Montanus, an orator and poet under Vespasian. *Tacit.* 4 *Ann.*

Curulis Magistratus, a state officer at Rome, who had the privilege of sitting in an ivory chair in public assemblies. The dictator, the consuls, the censors, the prætors, and ediles claimed that privilege, and therefore were called *curule magistrates.* The senators who had passed thro' the abovementioned offices were generally carried to the senate house in ivory chairs, as all the generals in their triumphant procession to the capitol. When names of distinction began to be known among the Romans, the descendants of curule magistrates were called *nobiles*, the first of a family who discharged that office were known by the name of *noti*, and those that had never been in office were called *ignobiles.*

Cussæi, a nation of Asia destroyed by Alexander, to appease the manes of Hephæstion. *Plut. in Alex.*

Cutilium, a town of the Sabines. *Liv.* 26, c. 11.

Cyamosorus, a river of Sicily.

Cyane, a nymph of Syracuse, to whom her father offered violence in a fit of drunkenness. She dragged her ravisher to the altar, where she sacrificed him, and killed herself to stop a pestilence, which, from that circumstance, had already begun to afflict the country. *Plut. in Parall.*——A nymph of Sicily, who endeavoured to assist Proserpine when she was carried away by Pluto. The god changed her into a fountain. *Ovid* 5 *Met.* v. 412.——A town of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Cyaneæ, two rugged islands at the entrance of the Euxine sea. One of them is on the side of Asia, and the other on the European coast, and, according to Strabo, there is only a space of 20 furlongs between them. The waves of the sea, which continually break against them with a violent noise fill the air with a darkening foam, and render the passage extremely dangerous. The antients supposed that these islands floated, and even sometimes united to crush vessels into pieces when they passed through the streights. This tradition arose from their appearing like all other objects to draw nearer when you approached them. They were sometimes called Symplegades and Planetæ. Their true situation and form was first explored and ascertained by the Argonauts. *Plin.* 6, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 85.—*Apollon* 2.

Cyanee & Cyanea, a daughter of the Mæander,

Mæander, mother of Byblis and Caunus, by Miletus, Apollo's son. *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 451.

Cyaneus, a large river of Colchis.

Cyanippe, a daughter of Adrastus.

Cyanippus, a Syracusan who derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god so inebriated him, that he offered violence to his daughter Cyane, who sacrificed him on the altar. *Plut. in Parall.* ——A Thessalian, whose wife met with the same fate as Procris. *Plut. in Parall.*

Cyaraxes, or Cyaxares 1st, son of Phraortes, was king of Media and Persia. He bravely defended his kingdom, which the Scythians had invaded. He made war against Alyattes, king of Lydia, and subjected to his power all Asia beyond the river Halys. He died after a reign of 40 years, A. U. C. 160.—*Diod.* 2—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73 & 103.

Cyaxares 2d, is supposed by some to be the same as Darius the Mede. He was son of Astyages, king of Media. He added seven provinces to his father's dominions, and made war against the Assyrians, whom Cyrus favored. *Xen. Cyrop.* 1.

Cybēbe, a name of Cybele, from κυβηβειν, because in the celebration of her festivals men were driven to madness.

Cybele, a goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She is supposed to be the same as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Vesta, Bona Mater, Magna Mater, Berecynthia, Dindymene, &c. According to Diodorus she was the daughter of a Lydian prince, and as soon as she was born she was exposed on a mountain. She was preserved by sucking some of the wild beasts of the forest, and received the name of Cybele from the mountain where her life had been preserved. When she returned to her father's court she had an intrigue with Atys, a beautiful youth whom her father mutilated, &c. All the mythologists are unanimous in mentioning the amours of Atys and Cybele. The partiality of the goddess for Atys seems to arise from his having first introduced her worship in Phrygia. She enjoined him perpetual celibacy, and the violation of his promise was expiated by voluntary mutilation. In Phrygia the festivals of Cybele were observed with the greatest solemnity. Her priests called Corybantes, Galli, &c. Were not admitted in the service of the goddess without a previous mutilation. In the celebration of the festivals, they imitated the manners of madmen, and filled the air with dreadful shrieks and howlings mixed with the confused noise of drums, tabrets, bucklers and spears. This was in commemoration of the sorrow of Cybele for the loss of her favorite Atys. Cybele was generally represented as a robust woman far advanced in her pregnancy, to intimate the fecundity of the earth. She held keys in her hand, and her head was crowned with rising turrets, and sometimes with the leaves of an oak. She sometimes appears riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions, Atys follows by her side, carrying a ball in his hand and supporting himself upon a firtree, which is sacred to the goddess. Sometimes she is represented with a sceptre in her hand, with her head covered with a tower. She is also seen with many breasts to show that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures; and she generally carries two lions under her arms. From Phrygia the worship of Cybele passed into Greece and was solemnly established at Eleusis under the name of the Eleusinian mysteries of Ceres. The Romans, by order of the Sibylline books, brought the statue of the goddess from Pessinus into Italy, and when the ship which carried it had run on a shallow bank of the Tiber, the virtue and innocence of Claudia was vindicated in removing it with her girdle. It is supposed that the mysteries of Cybele were first known about 257 years before the Trojan war, or 1580 years before the Augustan age. The Romans were particularly superstitious in washing every year the 6th of the calends of April, the shrine of this goddess in the waters of the river Almon. There prevailed many obscenities in the observation of the festivals, and the priests themselves were the most eager to use indecent expressions, and to show their unbounded licentiousness by the impurity of their actions. *Vid. Atys, Eleusis, Rhea, Corybantes, Galli, &c.—Augustin de Civit. D. &c.—Lactant.—Lucian in Deâ Syr.—Diod.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617, l. 10, v. 252.—*Lucan* 1, v. 566.—*Ovid Trist.* 4, v. 210 & 361.—*Plut. de Loquac. Cic. ad Attic.*—*Val. Rhod.* 8. c. 17, &c.

Cybēla & Cybela, a town of Phrygia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Cybelus, a mountain of Phrygia, where Cybele was worshipped.

Cybīra, a town of Phrygia, whence Cybiraticus *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 33.

Cycesium, a town of Peloponnesus near Pisa.

Cycnreus, a son of Neptune and Salamis. After death he was honored as a god in Salamis and Attica. *Plut. in Thes.* —*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Cyclādes, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean sea, those particularly that surround Delos as with a circle, whence the name κυκλος, *circulus*. The chief

chief of them were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Melos, Seriphos, Gyarus, Tenedos. &c. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 2.—*Dionys Perieg.*—*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 64.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 692.

Cyclōpes, a certain race of men of gigantic stature, supposed to be the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They had but one eye in the middle of the forehead, whence their name, κυκλος, *circulus*, & ωψ, *oculus*. They were three in number according to Hesiod, called Arges, Brontes and Steropes. Their number was greater according to other mythologists, and in the age of Ulysses, Polyphemus was their king. [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] They inhabited the western parts of the island of Sicily, and because they were uncivilized in their manners, the poets speak of them as man eaters. The tradition of their having only one eye, originates from their custom of wearing small bucklers of steel which covered their faces, and had a small aperture in the middle which corresponded exactly to the eye. From their vicinity to mount Ætna, they have been supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter. The most solid walls and impregnable fortresses were said among the antients to have been the work of the Cyclops to render them more respectable. The Cyclops were reckoned among the gods, and we find a temple dedicated to their service at Corinth, where sacrifices were solemnly offered. Apollo destroyed them all because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed. *Homer Od.* 1 & 9.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 140.—*Theocrit. Id.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 170. *Æn.* 6, v. 630. l. 11, v. 263.—*Ovid Met.* 13, v. 780. l. 14, v. 249.——A people of Asia.

Cycnus, a son of Mars killed by Hercules. The manner of his death provoked Hercules to such a degree, that he resolved severely to punish his murderer, but he was prevented by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc.*——A son of Neptune invulnerable in every part of his body. Achilles fought against him, but when he saw that his darts were of no effect, he threw him on the ground and smothered him. He stripped him of his armour, and saw him suddenly changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid Met.* 12, fab. 3.——A son of Hyrie changed into a swan.——A son of Sthenelus king of Liguria. He was deeply afflicted at the death of his friend and relation Phaeton, and in the midst of his lamentations he was metamorphosed into a swan. *Ovid Met* 2, v. 367.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 189.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 30——A horse's name. *Stat.* 6, *Theb*, v. 524.

Cyda, a profligate Cretan made judge at Rome by Antony. *Cic. in Phil* 5 & 8.

Cydias, an Athenian of great valor, &c. *Pauf.* 10, c. 21.——A painter who made a painting of the Argonauts in the 111th Olympiad. This celebrated piece was bought by the orator Hortensius for 164 talents. *Plin.* 34.

Cydippe, the wife of Anaxilaus &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165. The mother of Cleobis and Biton. *Vid. Cleobis.*——A girl beloved by Acontius. *Vid.* Acontius.

Cydnus, a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus, where Alexander, when covered with sweat, bathed himself. He almost died of the consequences. *Curt* 3, c. 4.—*Justin* 11, c. 8.

Cydon & Cydonia, a town of Crete, built by a colony from Samos. It was supposed that Minos generally resided there. Hence Cydoneus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 22.

Cydonia, an island opposite Lesbos. *Plin.* 2 & 4.

Cydrara, a city of Phrygia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 30.

Cydrolāus, a man who led a colony to Samos. *Diod.* 5.

Cycnus, *Vid.* Cyenus.

Cylabus, a place near Argos in Peloponnesus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Cylices, a people among the Illyrians. There was in their country a monument in honor of Cadmus. *Athen.*

Cylindus, a son of Phryxus and Calliope.

Cyllabarus, a gallant of the wife of Diomedes, &c.

Cyllārus, one of the Centaurs, passionately fond of Hylonome. They perished both at the same time. *Ovid.* 12. *Met.* v 408.——A celebrated horse of Pollux. *Virg. G.* 3, v 90.

Cyllen, a son of Elatus. *Pauf.* 8, c. 4.

Cyllēne, the mother of Lycaon by Pelasgus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.——A naval station of Elis in Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 4, c. 23.——A mountain of Arcadia, which received its name from Cyllen. Mercury was born there, hence his surname of Cylleneius. *Pauf.* 8, c. 17.—*Virg. Æn.* v. 138.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 146.

Cyllēnius, a surname of Mercury, from his being born on the mountain Cyllene.

Cyllyrii, certain slaves at Syracuse. *Herodot.* 7, c. 155.

Cylon, an Athenian, who aspired to tyranny. *Herodot.* 5, c. 71.

Cyma or Cuma, the largest and most beautiful

beautiful town of Æolia, called also Phriconis & Phriconis.

Cymodocēas, Cymæ & Cymo, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 255.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 338.

Cymōlus & Cimōlus, an island of the Ionian sea. *Ovid.* 7. *Met.* v. 463.

Cymōthoe, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*

Cynægīrus, an Athenian, celebrated for his extraordinary courage. He was brother to the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately severed by the enemy. Upon this he seized the vessel with his left hand, and when he had lost that also, he still kept his hold with his teeth. *Herodot.* 6, c. 114.—*Justin.* 2, c. 9.

Cynæthium, a town of Arcadia, founded by one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionys. Hal.*

Cynānæ, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, who married Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, by whom she had Eurydice. *Polyæn.* 8.

Cynāpes, a river falling into the Euxine. *Ovid.* 4. *Pont. el.* 10, v. 49.

Cynaxa. *Vid.* Cunaxa.

Cyneas. *Vid.* Cineas.

Cynesii & Cynetæ, a nation of the remotest shores of Europe towards the ocean. *Herodot.* 2, c. 33.

Cynethussa, an island of the Ægean sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cynia, a lake of Acarnania. *Strab.* 10.

Cynici, a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes the Athenian. They received this name *a caninâ mordacitate*, from their canine propensity to criticise the lives and actions of men, or because like dogs they were not ashamed to gratify their criminal desires publicly. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for the negligence of their dress, and the length of their beard. Diogenes was one of their sect. They generally slept on the ground.

Cynisca, a courageous woman. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.

Cyno, a woman, who preserved the life of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 110.

Cynocephalæ, a town of Thessaly, where the pro-consul, Quintius conquered Philip of Macedon. *Liv.* 33, c. 7.

Cynocephali, a nation in India, who have the head of a dog according to some traditions. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

Cynophontis, a festival at Argos, observed during the dog days. It received its name ἀπὸ τοῦ κυνας φονεῖν, *killing dogs*, because they used to kill all the dogs they met.

Cynortas, one of the antient kings of Sparta, son of Amyclas and Diomede. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.

Cynortion, a mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 27.

Cynos, a town of Locris.——Another in Thessaly, where Pyrrha Deucalion's wife was buried.

Cynosarges a surname of Hercules.

Cynossēma, a promontory of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Hecuba was changed into a dog and buried. *Ovid.* 13. *Met.* 569.

Cynosūra, a nymph of Ida in Crete. She nursed Jupiter, who changed her into a star which bears the same name. It is the same as the ursa minor. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 107.

Cynthia, a beautiful woman, who was mistress to *Propertius*.——A surname of Diana from mount Cynthus, where she was born.

Cynthius, a surname of Apollo.

Cynthus, a mountain of Delos, so high that it is said to overshadow the whole island. From this mountain Apollo was surnamed Cynthius, and Diana Cynthia. The mountain was sacred to these deities. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 36.—*Ovid.* 6. *Met.* v. 304.

Cynūrenses, a people of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 27.

Cynūs, a naval station of Opuns. *Id.* 10, c. 1.

Cypārissi & Cypārissia, a town of Peloponnesus, near Messenia.

Cypārissus, a youth, son of Telephus of Cea, beloved by Apollo. He killed a favorite stag of Apollo's, for which he was so sorry that he pined away, and was changed by the God into a cypress tree. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 121——A town near Delphi. *Mela.* 2. c. 3.

Cyphāra, a fortified place of Thessaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

Cyprus, a daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, who married Agrippa.

Cyprus, a large island in the mediterranean sea, at the south of Cilicia, and at the west of Syria. It was formerly joined to the continent near Syria, according to Pliny. It has been antiently called Acamantis, Amathusia, Aspelia, Ceraitis, Colonia or Colinia, Macaria, and Spechia. It has been celebrated for giving birth to Venus, who was the chief deity there, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. It was antiently divided into nine kingdoms. It was for some time under the power of Egypt, and afterwards of the Persians from whom it revolted, A. U. C. 253, and was reduced the next year. The Greeks made themselves masters of it, and it was taken from them by

by the Romans. Its length according to Strabo, is 1400 stadia. There were three celebrated temples there, two sacred to Venus, and the other to Jupiter. The inhabitants were given much to pleasure and dissipation. *Strab.* 15.—*Flor.* 3. c. 9.—*Justin.* 18, c. 5.—*Plin.* 12, c. 24.—*Mela.* 2 c. 7.

Cypselides, the name of three princes as descendants of Cypselus, who reigned at Corinth during 73 years. Cypselus, was succeeded by his son Periander, who left his kingdom, after a reign of 40 years to Cypselus II.

Cypselus, a king of Arcadia, who married the daughter of Ctesiphon, to strengthen himself against the Heraclidæ. *Paus.* 4, c. 3.——A man of Corinth, son of Eetion, and father of Periander. He destroyed the Bacchiadæ, and seized upon the sovereign power, about 650 years before Christ. He reigned 30 years, and was succeeded by his son. Periander had two sons, Lycophron and Cypselus, who was insane. Cypselus received his name from the Greek word κυψέλος, *a coffer*, because when the Bacchiadæ, attempted to kill him, his mother saved his life by concealing him in a coffer. *Paus.* 5, c. 17.—*Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 37. *Herodot.* 1, c. 114 *l.* 5, c. 92, &c.——*Arist. Polit.*—The father of Miltiades. *Herodot.* 6, c. 35.

Cyraunis, an island of Lybia. *Id.* 4, c. 195.

Cyrbiana, a province of the Elymæans.

Cyre, a fountain near Cyrene.

Cyrenaica, a country of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital.

Cyrenaici, certain philosophers, who followed the doctrines of Aristippus. They placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and said that virtue ought to be commended because it gave pleasure. *Laert. in Arist.*——*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

Cyrene, the daughter of the river Peneus, of whom Apollo became enamoured. He carried her to that part of Africa, which is called Cyrenaica, where she brought forth Aristæus. *Justin.* 13, c. 7.—*Pindar Pyth.* 9.——A celebrated city of Libya, built by a Grecian colony. Aristæus, who was the chief of the colonists, gave it his mother's name. It was situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the mediterranean sea. It became the capital of the country, and was called Pentapolis on account of the five cities, which it contained. It gave birth to many great men, among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c. *Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 13.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1. c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 5.

Cyrnus, a driver in the games which Scipio exhibited in Africa, &c. *Ital.* 16, v. 342.——A man of Argos, who founded a city in Chersonesus. *Diod.* 5.——A river that falls into the Caspian sea. *Plut. in Pomp.*——An island on the coast of Liguria. It is the same as Corsica, it is called after Cyrnus, the son of Hercules. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 30.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.

Cyrraei, a people of Æthiopia.

Cyrrhadæ, an Indian nation.

Cyrrhes, a people of Macedonia, near Pella.

Cyrrhus & Cyrus, a river of Iberia, in Asia.

Cyrsilus, an Athenian stoned to death for his ill advice to the state. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.* c. 11.

Cyrus 1st, a king of Persia, born about 599 years before the Christian era. He was son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His father was of an ignoble family, and his marriage with Mandane had been consummated on account of the apprehensions of Astyages. (*Vid. Astyages.*) Cyrus was exposed as soon as born, but he was preserved by a shepherdess, who educated him as her own son. As he was playing with his equals in years, he was elected king in a certain diversion, and he exercised his power with such an independent spirit, that he ordered one of his play companions to be severely whipped for disobedience. The father of the youth, who was a nobleman, complained to the king of the ill-treatment which his son had received from a shepherd's son. Astyages ordered Cyrus before him, and discovered that he was Mandane's son, from whom he had so much to apprehend. He treated him with great coldness, and Cyrus, unable to bear his tyranny escaped from his confinement, and began to levy troops to dethrone his grandfather. He was assisted and encouraged by the ministers of Astyages, who were displeased with the king's oppression. He marched against him, and Astyages was defeated in battle and taken prisoner. From this victory the empire of Media became tributary to the Persians. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Crœsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered, A. U. C. 209. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river while the people were celebrating a grand festival. He afterwards marched

marched against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, and was defeated in a bloody battle. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous battle, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti.* He lived to a great age, and died in the 30th year of his reign. Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus; but his history is not perfectly authentic. In the character of Cyrus he delineates a brave, and virtuous prince, and often puts in his mouth many of the sayings of Socrates. The chronology is false, and Xenophon in his narration has given existence to persons, whom no other historian ever mentioned. The Cyropaidia, therefore, is not to be looked upon as an authentic history of Cyrus the Great, but we must consider it as showing what every good and virtuous prince ought to be. *Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 75, &c.—*Justin.* 1, c. 5, & 6.

Cyrus ad, or minor, was the younger son of Darius Nothus, and the brother of Artaxerxes. He was sent by his father at the age of sixteen to assist the Lacedæmonians against Athens. Artaxerxes succeded to the throne at the death of Nothus, and Cyrus, who was of an aspiring soul, attempted to assassinate him. He was discovered, and had been punished with death, had not his mother, Parysatis, saved him from the hands of the executioner by her tears and entreaties. This circumstance did not in the least check the ambition of Cyrus, he was appointed over Lydia and the sea coasts, where he secretly fomented rebellion and levied troops under various pretences. At last he took the field with an army of 100,000 barbarians, and 13,000 Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with 900,000 men near Cunaxa. The battle was long and bloody, and Cyrus might have, perhaps, obtained the victory, had not his uncommon rashness proved his ruin. It is said that the two royal brothers met in person and engaged with the most inveterate fury, and their engagement ended in the death of Cyrus, 401 years before the Augustan age. Artaxerxes was so anxious of its being universally reported that his brother had fallen by his hand, that he put to death two of his subjects, for boasting that they had killed Cyrus. The Greeks who were engaged in the expedition, obtained much glory in the battle, and after the death of Cyrus, they remained victorious in the field without a commander. They were not, however, discouraged though at the distance of above 600 leagues from their country, and surrounded on every side by a powerful enemy. They unanimously united in the election of commanders and traversed all Asia, in spite of the continual attacks of the Persians, and nothing is more truly celebrated in antient history than the bold retreat of the ten thousand. The journey that they made from the place of their first embarkation till their return has been calculated at 1155 leagues performed in the space of 15 months, including all the time which was devoted to take rest and refreshment. This retreat has been celebrated by Xenophon, who was one of their leaders, and among the friends and supporters of Cyrus. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Justin.* 5, c. 11.

Cyrus & Cyropolis, a city of Syria.

Cyrus, a river of Persia.

Cyta, a town of Colchis famous for the poisonous herbs which it produces. *Flacc.* 6, v. 693.

Cytæis, a surname of Medea, from her being an inhabitant of Cyta. *Propert.* 2, el. 4, v. 7.

Cythera, an island on the coast of Laconia in Peloponnesus. It was particularly sacred to the goddess Venus, who was from thence surnamed Cytherea, and who rose, as some suppose, from the sea, near its coasts. It was under the power of the Argives. The Phœnicians had built there a famous temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 5.—*Paus.* 3, c. 33.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 13. *Herodot.* 1, c. 29.

Cytherea, a surname of Venus.

Cytheris, a certain courtezan, much respected by the poet Gallus.

Cytherun, a place of Attica.

Cytheron, *Vid.* Cithæron.

Cytherus, a river of Elis. *Paus.* 6, c. 22.

Cythnos, an island near Attica, famous for its cheese. It has been called Ophiousa and Dryopis. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 252.

Cytineum, one of the four cities called Tetrapolis in Doris. *Strab.* 9.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 107.

Cytissorus, a son of Phryxus, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 197.

Cytorus, a mountain and town of Galatia, built by Cytorus, son of Phryxus. *Strab.* 11.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 437.

Cyzicum, an island of the Propontis, about 500 stadia in circumference. Alexander joined it to the continent by two bridges, and from that time it was called a peninsula. It was besieged by Mithridates, and relieved by Lucullus. *Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Diod.* 18.

Cyzicus, a son of Œneus and Stilba, who reigned in Cyzicus. He hospitably received the

the Argonauts in their expedition against Colchis. After their departure from the court of Cyzicus they were driven back in the night by a storm upon the coast, and the inhabitants seeing such an unexpected number of men, furiously attacked them supposing them to be the Pelasgi, their enemies. In this nocturnal engagement many were killed on both sides, and Cyzicus perished by the hand of Jason himself, who honored him with a splendid funeral, and raised a stately monument over his grave. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Flacc.*—*Apollon.*—*Orpheus.*

Cyzicus, the chief town of the island of Cyzicum. It is built where the island is joined by the bridges to the continent. It has two excellent harbours called Panormus and Chytus. The former is naturally large and beautiful, and the other owes all its conveniences to the hand of art. The town is situate partly on a mountain and partly in a plain. The Argonauts built a temple to Cybele in the neighbourhood. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jason. *Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Strab.*—*Apollon.* 1.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 22.—*Flacc.* 2, v. 636.

Daæ, Dahæ or Dai, a people of Scythia, who dwelt on the borders of the Caspian sea. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 728.

Daci & Dacæ, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Rhine. *Lucan.* 2, v. 53.

Dacia, a country beyond the Danube, which Trajan conquered, and made tributary to the Roman empire.

Dactyli, a name given to the priests of Cybele, which some derive from δακτυλος *a finger*, because they were ten, the same number as the fingers of the hand. *Paus.* 5, c. 8.

Dahcæ, a people of Asiatic Scythia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 91.

Dædala, a mountain and city of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried according to *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——Two festivals in Bœotia. One of these was observed at Alalcomenos by the Plataeans in, a large grove, where they exposed in the open air, pieces of boiled flesh and carefully observed whither the crows, that came to prey upon them directed their flight. All the trees, upon which any of these birds alighted were immediately cut down and with them statues were made, called Dædala, in honor of Dædalus.——The other festival was of a more solemn kind. It was celebrated every sixty years, by all the cities of Bœotia, as a compensation for the intermission of the smaller festivals, for that number of years, during the exile of the Plataeans. Fourteen of the statues, called Dædala, were distributed by lot among the Plataeans, Lebadæans, Coroneans, Orchomenians, Thespians, Thebans, Tanagræans, and, Cheroneans, because they had effected a reconciliation among the Plataeans, and caused them to be recalled from exile, about the time that Thebes was restored by Cassander, the son of Antipater. During this festival a woman in the habit of a bride maid accompanied a statue which was dressed in female garments, on the banks of the Eurotas. This procession was attended to the top of mount Cithæron, by many of the Bœotians, who had places assigned them by lot. Here an altar of square pieces of wood cemented together like stones, was erected, and upon it were thrown large quantities of combustible materials. Afterwards a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter, and an ox or heifer to Juno, by every one of the cities of Bœotia, and by the most opulent that attended. The poorest citizens offered small cattle, and all these oblations together with the Dædala were thrown in the common heap and set on fire, and totally reduced to ashes. They originated in this: When Juno, after a quarrel with Jupiter, had retired to Eubœa, and refused to return to his bed, the God anxious for her return, went to consult Cithæron, king of Plataea, to find some effectual measure to break her obstinacy. Cithæron advised him to dress a statue in woman's apparel, and carry it in a chariot, and publicly to report it was Plataea, the daughter of Asopus, whom he was going to marry. The advice was followed, and Juno informed of her husband's future marriage, repaired in haste to meet the chariot, and was easily united to him, when she discovered the artful measures he made use of effect a reconciliation. *Pausan.* & *Plut.*

Dædalion, a son of Lucifer, brother to Ceyx, and father of Philonis. He was so afflicted at the death of Philonis, whom Diana

Diana had put to death, that he threw himself from the top of mount Parnassus, and was changed into a falcon by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 11, c. 295.

DÆDĂLUS, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, descended from Erechtheus, king of Athens. He was the most ingenious artist of his age, and to him we are indebted for the invention of the wedge, and many other mechanical instruments, and the sails of ships. He made statues, which moved of themselves and seemed to be endowed with life. Talus, his sister's son promised to be as great as himself by the ingenuity of his inventions, and therefore, from envy he threw him down from a window and killed him. After the murder of this youth, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos, king of the country gave him a cordial reception. Dædalus made a famous labyrinth for Minos, and assisted Pasiphae, the queen, to gratify her unnatural passion for a bull. For this action Dædalus incurred the displeasure of Minos, who ordered him to be confined in the labyrinth, which he had constructed. Here he made himself wings with feathers and wax, and carefully fitted them to his body, and that of his son, who was the companion of his confinement. They took their flight in the air from Crete, but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, whose flight was too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean, which from him has been called the Icarian sea. The father, by a proper management of his wings, alighted at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. He left many monuments of his ingenuity in Sicily, which still existed in the age of Diodorus Siculus. He was dispatched by Cocalus, who was afraid of the power of Minos, who had declared war against him because he had given an asylum to Dædalus. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass at a distance for wings. He lived 1400 years before the Christian era. *Paus.* 1, 7, & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. *Fab.* 3. *Heroid.* 4. *De Art. am.* 2. *Trist.* 3. *el.* 4.—*Hygin fab.* 40. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 14.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 170.—There were two statuaries of the same name, one of Sicyon, son of Patroclus, the other a native of Bithynia. *Paus.* 7, c. 14. *Arrian.*

DÆMON, a kind of spirit which, as the antients supposed, presided over the actions of mankind, gave them their private counsels, and carefully watched over their most secret intentions. Some of the antient philosophers maintained that every man had two of these Dæmons, the one bad and the other good. These Dæmons had the power of changing themselves into whatever they pleased, and of assuming whatever shapes were most subservient to their intentions. At the moment of death the Dæmon delivered up to judgment the person with whose care he had been entrusted; and according to the evidences he delivered sentence was passed over the body. The Dæmon of Socrates is famous in history. That great philosopher asserted that the genius informed him when any of his friends was going to engage in some unfortunate enterprize, and stopped him from the commission of all crimes and impiety. These Genii or Dæmons, though at first reckoned only as the subordinate ministers of the superior deities, received divine honor in length of time, and we find altars and statues erected to a *Genio loci*, *Genio Augusti*, *Junonibus*, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 1.—*Plut. de Gen. Soc.*

DAI, a nation of Persia all shepherds. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

DAIDIS, a solemnity observed by the Greeks. It lasted three days, the first was in commemoration of Latona's labor. The second in memory of Apollo's birth, and the third in honor of the marriage of Podaririus and the mother of Alexander. They always carried torches, whence the name.

DAIMĂCHUS, a master of horse, at Syracuse, &c.—*Polyæn.* 1.

DAIMENES, a general of the Achæans. *Paus.* 7, c. 6.——An officer exposed on a cross by Dionysius of Syracuse. *Diod.* 14.

DAĬPHRON, a son of Ægyptus killed by his wife, &c. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

DAĬRA, one of the Oceanides, mother of Eleusis by Mercury. *Paus.* 1, c. 38.

DALMĂTIA, a part of Illyricum, near Liburnia on the West. The inhabitants called Dalmatæ were conquered by Augustus. They chiefly lived upon plunder. Their rebellious spirit was troublesome to the Roman empire. *Strab.* 7.—*Ptol.* 2.

DAMAGETUS, a man of Rhodes who enquired of the oracle what wife he ought to marry, and received for answer, the daughter of the bravest of the Greeks. He applied to Aristomenes and obtained his daughter in marriage. *Paus.* 4, c. 24.

DAMAS, a Syracusan in the interest of Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DAMASCĒNA, a part of Syria near mount Libanus.

DAMASCUS, a rich and antient city of Syria. *Lucan* 3.—*Justin* 36, c. 2.

DAMASIPPUS, a captain in Philip's army.—A senator who accompanied Juba when he entered Utica in triumph. *Cæs. bell C.* 2.——A great enemy of Sylla. *Paterc.* 2, c. 22.——An orator. *Juv.* 3, v. 185.——A merchant of old seals and vessels. *Horat. l. Sat.* 3, v. 64.

DAMASICHTHON, a king of Thebes. *Pauf.* 9, c. 5.

DAMASISTRĂTUS, a king of Platæa who buried Laius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

DAMASITHYNUS, a son of Candaules, general in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 98.——A king of Calyndæ sunk in his ship by Artemisia. *Id* 8, c. 87.

DAMASTES, a man of Sigæum, disciple of Hellanicus, about the age of Herodotus, &c. *Dionys.*——A famous robber. *Vid.* Peucestes.

DAMIA, a surname of Cybele.—A woman to whom the Epidaurians raised a statue. *Herodot.* 5, c. 82.

DAMIPPUS, a Spartan taken by Marcellus as he sailed out of the port of Syracuse. He discovered to the enemy that a certain part of the city was but negligently guarded. From this discovery Syracuse was taken. *Polyæn.*

DAMIS, a man who disputed with Aristodemus the right of reigning over the Messenians. *Pauf.* 4, c. 10.

DAMNŌRIX, a celebrated Gaul in the interest of Julius Cæsar, &c.

DAMO, a daughter of Pythagoras, who, by order of her father, devoted her life to perpetual celibacy, and induced others to follow her example. Pythagoras at his death entrusted her with all the secrets of his philosophy, and gave her the unlimited care of his compositions under the promise that she never would part with them. She faithfully obeyed his injunctions, and tho' in the extremest poverty she refused to obtain money by the violation of her father's commands. *Laert. in Pythag.*

DAMŌCLES, one of the flatterers of Dionysius the elder, of Sicily. He admired the tyrant's wealth, and pronounced him the happiest man on earth. Dionysius prevailed upon him to undertake for a while the charge of royalty, and be convinced of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed. Damocles ascended the throne, and while he gazed upon the wealth and splendor that surrounded him, he perceived a sword hanging over his head by a horse hair. This so terrified him that all his imaginary felicity vanished at once, and he begged Dionysius to remove him from a situation which exposed his life to such fears and dangers. *Cic. in Tuscul.* 5, c. 21.

DAMOCRĂTES, a hero, &c. *Plut. in Arist.*

DAMOCRĪTA, a Spartan matron wife of Alcippus, who severely punished her enemies who had banished her husband, &c. *Plut in Parall.*

DAMOCRĪTUS, a timid general of the Achæans, &c. *Pauf.* 7, c. 13.——A Greek writer who composed two treatises, one upon the art of drawing an army in battle array, and the other concerning the Jews.—A man who wrote a poetical treatise upon medicine.

DAMON, a victor at Olympia, Olymp. 102.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 27.——A poet and musician at Athens. He was intimate with Pericles, and distinguished for his knowledge of government and fondness of discipline. He was banished for his intrigues about 430 years before the Augustan age. *C. Nep.* 15, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pericl.*——A Pythagorean philosopher very intimate with Pythias. When he had been condemned to death by Dionysius, he obtained from the tyrant leave to go and settle his domestic affairs, on promise of returning at a stated hour to the place of execution. Pythias pledged himself to undergo the punishment which was to be inflicted on Damon, should he not return in time, and he consequently delivered himself into the hands of the tyrant. Damon returned at the appointed moment, and Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of those two friends that he remitted the punishment, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship and enjoy their confidence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 7.——A man of Cheronea who killed a Roman officer and was murdered by his fellow citizens. *Plut. in Cim.*——A Cyrenean who wrote an history of philosophy. *Laert.*

DAMOPHANTUS, a general of Elis in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*

DAMOPHĪLA, a poetess of Lebos, wife of Pamphilus. She was intimate with Sappho, and composed some few pieces. *Philostr.*

DAMOPHĪLUS, an historian. *Diod.*——A Rhodian general against the fleet of Demetrius. *Diod.* 20.

DAMOPHON, a sculptor of Messenia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 23.

DAMOSTRĂTUS, a philosopher who wrote a treatise concerning fishes. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 21.

DAMOXENUS, a comic writer of Athens. *Athen.* 3.——A boxer of Syracuse banished for killing his adversary. *Pauf.* 8, c. 40.

DAMYRIAS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

DANA, a large town of Cappadocia.

DĂNAE, the daughter of Acrisius king of Argos,

Argos, by Eurydice. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father who had been told by an oracle that his daughter's son would put him to death. His endeavours to prevent Danae from becoming a mother proved fruitless, and Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, introduced himself to her bed by changing himself into a golden shower. From his embraces Danae had a son, with whom she was exposed on the sea by her father. The wind drove the bark which carried her, to the coasts of the island of Seriphus, where she was saved by some fishermen and carried to Polydectes king of the place, whose brother, called Dictys, educated the child called Perseus, and tenderly treated the mother. Polydectes fell in love with her, but as he was afraid of her son, he sent him to conquer the Gorgons, pretending that he wished Medusa's head to adorn the nuptials which he was going to celebrate with Hippodamia the daughter of Œnomaus. When Perseus had victoriously finished his expedition, he retired to Argos with Danae to the house of Acrisius, whom he inadvertently killed. Some suppose that it was Prœtus the brother of Acrisius who introduced himself to Danae in the brazen tower, and instead of a golden shower, it was maintained that the keepers of Danae were bribed by the gold of her seducer. Virgil mentions that Danae came to Italy with some fugitives of Argos, and that she founded a city called Ardea. *Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 611. *Art. am.* 3, v. 415. *Amor.* 2, *el.* 19, v. 27.—*Horat.* 3, od. 16.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2 & 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 255—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.——A daughter of Leontius, mistress to Sophron, governor of Ephesus.——A daughter of Danaus to whom Neptune offered violence.

DANAI, a name given to the people of Argos, and promiscuously to the Greeks from Danaus their king.

DĂNAĬDES, the fifty daughters of Danaus king of Argos. When their uncle Ægyptus came from Egypt with his fifty sons, they were promised in marriage to their cousins, and before the celebration of their nuptials, Danaus, who had been informed by an oracle, that he was to be killed by the hands of one of his sons-in-law, made his daughters solemnly promise that they would destroy their husbands. They were provided with daggers by their father, and all except Hypermnestra stained their hands with the blood of their cousins, the first night of their nuptials, and as a pledge of their obedience to their father's injunctions, they presented him each with the head of the murdered sons of Ægyptus. Hypermnestra was summoned to appear before her father, and answer for her disobedience in suffering her husband, Lynceus, to escape, but the unanimous voice of the people declared her innocent, and she dedicated a temple to the goddess of Persuasion. The sisters were purified of this murder by Mercury and Minerva by order of Jupiter; but according to the more received opinion they were condemned to severe punishment in hell, and were compelled to fill with water a vessel full of holes; so that the water ran out as soon as poured into it, and therefore their labor was infinite and their punishment eternal. The names of the Danaides and their husbands, were as follows, according to Apollodorus: Amymone married Enceladus; Automate, Busiris; Agave, Lycus; Scea, Dayphron; Hippodamia, Ister; Rhodia, Chalcodon; Calyce, another Lynceus; Gorgophone, Proteus; Cleopatra, Agenor; Alteria, Chætus; Glauce, Aleis; Hippodama, Diacorytes; Hippomedusa, Alemenon; Gorge, Hippothous; Iphimedus, Euchenor; Rhode, Hippolitus; Pirea, Agoptolemus; Cercestis, Dorion; Pharte, Eurydamas; Mnestra, Ægius; Evippe, Arigius; Anaxibia, Archelaus; Nelo, Melachus; Clite, Clitus; Stenele, Stenelus, Chrysippe; Chrysippus, Autonoe; Eurylochus, Theano, Phantes; Electra, Peristenes; Eurydice, Dryas; Glaucippe, Potamon; Autholea, Cisseus; Cleodora, Lixus; Evippe, Imbrus; Erato, Bromius; Stygne, Polyctor; Bryce, Chtonius; Actea, Periphas; Podarce, Œneus; Dioxippe, Ægyptus; Adyte, Menalces; Ocipete, Lampus; Pilarge, Idmon; Hippodice, Idas; Adiante, Daiphron; Callidia, Pandion; Œme, Arbelus; Celeno, Hixbius; Hyperia, Hippocoristes. The heads of the sons of Ægyptus were buried at Argos; but their bodies were left at Lerna, where the murder had been committed. *Apolled.* 2, c. 1.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.—*Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 16.—*Hygin. fab.* 168, &c.

DANĂLA, a castle of Galatia.

DĂNAUS, a son of Belus and Anchinoe, who after his father's death reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus on the throne of Egypt. Some time after, a difference arose between the brothers, and Danaus set sail with his fifty daughters in quest of a settlement. He visited Rhodes, where he consecrated a statue to Minerva, and arrived safe on the coast of Peloponnesus, where he was hospitably received by Gelanor, king of Argos. Gelanor had lately ascended the throne, and the first years of his reign, were marked with dissensions with his subjects. Danaus took advantage of Gelanor's unpopularity, and obliged him to leave the crown. In Gelanor, the race of the

the Inachidæ was extinguished, and the Belides began to reign at Argos in Danaus. Some authors say, that Gelanor voluntarily resigned the crown to Danaus, on account of the wrath of Neptune, who had dried up all the waters of Argolis, to punish the impiety of Inachus. The success of Danaus invited the fifty sons of Ægyptus to embark for Greece. They were kindly received by their uncle, who, either apprehensive of their number, or terrified by an oracle which threatened his ruin by one of his sons-in-law, caused his daughters, to whom they were promised in marriage, to murder them the first night of their nuptials. His orders were executed. Hypermnestra alone spared the life of Lynceus. (*Vid. Danaides.*) Danaus, at first, prosecuted Lynceus with unremitted fury, but he was afterwards reconciled to him and he acknowledged him for his son-in-law, and successor, after a reign of 50 years. He began his reign about 1586 years before the Christian era, and after death he was honored with a splendid monument in the town of Argos, which still existed in the age of Pausanias. According to Æschylus, Danaus left Egypt, not to be present at the marriage of his daughters with the sons of his brother, a connection which he deemed unlawful and impious. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Paus.* 2, c. 19.—*Hygin. fab.* 168, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 91, &c. 17, c. 94.

Dandari & Dandaridæ, certain inhabitants near mount Caucasus. *Tacit.* 12, *ann.* c. 18.

Dandon, a man of Illyricum, who as *Plin.* 7, c. 48, reports, lived 500 years.

Danubius, a celebrated river, the greatest in Europe. It rises, according to Herodotus near the town of Pyrene in the country of the Celtæ, and after flowing thro' the greatest part of Europe, it falls into the Euxine sea. The Greeks called it Ister, but the Romans distinguished it by the appellation of the Danube from its source till the middle of its course, and from thence to its mouths they called it Ister like the Greeks. It falls into the Euxine thro' seven mouths, or six according to others. Herodotus mentions five, and modern travellers discover only two. The Danube was generally supposed to be the northern boundary of the Roman empire in Europe. It was worshipped as a deity by the Scythians. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 33. l. 4, c. 48, &c.—*Strat.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Ammian* 23.

Daochus, an officer of Philip, &c. *Plut.* in *Demosth.*

Daphnæ, a town of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, 16 miles from Pelusium.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 30.

Daphnæus, a general of Syracuse against Carthage. *Polyæn.* 5.

Daphne, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra, of whom Apollo became enamoured. This passion had been raised by Cupid, with whom Apollo, proud of his late conquest of the serpent Python, had disputed the power of his darts. Daphne heard with horror the addresses of the god, and endeavoured to remove herself from his importunities by flight. Apollo pursued her, and Daphne, fearful of being caught, intreated the assistance of the gods, who changed her into a laurel. Apollo crowned his head with the leaves of the laurel, and for ever ordered that that tree should be sacred to his divinity. Some say that Daphne was admired by Leucippus, son of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, who to be in her company disguised his sex and attended her in the woods in the habit of a huntress. Leucippus gained Daphne's esteem and love, but Apollo, who was his powerful rival, discovered his sex, and Leucippus was killed by the companions of Diana. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 405. &c.—*Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.——A daughter of Tiresias, priestess in the temple of Delphi. She was consecrated to the service of Apollo by the Epigoni, or according to others by the goddess Tellus. She was called Sibyl on account of the wildness of her looks and expressions when she delivered oracles. Her oracles were generally in verse, and Homer, according to some accounts, has introduced much of her poetry in his compositions. *Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 5.——A grove near Antioch.

Daphnephoria, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year, by the Bœotians. It was then usual to adorn an olive bough with garlands of laurel and other flowers, and placed on the top a brazen globe, on which were suspended smaller ones. In the middle was placed a number of crowns, and a globe of inferior size, and the bottom was adorned with a saffron colored garment. The globe on the top represented the Sun or Apollo. That in the middle was an emblem of the moon, and the others of the stars. The crowns, which were 65 in number, represented the sun's annual revolution. This bough was carried in solemn procession by a beautiful youth of an illustrious family, and whose parents were both living. The youth was dressed in rich garments which reached to the ground, his hair hung loose and dishevelled, his head was covered with a golden crown, and he wore on his feet shoes called *Iphicratidæ*, from Iphicrates, an Athenian who

who first invented them. He was called Δαφνηφορος, *laurel-bearer*, and at that time he executed the office of priest of Apollo. He was preceded by one of his nearest relations, bearing a rod adorned with garlands, and behind him followed a train of virgins with branches in their hands. In this order the procession advanced as far as the temple of Apollo, surnamed Ismenius, where supplicatory hymns were sung to the god.—This festival owes its origin to the following circumstance: when an oracle advised the Ætolians, who inhabited Arne and the adjacent country to abandon their ancient possessions and go in quest of a settlement, they invaded the Theban territories, which at that time were pillaged by an army of Pelasgians. As the celebration of Apollo's festivals was near, both nations, who religiously observed it, laid aside all hostilities, and according to custom cut down laurel boughs from mount Helicon, and in the neighbourhood of the river Melas, and walked in procession in honor of the divinity. The day that this solemnity was observed Polematas the general of the Bœotian army saw a youth in a dream, that presented him with a complete suit of armour, and commanded the Bœotians to offer solemn prayers to Apollo, and walk in procession with laurel boughs in their hands every ninth year. Three days after this dream, the Bœotian general made a sally and cut off the greatest part of the besiegers, who were compelled by this blow to relinquish their enterprize. Polematas immediately instituted a novennial festival to the god, who seemed to be the patron of the Bœotians. *Paus. Bœotic. &c.*

Daphnis, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Mercury by a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the nymphs, Pan taught him to sing and play on the pipe, and the muses inspired him with the love of poetry. It is supposed he was the first who wrote pastoral poetry, in which his successor Theocritus so happily excelled. He was extremely fond of hunting, and at his death five of his dogs shewed their attachment to him in such a manner that they refused all aliments and pined away. *Alian V. H.* 10, c. 18.—*Diod.* 4.——There was another, shepherd on mount Ida. He was changed into a rock according to *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 275.——A servant of Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——A grammarian. *Suet. de Gr.*——A son of Paris and Œnone.

Daphnus, a river of Lycia, into which the body of Hesiod was thrown after his murder. *Plut. de Symp.*——A physician who preferred a supper to a dinner, because according to his observations, the moon helped decoction. *Athen.* 7.

Darăba, a town of Arabia.

Darapsa, a king of the Gangaridæ, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 67.

Dardăni, the inhabitants of Dardania.

Dardănia, a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans were called Dardani and Dardanidæ. There is also a country of the same name near Illyricum. *Strab.* 7.

Dardănum, a promontory of India.

Dardănus, a son of Jupiter and Electra, who, after the death of his brother Jasion left, Samothrace, his country, and passed into Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teucria. After the death of his father-in-law he ascended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy. He was succeeded by Erichthonius. According to some, Corybas, his nephew, accompanied him to Teucria, where he introduced the worship of Cybele. Dardanus taught his subjects to worship Minerva, and he gave them two statues of the goddess, one of which is well known by the name of *Palladium*. According to Virgil, Dardanus was an Italian by origin. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 4, 8, 10.—*Paus.* 7, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 155 & 275.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Homer. Il.* 20.——A Trojan killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 460.

Dardării, a nation near the Palus mæotis *Plut. in Lucull.*

Dares, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which he wrote the history in Greek. This history was extant in the age of Ælian; the Latin translation, now extant, is universally believed to be spurious, tho' it is attributed by some to Cornelius Nepos. This translation first made its appearance A. D. 1477, at Milan. *Homer* speaks of him *Il.* 5, v. 10 & 27.—One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 369.

Darētis, a country of Macedonia.

Darīa, a town of Mesopotamia.

Dariaves, the name of Darius in Persian. *Strab.* 16.

Darītæ, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 92.

Darius I, a noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes. He conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses. After the death of the usurper, the seven conspirators unanimously agreed,

greed, that he whose horse neighed first should be appointed king. The groom of Darius previously led his master's horse to a mare at a place near which the seven noblemen were to pass. On the morrow before sun-rise, when they proceeded all together, the horse recollecting the mare suddenly neighed, and at the same time a clap of thunder was heard, as if in approbation of the choice. The noblemen dismounted from their horses, and saluted Darius king; and a resolution was made among them, that the king's wives and concubines should be taken from no other family but that of the conspirators, and that they should for ever enjoy the unlimited privilege of being admitted into the king's presence without previous introduction. Darius was 29 years old when he ascended the throne, A. U. C. 233, and he soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accomplishments. He besieged Babylon which he took after a siege of 20 months by the artifice of Zopyrus. From thence he marched against the Scythians, and in his march he conquered Thrace. This expedition was unsuccessful, and the king, after several losses and disasters in the wilds of Scythia, retired with shame and turned his arms against the Indians, whom he subdued. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Persia. Darius was so exasperated against the Greeks that a servant every evening by his order repeated these words, "Remember, O king, to punish the Athenians." Mardonius the king's son-in-law was entrusted with the care of the war, but his army was destroyed by the Thracians, and Darius, more animated by his loss, sent a more considerable force under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon by 10,000 Athenians, and the Persians lost in that expedition no less than 206,000 men. Darius was not disheartened by this severe blow, but he resolved to carry on the war in person, and immediately ordered a still larger army to be levied. He died in the midst of his preparations, A. U. C. 269, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age. *Herodot.* 1, 2. *&c.*—*Diod.* 1.—*Justin.* 1, c. 9.—*Plut. in Arist.*—*C. Nep. in Miltiad.*

Darius 2d, the ninth king of Persia, surnamed Ochus, or Nothus, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes by a concubine. After the murder of Xerxes he ascended the throne of Persia, and married Parysatis his sister, a cruel and ambitious woman by whom he had Artaxerxes Memnon, Amestris, and Cyrus the younger. He carried on many wars with success under the conduct of his generals and of his son Cyrus. He died A. U. C. 338, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes, who asked him on his death bed, what had been the guide of his conduct in the management of the empire that he might imitate him, *The dictates of justice, and of religion*, replied the expiring monarch. *Justin.* 5, c. 11.—*Diod.* 12.

Darius 3d, the 12th and last king of Persia, was surnamed Codomanus. He was son of Arsames and Sysigambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. The eunuch Bagoas raised him to the throne after the death of Artaxerxes Ochus, tho' not nearly allied to the royal family. The eunuch who had made him king in hopes that he would be subservient to his will, prepared to poison him when he saw him despise his advice, and aim at independence. Darius discovered his perfidy, and made him drink the poison which he had prepared against his life. The peace of Darius was early disturbed, and Alexander invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, more for its opulence and luxury than for the military courage of its soldiers, and Athenæus mentions that the camp of Darius was crouded with 277 cooks, 29 waiters, 87 cup-bearers, 40 servants to perfume the king, and 66 to prepare garlands and flowers to deck the dishes and meats which appeared on the royal table. With these forces Darius met Alexander. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus, and Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle, and took among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favored the retreat of Darius, and he saved himself by flying in disguise, on the horse of his arm bearer. These losses weakened but discouraged not Darius, he assembled another more powerful army, and the last decisive battle was fought at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful, but the intrepidity of Alexander and the superior valor of the Macedonians prevailed over the effeminate Persians, and Darius, sensible of his disgrace and ruin, fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now encreased, Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, took away his life in hopes of succeeding him on the throne, and Darius was

was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds, and almost expiring, A. U. C. 4 3. He asked for water, and exclaimed when he received it from the hand of a Macedonian; "It is the greatest of my misfortunes that I cannot reward thy humanity. Beg Alexander to accept my warmest thanks, for the tenderness, with which he has treated my wretched family, whilst I am doomed to perish by the hand of a man, whom I have loaded with kindness." These words of the dying monarch, were reported to Alexander, who covered the dead body with his own mantle, and honored it with a most magnificent funeral. The traitor Bessus, met with a due punishment from the conqueror. Alexander continued his kindness to the unfortunate family of Darius. Darius has been accused of imprudence for the arrogant manner in which he wrote his letters to Alexander, in the midst of his misfortunes, and, indeed, it seems as if he wished to move the conqueror's pity by addressing him with the language of victory. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished 230 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin.* 10, 11, &c.—*Arian.*—*Curtius.*

DARĪUS, a son of Xerxes, who married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 108.—*Diod.* 11.——A son of Artaxerxes declared successor to the throne as being the eldest prince. He conspired against his father's life and was capitally punished. *Plut. in Artax.*

DASCON, a man who founded Camarina. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

DASCYLITIS, a province of Persia. *Id.* 1, c. 129.

DASCŎLUS, the father of Gyges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8.

DASEA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 27.

DASIUS, a chief of Salapia, who favored Annibal. *Liv.* 26, c. 38.

DASSARĔTÆ, DASSARĪTÆ, DASSARĒNI, or DASSARITII, a people of Illyricum, or Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*

DATĂMES, a son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes. The influence of his enemies at court obliged him to fly for safety, after he had greatly signalized himself by his military exploits. He took up arms in his own defence, and the king made war against him. He was treacherously killed by Mithridates, who had invited him under pretence of entering into the most inviolable connection and friendship. *C. Nep. in Datam.*

DATAPHERNES, one of the friends of Bessus. After the murder of Darius, he betrayed Bessus into Alexander's hands. He also revolted from the conqueror, and was delivered up by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 5 & 8.

DATIS, a general of Darius 1st, sent with an army against the Greeks, in conjunction with Artaphernes. He was defeated at the celebrated battle of Marathon by Miltiades. *C. Nep. in Milt.*

DATOS, or DATON, a town of Thrace; on a small eminence, near the Strymon. There is in the neighbourhood a fruitful plain from which Proserpine according to some was carried away by Pluto. That city was so rich, that the antients generally made use of the word Datos, to express abundance. *Appian de Civ.*

DAVARA, a hill, near mount Taurus in Asia minor.

DAULIS, a nymph, from whom the city of Daulis in Phocis, antiently called Ancris, received its name. It was there that Philomela and Procne, made Tereus eat the flesh of his son. *Strab.* 9.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 4.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 15.

DAUNI, a people on the eastern part of Italy, conquered by Daunus, from whom they received their name.

DAUNIA, a country of Apulia, on the coast of the Adriatic. It receives its name from Daunus, who settled there.

DAUNUS, a son of Pilumnus and Danae. He came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned over part of the country, which from him was called Daunia. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.——A river of Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 30.

DAURĬFER & DAURISES, a brave general of Darius, treacherously killed by the Carians. *Herodot.* 5, c. 116, &c.

DEBÆ, a nation of Arabia. *Diod.* 3.

DECEBĂLUS, a warlike king of the Daci, who made a successful war against Domitian. He was conquered by Trajan Domitian's successor, and he obtained peace. His active spirit again kindled rebellion, and the Roman emperor marched against him, and defeated him. He destroyed himself, and his head was brought to Rome, and Dacia became a Roman province, *A. D.* 105.—*Dio.* 68.

DECŎLUS, a man who informed Castor and Pollux, that their sister, whom Theseus had carried away, was concealed at Aphidnæ. *Herodot.* 9, c. 73.

DECEMVĬRI, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans. The privileges of the patricians raised dissatisfaction among the plebeians, who, tho' freed from the power of the Tarquins, still saw that

that the administration of justice depended upon the will and caprice of their superiors, without any written statute to direct them, and convince them that they were governed with equity and impartiality. The tribunes complained to the senate, and demanded that a code of laws might be framed for the use and benefit of the Roman people. This petition was complied with, and three ambassadors were sent to Athens and all the other Grecian states, to collect the laws of Solon, and of all the other celebrated legislators of Greece. Upon the return of the commissioners it was universally agreed, that ten new magistrates called Decemviri should be elected from the senate to put the project into execution. Their power was absolute, all other offices ceased after their election, and they presided over the city with regal authority. They were invested with the badges of the consul, in the enjoyment of which they succeeded by turns, and only one was preceded by the fasces, and had the power of assembling the senate, and confirming decrees. The first decemvirs were Appius Claudius, T. Genutius, P. Sextus, Sp. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius, Ser. Sulpitius Pluriatius, T. Romulus, Sp. Posthumius, A. U. C. 302. Under them the laws which had been exposed to public view, that every citizen might speak his sentiments, were publicly approved of as constitutional, and ratified by the priests and augurs in the most solemn and religious manner. They were ten in number, and were engraved on tables of brass, two were afterwards added, and they were called the laws of the 12 tables, *leges duodecim tabularum*, and *leges decemvirales*. The decemviral power, which was beheld by all ranks of people with the greatest satisfaction, was continued, but in the third year after their creation the decemvirs became odious on account of their tyranny, and the attempt of Ap. Claudius to ravish Virginia, totally abolished the office. The people were so exasperated against them, that they demanded them from the senate to burn them alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquility re-established in the state.——There were other officers in Rome called decemvirs, who were originally appointed in the absence of the prætor to administer justice. Their appointment became afterwards necessary, and they generally assisted at sales called *subhastationes*, because a spear, *hasta*, was fixed at the door of the place where the goods were exposed to sale. They were called *decemviri litibus judicandis*. The officers whom Tarquin appointed to guard the Sibylline books were also called decemviri. They were originally two in number called duumviri, till the year of Rome 388, when their number was encreased to ten, five of which were chosen from the plebeians and five from the patricians. Sylla encreased their number to fifteen, called quindecemvirs.

DECETIA, a town of Gaul. *Cæs.*

DECIA LEX, was enacted by M. Decius the tribune, A. U. C. 442, to impower the people to appoint two proper persons to fit and repair the fleets.

L. DECIDIUS SAXA, a Celtiberian in Cæsar's camp. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1.

DECINEUS, a celebrated soothsayer. *Strab.* 16.

DECIUS MUS, a celebrated Roman consul who after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods manes for the safety of his country in a battle against the Latins, about 340 years before the Augustan age. His son Decius imitated his example, and devoted himself in like manner in his fourth consulship, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites. His grandson also did the same in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. This action of devoting oneself was of infinite service to the state. The soldiers were animated by the example, and induced to follow with intrepidity a commander who, arrayed in an unusual dress, and addressing himself to the gods with solemn invocation, rushed into the thickest part of the enemy to meet his fate. *Liv.* 8, 9, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6. —*Polyb.* 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 825.

DECIUS BRUTUS conducted Cæsar to the senate house the day that he was murdered.

DECIUS, (Cn. Metius, Q. Trajanus) a native of Pannonia, sent by the emperor Philip to appease a sedition in Mœsia. Instead of obeying his master's command, he assumed the imperial purple and soon after marched against him, and at his death became the only emperor. He signalized himself against the Persians, and when he marched against the Goths, he pushed his horse in a deep marsh, from which he could not extricate himself, and he perished with all his army by the darts of the barbarians, A. D. 251, after a reign of two years.

DECURIO, a subaltern officer in the Roman armies. He commanded a *decuria*, which consisted of ten men, and was the third part of a *turma*, or the 30th part of a *legio* of horse which was composed of 300 men. There were certain magistrates in the provinces called *decuriones municipales* who formed a body to represent the Roman senate in free and corporate towns. They consisted of ten, whence the name, and

and their duty extended to watch over the interests of their fellow citizens, and to encrease the revenues of the commonwealth. Their court was called *curia decurionum* and *minor senatus*, and their decrees called *decreta decurionum*, were marked with two D. D. at the top. They generally stiled themselves *civitatum patres curiales* and *honorati municipiorum senatores*. They were elected with the same ceremonies as the Roman senators, they were to be at least 25 years of age and to be possessed of a certain sum of money. The election happened in the calends of March.

Deditamenes, a friend of Alexander, made governor of Babylonia. *Curt.* 8, c. 3.

Degis, a brother of Decebalus king of the Daci. He came as ambassador to the court of Domitian. *Martial.* 5, ep. 3.

Dejanira, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her beauty procured her many admirers, and her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children, the most known of whom is Hyllus. As Dejanira was once travelling with her husband, they were stopped by the swollen streams of the Evenus, and the centaur Nessus offered Hercules to convey her safe to the opposite shore. The hero consented, but no sooner had Nessus gained the bank than he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, and carry her away in the sight of her husband. Hercules upon this aimed from the other shore a poisoned arrow at the seducer and mortally wounded him. Nessus, as he expired, wished to avenge his death upon his murderer, and he gave Dejanira his tunic which was covered with blood, poisoned and infected by the arrow, observing that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the present, and when Hercules proved faithless to her bed she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. *Vid. Hercules.* Dejanira was so disconsolate at the death of her husband, which she had ignorantly occasioned, that she destroyed herself. *Ovid. Met.* 8 & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Senec. in Hercul.*—*Hygin.* fab. 34.

Deicoon, a Trojan prince intimate with Æneas. He was killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 534.——A son of Hercules and Megara. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Deidamia, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She bore a son called Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus to Achilles, who was disguised at her father's court in women's cloaths, under the name of Pyrrha. *Propert.* 2, el. 9.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Pyrrhus, killed by the Epirots. *Polyæn.*——A daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, called also Hippodamia.

Deileon, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons. *Flacc.* 5, v. 115.

Deilochus, a son of Hercules.

Deimachus, a son of Neleus and Chloris killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—The father of Enarette. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

Deiokes, a son of Phraortes, by whose means the Medes delivered themselves from the yoke of the Assyrians. He presided as judge among his countrymen, and his great popularity and love of equity raised him to the throne, and he made himself absolute. He built Ecbatana according to Herodotus, and surrounded it with seven different walls, in the middle of which was the royal palace. *Herodot.* 1, c. 96, *&c.*—*Polyæn.*

Deiochus, a Greek captain killed by Paris in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 341.

Deione, the mother of Miletus by Apollo. Miletus is often called Deionides, on account of his mother. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 442.

Deioneus, a king of Phocis, who married Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, by whom he had Dia. He gave his daughter Dia in marriage to Ixion, who promised to make a present to his father-in-law. Deioneus accordingly visited the house of Ixion, and was thrown into a large hole filled with burning coals by his son-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 48 & 241.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9. 1 2, c. 4.

Deiopea, a nymph, the fairest of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno. The goddess promised her in marriage to Æolus the god of the winds if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 76.

Deiotarus, a governor of Galatia made king of that province by the Roman people. In the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar, Deiotarus followed the interest of the former. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar severely reprimanded Deiotarus for his attachment to Pompey, deprived him of part of his kingdom, and left him only the bare title of royalty. When he was accused by his grandson of attempts upon Cæsar's life, Cicero ably defended him in the Roman senate. He joined Brutus with a large army, and faithfully supported the republican cause. His wife was barren, but fearing that her husband might die without issue, she presented him with a beautiful slave, and tenderly educated, as her

her own, the children of this union. Deiotarus died in an advanced old age. *Strab.* 12.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 55.

DĒIPHĪLA. *Vid.* Deipyla.

DĒIPHŎBE, a sibyl of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus. It is supposed that she led Æneas to the infernal regions. *Vid. Sibylla.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 36.

DĒIPHŎBUS, a son of Priam and Hecuba, who, after the death of his brother Paris, married Helen. His wife unworthily betrayed him and introduced into his chamber her old husband Menelaus, to whom she wished to reconcile herself. He was shamefully mutilated and killed by Menelaus. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 495.—*Homer. Il.* 13.——A son of Hippolytus, who purified Hercules after the murder of Iphitus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6

DĒIPHON, a brother of Triptolemus son of Celeus and Metanira. When Ceres travelled over the world, she stopped at his father's court and undertook to nurse him and bring him up. To reward the hospitality of Celeus, the goddess began to make his son immortal, and every evening she placed him on burning coals to purify him from whatever mortal particles he still possessed. The uncommon growth of Deiphon astonished Metanira, who wished to see what Ceres did to make him so vigorous. She was frightened to see her son on burning coals, and the shrieks that she uttered disturbed the mysterious operations of the goddess, and Deiphon perished in the flames. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.——The husband of Hyrnetho, daughter of Temenus, king of Argos. *Id.* 2, c. 7.

DEIPHONTES, a general of Temenus, who took Epidauria, &c. *Paus.* 2, c. 19.——A general of the Dorians, &c. *Polyæn.*

DĒIPŸLE, a daughter of Adrastus, who married Tydeus, by whom she had Diomedes. *Apollod* 1, c. 8.

DĒIPŸLUS, a son of Sthenelus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

DĒIPŸRUS, a Grecian chief during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.

DELDON, a king of Mysia, defeated by Crassus.

DĒLIA, a festival celebrated every fifth year in the island of Delos, in honor of Apollo. It was first instituted by Theseus, who at his return from Crete, placed a statue there, which he had received from Ariadne. At the celebration they crowned the statue of the goddess with garlands, appointed a choir of music, and exhibited horse races. They afterwards led a dance, in which they imitated by their motions the various windings of the Cretan labyrinth, from which Theseus had extricated himself by Ariadne's assistance.——There was also another festival of the same name yearly celebrated by the Athenians in Delos. It was also instituted by Theseus, who, when he was going to Crete, made a vow that if he returned victorious, he would yearly visit, in a solemn manner, the temple of Delos. The persons employed in this annual procession were called *Deliastæ* and *Theori*. The ship the same which carried Theseus, and had been carefully preserved by the Athenians, was called *Theoria* and *Delias*. When the ship was ready for the voyage the priest of Apollo solemnly adorned the stern with garlands, and an universal lustration was made all over the city. The *Theori* were crowned with laurels, and before them proceeded men armed with axes, in commemoration of Theseus, who had cleared the way from Trœzen to Athens, and delivered the country from robbers. When the ship arrived at Delos they offered solemn sacrifices to the god of the island, and celebrated a festival in his honour. After this they retired to their ship and sailed back to Athens, where all the people of the city ran in crouds to meet them. Every appearance of festivity prevailed at their approach, and the citizens opened their doors, and prostrated themselves before the Deliastæ as they walked in procession. During this festival it was unlawful to put to death any malefactor, and on that account the life of Socrates was prolonged for thirty days. *Xenoph. Memor. & in Conv.*—*Plut. in Phæd.*—*Senec. ep* 70.

DĒLIA, a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

DĒLIĂDES, a son of Glaucus killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.——The priestesses in Apollo's temple. *Homer. Hymn. ad Ap.*

DĒLIUM, a temple of Apollo.——A town of Bœotia opposite Chalcis.

DĒLIUS, a surname of Apollo, because he was born in Delos.——An officer of Antony, who, when he was sent to cite Cleopatra before his master, advised her to make her appearance in the most captivating attire: the plan succeeded. *Plut. in Anton.*

DĒLOS, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos. It has been severally called Lagia, Ortygia, Asteria, Chlamidia, Pelasgia, Pyrpyle, Cynthus, and Cynæthus. It was called Delos from δῆλος because it suddenly made its appearrance on the surface of the sea, by the power of Neptune, according to the mythologists, who permitted Latona to bring forth there when she was persecuted all over the earth, and could find

find no safe asylum. (*Vid. Apollo.*) The island is celebrated for the nativity of Apollo and Diana, and the solemnity with which the festivals of these deities were celebrated there by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands and of the continent, is well known. One of the altars of Apollo in the island was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. It had been erected by Apollo when only four years old, and made with the horns of goats killed by Diana on mount Cynthus. It was unlawful to sacrifice any living creature upon that altar, which was religiously kept pure from blood and every pollution. The whole island Delos was held in such veneration, that the Persians, who had pillaged and profaned all the temples of Greece, never offered violence to the temple of Apollo, but looked upon it with the most awful reverence. Apollo, whose image was in the shape of a dragon, delivered there oracles during the summer, in a plain manner without any ambiguity or obscure meaning. No dogs, as Thucydides mentions, were permitted to enter the island. It was unlawful for a man to die, or for a child to be born there, and when the Athenians were ordered to purify the place, they dug up all the dead bodies that had been interred there, and transported them to the neighbouring islands. An edict was also issued which commanded all persons laboring under any mortal or dangerous disease to be instantly removed to the adjacent island called Rhane. Some mythologists suppose that Asteria, who changed herself into a quail to avoid the importuning addresses of Jupiter, was metamorphosed into this island, originally called Ortygia *ab ορτυξ, a quail.* *Strab.* 8 & 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 329. l. 6, v. 333.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Plut. de Solert. Anim. &c.*—*Thucyd.* 3, 4. *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 70.—*Callim. ad Del.*—*Claudian de* 4. *Cons. Hon.*

Delminium, a town of Dalmatia. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Delphi, a town of Phocis situate in a valley at the south west side of mount Parnassus. It was also called Pytho, because the serpent Python was killed there, and it received the name of Delphi from Delphus, the son of Apollo. Some have also called it Parnassia Nape, the *valley* of Parnassus. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country. The origin of the oracle is wonderful. A number of goats that were feeding on mount Parnassus came near a place which had a deep and long perforation. The steam which issued from the hole seemed to inspire the goats, and they played and frisked about in such an uncommon manner that the goatherd was tempted to lean on the hole, and see what mysteries the place contained. He was immediately seized with a fit of enthusiasm, his expressions were wild and extravagant, and passed for prophecies. This circumstance was soon known about the country, and many experienced the same enthusiastic inspiration. The place was revered, and a temple was soon after erected in honor of Apollo, and a city built. According to some accounts, Apollo was not the first who gave oracles there, but Terra, Neptune, Themis, and Phœbe, were in possession of the place before the son of Latona. The oracles were generally given in verse, but when it had been sarcastically observed, that the god and patron of poetry was the most imperfect poet in the world, the priestess delivered her answers in prose. The oracles were always delivered by a priestess called Pythia. *Vid. Pythia.* The temple was built and destroyed several times. It was customary for those who consulted the oracle to make rich presents to the god of Delphi, and no monarch distinguished himself more by his donations than Crœsus. This sacred repository of opulence was often the object of plunder, and Nero carried from it no less than 500 statues of brass, partly of the gods and partly of the most illustrious heroes. It was universally believed, and supported, by the antients, that Delphi was in the middle of the earth, and on that account it was called *terræ umbilicus.* This, according to mythology, was first found out by two doves which Jupiter had let loose from the two extremities of the earth, and which met at the place where the temple of Delphi was built. *Apollon.* 2, v. 706.—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. de defect. orac. &c.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 6, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 168.

Delphicus, a surname of Apollo from the worship paid to his divinity at Delphi.

Delphinia, festivals at Ægina in honor of Apollo of Delphi.

Delphinium, a place in Bœotia, opposite Euboea.

Delphus, a son of Apollo and Celæno, who built Delphi and consecrated it to his father. *Hygin.* 161.—*Paus.* 10, c. 6.

Delphyne, a serpent which watched over Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Delta, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile, and begins to be formed where the river divides itself into several streams. It has been formed totally

totally by the mud and sand, which is washed down from the upper parts of Egypt by the Nile, according to antient tradition. *Strab.* 15, & 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 13, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

Demades, an Athenian, who from a sailor became an eloquent orator, and obtained much influence in the state. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Cheronæa, by Philip. He ingratiated himself in the favor of that prince, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was put to death with his son on suspicion of treason, 332 years before the Augustan age. *Diod.* 16 & 17.—*Plut. in Dem.*

Demenetus, a rhetorician of Syracuse, enemy to Timoleon. *C. Nep in Tim.* 5.

Demagoras, one of Alexander's flatterers.—An historian who wrote concerning the foundation of Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

Demarata, a daughter of Hiero, &c. *Liv.* 24, c. 22.

Demaratus, the son and successor of Ariston, on the throne of Sparta. He was banished by the intrigues of Cleomenes, his royal colleague, as being illegitimate. He retired into Asia 424 years before the Augustan age, and was kindly received by Darius, son of Hystaspes, king of Persia. When the Persian monarch made preparations to invade Greece, Demaratus, though persecuted by the Lacedæmonians, informed them of the hostilities which hung on their head. *Herodot.* 5, c. 75, &c. *l.* 6, c. 50, &c.——A rich citizen of Corinth, of the Bacchiadæ. When Cypselus had usurped the sovereign power of Corinth, Demaratus with all his family migrated to Italy, and settled at Tarquinii, 658 years before Christ. His son, Lucumon, was king of Rome, under the name of Tarquinius Priscus. *Dionys. Hal.*—A Corinthian exile at the court of Philip, king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Alex.*

Demarchus, a Syracusan put to death by Dionysius.

Demareta, the wife of Gelon. *Diod.* 15.

Demariste, the mother of Timoleon.

Dimatria, a Spartan mother, who killed her son because he returned from a battle without glory. *Plut. Lac. inst.*

Demetria, a festival in honor of Ceres, called by the Greeks Demeter. It was then customary for the votaries of the goddess to lash themselves with whips made with the bark of trees. The Athenians had a solemnity of the same name in honor of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Demetrias, a town of Thessaly.

Demetrius, a son of Antigonus and Stratonice, surnamed Poliorcetes, *destroyer of towns.* At the age of 22, he was sent by his father against Ptolemy, who invaded Syria. He was defeated near Gaza; but he soon repaired his loss by a victory over one of the generals of the enemy. He afterwards sailed with a fleet of 250 ships to Athens, and restored the Athenians to liberty by freeing them from the power of Cassander and Ptolemy, and expelling the garrison, which was stationed there under Demetrius Phalereus. After this successful expedition, he besieged and took Munychia, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. His reception at Athens after these victories was attended with the greatest servility, and the Athenians were not ashamed to raise altars to him as to a God, and consult his oracles. This uncommon success raised the jealousy of the successors of Alexander, and Seleucus Cassander, and Lysimachus united to destroy Antigonus and his son. Their hostile armies met at Ipsus, 299 years before the Augustan age. Antigonus was killed in the battle, and Demetrius after a severe loss retired to Ephesus. His ill success raised him many enemies, and the Athenians who had lately adored him as a God, refused to admit him into their city. He soon after ravaged the territory of Lysimachus, and reconciled himself to Seleucus to whom he gave his daughter Stratonice in marriage. Athens now labored under tyranny, and Demetrius relieved it, and pardoned the inhabitants. The loss of his possessions in Asia recalled him from Greece, and he established himself on the throne of Macedonia, by the murder of Alexander, the son of Cassander. Here he was continually at war with the neighbouring states, and the superior power of his adversaries, obliged him to leave Macedonia, after he had sat on the throne for seven years. He passed into Asia and attacked some of the provinces of Lysimachus with various success, but famine and pestilence destroyed the greatest part of his army, and he retired to the court of Seleucus for support, and assistance. He met with a kind reception, but hostilities were soon begun, and after he had gained some advantages over his son-in-law, Demetrius was totally forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, and became an easy prey to the enemy. Though he was kept in confinement by his son-in-law, yet he maintained himself like a prince, and passed his time in hunting and in every laborious exercise. His son Antigonus offered Seleucus all his possessions, and even his person, to procure his father's liberty, but all proved unavailing, and Demetrius died in the 54th year of his age, after a confinement of three years, 286 years before Christ. His remains

remains were given to Antigonus, and honored with a splendid funeral pomp at Corinth, and thence conveyed to Demetrias. His posterity remained in possession of the Macedonian throne till the age of Perseus, who was conquered by the Romans. Demetrius has rendered himself famous for his fondness of dissipation when among the dissolute, and for his love of virtue and military glory in the field of battle. He has been commended as a great warrior, and his ingenious inventions, his warlike engines, and stupendous machines in his war with the Rhodians, justify his claims to that perfect character. He has been blamed for his voluptuous indulgences, and his biographer observes that no Grecian prince had more wives and concubines than Poliorcetes. His obedience and reverence to his father has been justly admired, and it has been observed that Antigonus ordered the ambassadors of a foreign prince, particularly to remark the cordiality and friendship which subsisted between him and his son. *Plut in vita.*—*Diod.* 17. *Justin.* 1, c. 17, &c.

DĒMĒTRIUS, surnamed Gonatas, succeeded his father Antigonus on the throne of Macedonia. He reigned 12 years and was succeeded by his son Philip. *Justin.* 26, c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2.

DĒMĒTRIUS, a son of Philip, king of Macedonia, delivered as an hostage to the Romans. His modesty delivered his father from a heavy accusation laid before the Roman senate. When he returned to Macedonia, he was falsely accused by his brother Perseus, who was jealous of his popularity, and his father too credulously consented to his death. *Liv.* 40, c. 20.—*Justin.* 32, c. 2.——A Magnesian.——A servant of Cassius.——A son of Demetrius of Cyrene.——A freed man of Pompey.——A son of Demetrius surnamed Slender.

DĒMĒTRIUS, 1st. surnamed Soter or Savior, was son of Seleucus Philopator the son of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hostage to the Romans. After the death of Seleucus, Antiochus Epiphanes, the deceased monarch's brother usurped the kingdom of Syria, and was succeeded by his son Antiochus Eupator. This usurpation displeased Demetrius, who was detained at Rome, he procured his liberty on pretence of going to hunt, and fled to Syria, where the troops received him as their lawful sovereign. He put to death Eupator and Lysias, and established himself on his throne by cruelty and oppression. Alexander Bala, the son of Antiochus Epiphanes laid claims upon the crown of Syria, and defeated Demetrius in a battle, 150 years before Christ. *Strab.* 16.—*Appian.*—*Justin.* 34. c. 3.

DĒMĒTRIUS, 2d. surnamed Nicanor, or Conqueror, was son of Soter, to whom he succeeded by the assistance of Ptolemy Philometor. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy, who was before the wife of the expelled monarch Alexander Bala. Demetrius gave himself up to luxury and voluptuousness, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by his favorites. At that time a pretended son of Bala, called Diodorus Tryphon seized a part of Syria, and Demetrius to oppose his antagonist, made an alliance with the Jews, and marched into the east, where he was taken by the Parthians. Phraates, king of Parthia gave him his daughter Rhodogyne in marriage, and Cleopatra was so incensed at this new connection, that she gave herself up to Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law and married him. Sidetes was killed in a battle against the Parthians and Demetrius regained the possession of his kingdom. His pride and oppression rendered him odious, and his subjects asked a king of the house of Seleucus, from Ptolemy Physcon, king of Egypt, and Demetrius unable to resist the power of his enemies, fled to Ptolemais, which was then in the hands of his wife Cleopatra. The gates were shut up against his approach by Cleopatra, and he was killed by order of the governor of Tyre, whither he had fled for protection, A. U. C. 627. He was succeeded by Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had raised to the throne. *Justin.* 36. &c.—*Appian. de bell. Syr.*—*Joseph.*

DĒMĒTRIUS 3d. surnamed Eucerus, was son of Antiochus Gryphus. After the example of his brother Philip, who had seized Syria, he made himself master of Damascus, and soon after obtained a victory over his brother. He was taken in a battle against the Parthians, and died in captivity. A. M. 3968. *Joseph.* 1.

DĒMĒTRIUS Phalereus, a disciple of Theophrastus, who gained such an influence over the Athenians by his eloquence, and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, A. U. C. 444. He so embellished the city, and rendered himself so popular by his munificence that the Athenians raised 360 brazen statues to his honor. Yet in the midst of all this popularity his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he was condemned to death and all his statues thrown down. He fled without concern or mortification to the court of Ptolemy Lagus where he met with kindness and cordiality. The Egyptian monarch consulted him concerning the succession of his

his children, and Demetrius advised him to raise to the throne the children of Eurydice in preference to the offspring of Berenice. This counsel so irritated Philadelphus, the son of Berenice, that after his father's death he sent the philosopher into upper Egypt, and there detained him in strict confinement. Demetrius tired with his situation put an end to his life by the bite of an asp. According to some, Demetrius enjoyed the confidence of Philadelphus, and enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. All the works of Demetrius on rhetoric, history and eloquence are lost and the treatise on rhetoric falsely attributed to him, is the composition of Dionysius of Halicarnassus. *Diog. in vita. Cic in Brut. & de offic.* 1.—*Plut de exil.*

DEMĒTRIUS, a Cynic philosopher, disciple of Apollonius Thyaneus, in the age of Caligula. The emperor wished to gain the philosopher in his interest by a large present; but Demetrius refused it with indignation, and said if Caligula wishes to bribe me let him send me his crown. Vespasian was displeased with his insolence, and banished him to an island. The Cynic derided the punishment, and bitterly inveighed against the emperor. He died in a great old age, and Seneca observes, that *nature had brought him forth, to show mankind, that an exalted genius can live securely without being corrupted by the vice of the surrounding world. Senec.—Philostr. in Apoll.*

DEMĒTRIUS, one of Alexander's flatterers.—A native of Byzantium, who wrote on the Greek poets.——An Athenian killed at Mantinea, when fighting against the Thebans. *Polyæn.*——A writer who published an history of the irruptions of the Gaels into Asia.——A philological writer, in the age of Cicero. *Cic ad Attic.* 8 *ep.* 11.

DEMĒTRIUS Syrus, a Rhetorician at Athens. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 174.——A geographer, surnamed the Calatian. *Strab.* 1.

DEMO, a Sibyl of Cumæ.

DEMOANASSA, the mother of Ægialeus.

DEMOCĒDES, a celebrated physician of Crotona, son of Calliphron, and intimate with Polycrates. He was carried as a prisoner from Samos to Darius, king of Persia, where he acquired great riches and much reputation by curing the king's foot, and the breast of Atossa. He was sent to Greece as a spy by the king, and fled away to Crotona, where he married the daughter of the wrestler Molo, 510 years before Christ. *Ælian. V. H.* 8 c. 18.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 124, &c.

DEMŎCHĀRES, an Athenian sent with some of his countrymen with an embassy to Philip king of Macedonia. The monarch gave them audience, and when he asked them what he could do to please the people of Athens, Demochares replied, "Hang yourself." This impudence raised the indignation of all the hearers, but Philip mildly dismissed them, and bade them ask their countrymen which deserved most the appellation of wise and moderate, either they who gave such ill language, or he who received it without any signs of resentment. *Senec. de Ira.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, 7, 8, 12.—*Cic. in Brut.* 3. *de Orat.* 2.——A poet of Soli, who composed a comedy on Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*——A statuary who wished to make a statue of mount Athos. *Vitruv.*

DEMŎCLES, a man accused of disaffection towards Dionysius. &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A beautiful youth passionately loved by Demetrius Poliorcetes. He threw himself into a cauldron of boiling water rather than to submit to the unnatural lusts of the tyrant. *Plut. in Dem.*

DEMŎCOON, a natural son of Priam killed by Ulysses. *Homer Il.* 4.

DEMŎCRĀTES, an architect of Alexandria.—A wrestler. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 15.——An Athenian who fought on the side of Darius, against the Macedonians. *Curt.* 6, c. 5.

DEMŎCRĪTUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple to Leucippus. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. There was a law at Abdera which deprived of the honor of a funeral the man who had reduced himself to indigence, and Democritus, to avoid ignominy, repeated before his countrymen one of his compositions called Diacosmus. It was received with such uncommon applause that he was presented with 500 talents, statues were erected in his honor, and a decree passed that the expences of his funeral should be paid from the public treasury. He retired to a garden near the city, where he dedicated his time to study and solitude, and he put out his eyes to apply himself more closely to philosophical enquiries. He was accused of insanity, and Hippocrates was ordered to enquire into the nature of his disorder. The physician had a conference with the philosopher, and declared that not Democritus, but his enemies were insane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who distract themselves with care, and are at once a prey to hope and to anxiety. He told Darius, who was inconsolable for the loss of his wife,

wife, that he would raise her from the dead, if he could find three persons who had gone through life without adversity, whose names he might engrave on the queen's monument. The king's enquiries to find such persons proved unavailing, and the philosopher in some manner soothed the sorrow of his sovereign. He taught his disciples that the soul died with the body, and therefore as he gave no credit to the existence of ghosts, some youths to try his fortitude, dressed themselves in a hideous and deformed habit, and approached his cave in the dead of night with whatever could create terror and astonishment. The philosopher received them unmoved, and without even looking at them, he desired them to cease making themselves such objects of ridicule, and of folly. He died in the 109th year of his age, about 362 years before the Christian era. His father was so rich that he entertained Xerxes with all his army as he was marching against Greece. All the works of Democritus are lost. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H* 4, c. 20.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1 & 15.——An Ephesian who wrote a book on Diana's temple, &c. *Diog.*——A powerful man of Naxos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 46.

DĒMŎDĬCE, the wife of Creteus, king of Iolchos. *Hygin.*

DĒMŎDŎCUS, a musician at the court of Alcinous, who sang in the presence of Ulysses the secret amours of Mars and Venus, &c. *Homer. Od.* 8, v. 44.—*Plut. de Mus.*——A Trojan chief who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 7.——An historian. *Plut. de Flum.*

DĒMŎLEUS, a Greek who fought with Æneas in the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 260.

DĒMŎLEON, a centaur killed by Theseus at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 356.——A son of Antenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 395.

DĒMON, an Athenian, nephew to Demosthenes. He was at the head of the government during the absence of his uncle, and obtained that Demosthenes should be recalled, and that a ship should be sent to bring him back.

DĒMŎNASSA, a daughter of Amphiaraus, who married Thersander. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

DĒMŌNAX, a celebrated philosopher of Crete in the reign of Adrian. He shewed no concern about the necessaries of life, but when hungry he entered the first house he met and there satisfied his appetites. He died in his 100th year.—A man of Mantinea sent to settle the government of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 161.

DĒMŎNĪCA, a woman who betrayed Ephesus to Brennus. *Plut. in Parall.*

DĒMŎPHANTUS, a general killed by Antigonus, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 49.

DĒMŎPHILUS, an Athenian archon, Olympiad. 99.——An officer of Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DĒMŎPHOON, the 12th king of Athens, son of Theseus and Phædra. At his return from the Trojan war, he visited Thrace, where he was tenderly received and treated by Phyllis. He retired to Athens, and forgot the kindness and love of Phyllis, who hanged herself in despair. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 25.

DĒMŎPHON, an Athenian, who assisted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea, &c. *Diod.* 15.

DĒMŎPŎLIS, a son of Themistocles. *Plut. in Them.*

DĒMOS, a place of Ithaca.

DĒMOSTHĒNES, a celebrated Athenian, son of a rich black-smith, called Demosthenes, and of Cleobule. He was but seven years of age, when his father died. His guardians negligently managed his affairs, and embezzled the greatest part of his possessions. His education was totally neglected, and for whatever advances he made in learning, he was indebted to his industry and application. He became the pupil of Isæus and Plato, and applied himself to study the orations of Isocrates. At the age of 17 he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities against his guardians from whom he obtained the retribution of the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents, were however impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation, but these obstacles were soon conquered by unwearied application. To correct the stammering of his voice, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth, and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking glass. That his pronunciation might be loud and full of emphasis, he frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy, and on the sea shore when the waves were uncommonly agitated, he declaimed aloud, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. He also confined himself in a subterraneous cave, to devote himself more closely to studious pursuits, and to eradicate all curiosity of appearing in public, he shaved one half of his head. In this solitary retirement, by the help of a glimmering lamp, he composed the greatest part of his orations, which have ever been the admiration of every age, though his contemporaries and rivals

rivals severely inveighed against them, and observed that they smelt of oil. His abilities as an orator raised him to consequence at Athens, and he was soon placed at the head of government. In this public capacity he roused his countrymen from their indolence, and animated them against the encroachment of Philip of Macedonia. In the battle of Cheronæa, Demosthenes betrayed his pusillanimity, and saved his life by flight. After the death of Philip he declared himself warmly against his son and successor Alexander, whom he branded with the appellation of boy, and when the Macedonians demanded of the Athenians, their orators, Demosthenes reminded his countrymen of the fable of the sheep which delivered their dogs to the wolves. Though he had boasted that all the gold of Macedonia could not tempt him; yet he suffered himself to be bribed by a small golden cup from Harpalus. The tumults which this occasioned, forced him to retire from Athens, and in his banishment, which he passed at Trœzen and Ægina, he lived with more effeminacy than true heroism. When Antipater made war against Greece, after the death of Alexander, Demosthenes was publicly recalled from his exile, and a galley was sent to fetch him from Ægina. His return was attended with much splendor, and all the citizens crouded at the Piræus to see him land. His triumph and popularity were short. Antipater and Craterus were near Athens, and demanded all the orators to be delivered up into their hands. Demosthenes with all his adherents fled to the temple of Neptune in Calauria, and when he saw that all hopes of safety were vanished, he took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired on the day that the Thesmophoria were celebrated, 322 years before Christ. The Athenians raised a brazen statue to his honor, with an inscription translated into this distich:

Si tibi par menti robur, Vir magne, fuisset,
Græcia non Macedæ succubuisset hero.

Demosthenes has been deservedly called the prince of orators, and Cicero, his successful rival among the Romans calls him a perfect model, and such as he wished to be. These two great princes of eloquence have often been compared together, but the judgment hesitates to which to give the preference. They both arrived at perfection, but the measures by which they obtained it were diametrically opposite. *Plut. in vitâ. Diod.* 16.—*Cic. in Orat.* &c.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8, *l.* 2, c. 33.

Dēmosthĕnes, an Athenian general sent to succeed Alcibiades in Sicily. He attacked Syracuse with Nicias, but his efforts were ineffectual. After many calamities he fell into the enemy's hands, and stabbed himself, and his army were confined to hard labor. The accounts about the death of Demosthenes are various, and some believe that he was put to death by the Syracusans. *Plut. in Nic.*——*Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 12——The father of the orator Demosthenes. He was very rich, and employed an immense number of slaves on the business of a sword cutler. *Plut. in Dem.*

Dēmostrātus, an Athenian orator.

Dēmȳlus, a tyrant, who tortured the philosopher Zeno. *Plut. de Stoic. Rep.*

Deodatus, an Athenian, who opposed the cruel resolutions of Cleon against the the captive prisoners of Mitylene.

Dēōis, a name given to Proserpine from her mother Ceres, who was called Deo. This name Ceres received, because when she sought her daughter all over the world, all wished her success in her pursuits, with the word δνεις, *invenies*, a δνω, *invenio*. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 114.

Deræ, a place of Messenia. *Paus.* 4. c. 15.

Derbĭces, a people near Caucasus, who kill all those that have reached their 70th year. They bury all such as die a natural death. *Strab.*

Derce, a fountain in Spain, whose waters are uncommonly cold.

Dercēto & Dercētis, a goddess of Syria, called also Atergatis. Some supposed her to be the same as Astarte. She was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist and the lower parts of her body terminated in a fish's tail. According to Diodorus, Venus whom she had offended, made her passionately fond of a young priest, remarkable for the beauty of his features. She had a daughter by him, and became so ashamed of her incontinence, that she removed her lover, exposed the fruit of her amour, and threw herself into a lake. Her body was transformed into a fish, and her child was preserved, and called Semiramis. As she was chiefly worshipped in Syria, and represented like a fish, the Syrians antiently abstained from fishes. *Lucian. de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 44.—*Diod.* 2.

Dercyllidas, a general of Sparta celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine different cities in eight days, and freed Chersonesus from the inroads of the Thracians by building a wall across the country. He lived about the year 356 of Rome. *Diod.* 14.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* 1, &c.

Dercyllus,

DERCYLLUS, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater. *C. Nep. in Phoc.* 2.

DERCŸNUS, a son of Neptune, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

DERSÆI, a people of Thrace.

DERUSIÆI, a people of Persia.

DESUDĂBA, a town of Media. *Liv.* 44, c. 26.

DEUCĂLION, a son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and in his age the whole earth was covered with a deluge. The impiety of mankind had irritated Jupiter, who resolved to destroy the whole race of men, and immediately the earth exhibited a boundless scene of waters. The highest mountains were climbed up by the frightened inhabitants of the country, but this seeming place of security was soon overtopped by the rising waters, and left no hope of escaping the universal calamity. Prometheus advised his son to make himself a ship, and by this means he saved himself and his wife Pyrrha. The vessel was tossed about during nine successive days, and at last stopped on the top of mount Parnassus, where Deucalion remained till the waters had subsided. Pindar and Ovid make no mention of a vessel built by the advice of Prometheus, but according to their relation Deucalion saved his life by taking refuge on the top of Parnassus, or according to Hyginus of Ætna, in Sicily. As soon as the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Deucalion and his wife went to consult the oracle of Themis, and were directed to repair the loss of mankind by throwing behind the bones of their grand-mother. This was no other than the stones of the earth, and after some hesitation about the meaning of the oracle they obeyed. The stones thrown by Deucalion, became men, and those of Pyrrha women. According to Justin, Deucalion was not the only one who escaped from the universal calamity. Many saved their life by ascending the highest mountains, or trusting themselves in small vessels, to the mercy of the waters. This deluge which chiefly happened in Thessaly according to the relation of some writers, was produced by the inundation of the waters of the river Peneus, whose regular course was stopped by an earthquake near mount Ossa and Olympus. According to Xenophon, there were no less than five deluges: The first happened under Ogyges, and lasted three months. The second which was in the age of Hercules and Prometheus, continued but one month. During the third, which happened in the reign of another Ogyges, all Attica was laid waste by the waters. Thessaly was totally covered by the waters, during the fourth, which happened in the age of Deucalion. The last was during the Trojan war, and its effects were severely felt by the inhabitants of Egypt. There prevailed a report in Attica, that the waters of Deucalion's deluge had disappeared through a small aperture about a cubit wide near Jupiter Olympius's temple, and Pausanias, who saw it, further adds, that a yearly offering of flour and honey was thrown into it with religious ceremony. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in antient history, happened about 1380 or 90 years before the Christian era. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8. *Heroid.* 15, v. 167—*Apollod.* 1, c 7—*Pauf.* 1 c. 40. *l.* 5, c 8.—*Juv.* 1, v. 81.—*Hygin.* fab. 153. *Justin.* 2, c. 6. *Diod.* 5.—*Lucian de deâ Syriâ.*——One of the Argonauts.——A son of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A son of Abas.

DEUCETIUS, a Sicilian general. *Diod.* 11.

DEUDORIX, one of the Cheruſci, led in triumph by Germanicus.

DEXAMĔNE, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

DEXAMĔNUS, a man delivered by Hercules from the hands of his daughter's suitors. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A king of Olenum in Achaia whose two daughters married the sons of Actor. *Pauf.* 5, c. 3.

DEXIPPUS, a Spartan who assisted the people of Agrigentum, &c. *Diod.* 13.

DEXITHEA, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

DEXIUS, a man killed by Glaucus, in the Trojan war, &c. *Homer. Il.* 7.

DĬA, a daughter of Deion, mother of Pirithous by Ixion.—An island in the Ægean sea, 17 miles from Delos. It is the same as Naxos. *Vid.* Naxos. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 174.——A city of Thrace——Euboea——Peloponnesus.——Lusitania.——Italy near the Alps.——Scythia, near the Phasis.—Caria.——Bithynia, and Thessaly.

DIACTORĬDES, one of Agarista's suitors. *Herodot.* 6, c. 127.——The father of Eurydame, the wife of Leutychides. *Id.* 6, c. 71.

DIÆUS, of Megapolis, a general of the Achæans, who killed himself when his affairs became desperate. *Pauf.* 7, c. 16.

DIĂGON & DIĂGUM, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing into the Alpheus and separating Pisa from Arcadia. *Pauf.* 6, c. 21.

DIĂGŎRAS, an Athenian philosopher. His father's name was Teleclytus. From the greatest superstition, he became a most unconquerable atheist; because he saw a man who had laid a false claim to one of his poems,

poems, and who perjured himself, go unpunished. His great impiety and blasphemies provoked his countrymen, and the Areopagites promised one talent to him who brought his head before their tribunal, and two if he were produced alive. He lived about 416 years before Christ. *Cic de Nat. D.* 1, c. 23. *l.* 3, c. 37, &c.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—An Athlete of Rhodes, 460 years before the Christian era. Pindar celebrated his merit in a beautiful ode still extant, which was written in golden letters in a temple of Minerva. He saw his three sons crowned the same day at Olympia, and died through excess of joy. *Cic. Tusc.* 5.—*Plut. in Pel.*—*Pauf.* 6, c. 7.

DIALIS, a priest of Jupiter at Rome first instituted by Numa. *Dionys.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

DIALLUS, an Athenian, who wrote an history of all the memorable occurrences o ausage, A. U. C. 454.

DIAMASTIGOSIS, a festival at Sparta in honor of Diana Orthia, which received that name *απο του μαςιγουν*, *from whipping*, because boys were whipped before the altar of the goddess. These boys, called Romonicæ, were originally free born Spartans, but in the more delicate ages they were of mean birth, and generally of a slavish origin. This operation was performed by an officer in a severe and unfeeling manner, and that no compassion should be raised, the priest stood near the altar with a small light statue of the goddess, which suddenly became heavy and insupportable if the lash of the whip was more lenient or less rigorous. The parents of the children attended the solemnity, and exhorted them not to commit any thing either by fear or groans, that might be unworthy of Laconian education. These flagellations were so severe, that the blood gushed in profuse torrents, and many expired under the lash of the whip, without uttering a groan, or betraying any marks of fear. Such a death was reckoned very honorable, and the corpse was buried with much solemnity, with a garland of flowers on its head. The origin of this festival is unknown. Some suppose that Lycurgus first instituted it to inure the youth of Lacedæmon to bear labor and fatigue, and render them insensible to pain and wounds. Others maintain, that it is a mitigation of an oracle, which ordered that human blood should be shed on Diana's altar, and according to their opinion, Orestes first introduced that barbarous custom, after he had brought the statue of Diana Taurica into Greece. There is another tradition which mentions that Pausanias, as he was offering prayers and sacrifices to the Gods, before he engaged with Mardonius, was suddenly attacked by a number of Lydians who disturbed the sacrifice, and were at last repelled with staves and stones, the only weapons, with which the Lacedæmonians were provided that moment. In commemoration of this, therefore, that whipping of boys was instituted at Sparta, and after that the Lydian procession.

DIANA, the goddess of hunting. According to Cicero there were three of this name: a daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, who became mother of Cupid; a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of Upis and Glauce. The second is the most celebrated, and to her all the antients allude. She was born at the same birth as Apollo, and the pains which she saw her mother suffer during her labor, gave her such an aversion to marriage, that she obtained of her father to live in perpetual celibacy, and to preside over the travails of women. To shun the society of men, she devoted herself to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of chosen virgins, who like herself abjured the use of marriage. She is represented with a quiver and attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. Sometimes she appears with wings holding a lion in one hand, and a panther in the other, with a chariot drawn by two heifers, or two horses of different colors. She is represented as tall, her face has something manly, her legs are bare, well shaped and strong, and her feet are covered with a buskin, worn by huntresses among the antients. She received many surnames particularly from the places where her worship was established, and from the functions over which she presided. She was called Lucina, Ilythia, or Juno Pronuba, when invoked by women in childbed, and Trivia when worshipped in the cross-ways where her statues were generally erected. She was supposed to be same as the moon, and Proserpine or Hecate, and from that circumstance she was called Triformis, and some of her statues represented her with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar. Her power and functions under these three characters have been beautifully expressed in these two verses:

Terret, lustrat, agit, Proserpina, Luna, Diana,
Ima, suprema, feras, sceptro, fulgore, sagittâ.

She was also called Agrotera, Orthia Taurica, Delia, Cynthia, Aricia, &c. She was supposed to be the same, as the Isis of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece with that of Osiris, under the name of Apollo. When Typhon waged war against the gods, Diana metamorphosed

morphosed herself into a cat to avoid his fury. She is generally known in the figures that represent her by the crescent on her head, by the dogs which attend her, and by her hunting habit. The most famous of her temples was that of Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. (*Vid. Ephesus.*) She was there represented with a great number of breasts, and other symbols which signified the earth or Cybele. Though she was the patroness of chastity, yet she forgot her dignity to enjoy the company of Endymion, and the very familiar favors, which she granted to Pan and Orion, are well known. (*Vid. Endymion, Pan, Orion.*) The inhabitants of Taurica were particularly attached to the worship of this goddess, and they cruelly offered on her altar all the strangers that were shipwrecked on their coasts. Her temple in Aricia was served by a priest, who had always murdered his predecessor, and the Lacedæmonians yearly offered her human victims, till the age of Lycurgus, who changed this barbarous custom for the sacrifice of flagellation. The Athenians generally offered her goats, and others a white kid, and sometimes a boar pig, or an ox. Among plants the poppy and the ditamy were sacred to her. She as well as her brother Apollo, had some oracles, among which those of Egypt, Cilicia and Ephesus, are the most known. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 155. *Met.* 3, v. 156. *l.* 7, v. 94, & 194, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Horat.* 3, od. 22.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 392.—*Homer*, od. 5.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 31, & 37. *Catull.*—*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1, v. 57.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4, &c. *l.* 3, c. 5, &c.

Dianasa, the mother of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lyc.*

Diasia, festivals in honor of Jupiter at Athens. It received its name απο του Διος και της ασης from Jupiter and misfortune, because by making applications to Jupiter, men obtained relief from their misfortunes, and were delivered from dangers. During this festival, things of all kinds were exposed to sale.

Dicæa & Dicœarchea, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 13, v. 385.

Dicæus, an Athenian, who was supernaturally apprised of the defeat of the Persians in Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 65.

Dice, one of the Horæ daughters of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

Dicearchus, a Messenian famous for his knowledge of philosophy, history and mathematics. He was one of Aristotle's disciples. Nothing remains of his numerous compositions. He had composed an history of the Spartan republic, which was publicly read over every year by order of the magistrates, for the improvement and instruction of youth.

Dicenæus, an Egyptian philosopher in the age of Augustus, who travelled into Scythia, were he ingratiated himself with the king of the country and by his instructions softened the wildness and rusticity of his manners. He also gained such an influence over the multitude, that they all destroyed the vines which grew in their country, to prevent the riot of dissipation, which the wine occasioned among them. He wrote all his maxims and his laws in a book, that they might not lose the benefit of them after his death.

Dicomas, a king of the Getæ. *Plut. in Anton.*

Dictæ & Dictæus mons, a mountain of Crete. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.——Jupiter was called Dictæus, because worshipped there.

Dictamnum & Dicmynna, a town of Crete, where the herb called *dictamnus* chiefly grows. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 412.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 50.

Dictator, a magistrate at Rome invested with regal authority. This officer was first chosen during the Roman wars against the Latins. The consuls being unable to raise forces for the defence of the state, because the plebeians refused to inlist if they were not discharged of all the debts they had contracted with the patricians, the senate found it necessary to elect a new magistrate with absolute and incontrolable power to take care of the state. The dictator remained in office for six months after which he was again elected if the affairs of the state seemed to be desperate; but if tranquillity was re-established, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no superior in the republic, and even the laws were subjected to him. He was called dictator, because *dictus*, named by the consul, or *quoniam dictis ejus parebat populus*, because the people implicitly obeyed his command. He was named by the consul in the night *vix à voce*, and his election was confirmed by the auguries. As his power was absolute he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them against an enemy, and disband them at his pleasure. He punished as he pleased, and from his decision there lay no appeal at least till later times. He was preceded by 24 lictors with the *fasces*, during his administration, all other officers, except the tribunes of the people, were suspended, and he was the master of the republic. But amidst all this independence, he was not permitted to go beyond the borders of Italy, and he was always obliged to march on foot in his expeditions,

tions, and he never could ride in difficult and laborious marches without previously obtaining a formal leave from the people. He was chosen only when the state was in imminent dangers from foreign enemies or inward seditions. In the time of a pestilence a dictator was sometimes elected, as also to hold the *comitia*, or to celebrate the public festivals, or drive a nail in the capitol, by which superstitious ceremony the Romans believed that a plague could be averted, or the progress of an enemy stopped. This office so respectable and illustrious in the first ages of the republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar, and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate passed a decree which for ever after forbad a dictator to exist in Rome. The dictator as soon as elected chose a subordinate officer, called his master of horse *magister equitum*. This officer was respectable, but he was totally subservient to the will of the dictator, and could do nothing without his express order. This subordination, however, was sometime after removed, and during the second Punic war the master of horse was invested with a power equal to that of the dictator. A second dictator was also chosen for the election of magistrates at Rome after the battle of Cannæ. The dictatorship was originally confined to the patricians but the plebeians were afterwards admitted to share it. Titus Largius Flavus was the first dictator, A. U. C. 253. *Dionys. Hal.*—*Cic. de Leg.* 3.—*Dio.*—*Plut. in Fab.*—*Appian.* 3.—*Polyb.* 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 28. *Liv.* 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 57. l. 9, c. 38.

Dicetidienses, certain inhabitants of mount Athos. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 82.

Dictynna, a nymph of Crete, who first invented hunting nets. She was one of Diana's attendants, and for that reason the goddess is often called Dictynna. Some have supposed that Minos pursued her, and that to avoid his importunities she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, δίκτυα, whence her name. There was a festival at Sparta in honor of Diana, called Dictynnia. *Paus.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 12.——A city of Crete.

Dictys, a Cretan who went with Idomeneus to the Trojan war. It is supposed that he wrote an history of this celebrated war, and that at his death he ordered it to be laid in his tomb, where it remained till a violent earthquake, in the reign of Nero, opened the monument where he had been buried. This convulsion of the earth threw out his history of the Trojan war, which was found by some shepherds and afterwards carried to Rome. This mysterious tradition is deservedly deemed fabulous, and the history of the Trojan war, which is now extant, was composed in the 15th century, according to others in the age of Constantine, and falsely attributed to one of the followers of Idomeneus.——A king of the island of Seriphus, son of Magnes and Nays. He was made king of Seriphus by Perseus, who deposed Polydectes, because he behaved with wantonness to Danae. *Vid.* Polydectes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 4.——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 334.

Didia lex, *de Sumptibus*, by Didius, A. U. C. 600, to restrain the expences that attended public festivals and entertainments, and limit the number of guests which generally attended them, not only at Rome, but in all the provinces in Italy. By it, not only those who received guests in those festival meetings, but the guests themselves, were liable to be fined. It was an extension of the Oppian and Fannian laws.

Didius, a governor of Spain, conquered by Sertorius. *Plut. in Sert.*——A man who brought Cæsar the head of Pompey's eldest son. *Plut.*——A governor of Britain, under Claudius.

Didius Juliānus, a rich Roman, who, after the murder of Pertinax, bought the empire which the Pretorians had exposed to sale, A. D. 193. His great luxury and extravagance rendered him odious, and when he refused to pay the money which he had promised for the imperial purple, the soldiers revolted against him, and put him to death, after a short reign. Severus was made emperor after him.

Dīdo, called also Elisa, a daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, who married Sichæus, or Sicharbas, her uncle, who was priest of Hercules. Pygmalion, who succeeded to the throne of Tyre after Belus, murdered Sichæus to get possession of the immense riches which he had, and Dido, disconsolate for the loss of her husband, whom she tenderly loved, and by whom she was equally esteemed, set sail in quest of a settlement with a number of Tyrians, to whom the cruelty of the tyrant became odious. According to some account, she threw into the sea the riches of her husband which Pygmalion so greedily desired, and by that artifice compelled the ships to fly with her that had come by order of the tyrant to obtain the riches of Sichæus. During her voyage, Dido visited the coast of Cyprus, where she carried away 50 women who prostituted themselves on the sea shore, and gave them as wives to her Tyrian

rian followers. A storm drove her fleet on the African coast, and she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide cut into thongs. Upon this piece of land she built a citadel, called Byrsa, [*Vid. Byrsa.*] and the encrease of population, and the rising commerce among her subjects, soon obliged her to enlarge her city and the boundaries of her dominions. Her beauty, as well as the fame of her enterprize, gained her many admirers, and her subjects wished to compel her to marry Iarbas, king of Mauritania, who threatened them with a dreadful war. Dido begged three months to give her decisive answer, and during that time she erected a funeral pile, as if wishing by a solemn sacrifice to appease the manes of Sichæus, to which she had promised eternal fidelity. When all was prepared, she stabbed herself on the pile in presence of her people, and by this uncommon action obtained the name of Dido, *valiant woman*, instead of Elisa. According to Virgil and Ovid, the death of Dido was caused by the sudden departure of Æneas, of whom she was deeply enamoured, and whom she could not obtain as a husband. This poetical fiction represents Æneas as living in the age of Dido, and introduces an anachronism of near 300 years. Dido left Phœnicia 247 years after the Trojan war, or the age of Æneas, that is about 953 years before Christ. This chronological error proceeds not from the ignorance of the poets, but it is supported by the authority of Horace,

"*Aut suum sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge.*"

While Virgil describes in a beautiful episode the desperate love of Dido, and the submission of Æneas to the will of the gods; he at the same time gives an explanation of the hatred which existed between the republics of Rome and Carthage, and informs his reader that their mutual enmity originated in their very first foundation, and was apparently kindled by a more remote cause than the jealousy and rivalship of two flourishing empires. Dido after her death was honored as a deity by her subjects. *Justin.* 18, c. 4, &c.—*Pater.* 2, c. 6.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 2.—*Appian. Alex.*—*Oros.* 4.—*Heredian.*—*Dionys. Hal.*

DĬDŸMA, a place of Miletus. *Pausf.* 2, c. 0.——One of the Æolian islands.

DĬDŸMA, an island in the Sicilian sea. *Pans.* 10, c. 11.

DĬDŸMÆUS, a surname of Apollo.

DĬDŸMĀON, an excellent artist, famous for making suits of armour. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 359.

DĬDŸME, one of the Cyclades. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.——A city of Sicily. *Id. Fast.* 4, v. 475.——A place near Miletus.

DĬDŸMUM, a mountain of Asia Minor.

DĬDŸMUS, a freed man of Tiberius, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 6, c. 24.

DIĒNĔCES, a Spartan, who upon hearing before the battle of Thermopylæ that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun, observed, that it would be a great convenience, for they then should fight in the shade. *Herodot.* 7, c. 226.

DIESPĬTER, a surname of Jupiter, as being the father of light.

DIGENTIA, a river of Italy. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 104.

DIGMA, a part of the Piræus at Athens.

DII, the divinities of the antient inhabitants of the earth were very numerous. Every object which caused terror, inspired gratitude, or bestowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Man saw a superior agent in the stars, the elements, or the trees, and supposed that the waters which communicated fertility to his fields and possessions, were under the influence and direction of some invisible power inclined to favor and to benefit mankind. Thus arose a train of divinities which imagination arrayed in different forms, and armed with different powers. They were endowed with understanding, and were actuated by the same passions which daily afflict the human race, and those children of superstition were appeased or provoked as the imperfect being which gave them birth. Their wrath was mitigated by sacrifices and incense, and sometimes human victims bled to expiate a crime, which superstition alone supposed to exist. The sun from his powerful influence and animating nature, first attracted the notice and claimed the adoration of the uncivilized inhabitants of the earth. The moon also was honored with sacrifices and addressed in prayers, and after immortality had been liberally bestowed on all the heavenly bodies, mankind classed among their deities the brute creation, and the cat and the sow shared equally with Jupiter himself, the father of gods and men, the devout veneration of their votaries. The immense number of deities have been divided into different classes according to the will and pleasure of the mythologists. The Romans, generally speaking, reckoned two classes of the gods, the *dii superum gentium*, or *dii consentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*.

tice. The former were 12 in number, six males and six females. [*Vid. Consentes.*] In the class of the latter were ranked all the gods which were worshipped in different parts of the earth. Besides these there were some called *dii selecti*, sometimes classed with the 12 greater gods; these were Janus, Saturn, the Genius, the Moon, Pluto, and Bacchus. There were also some called demigods, that is, who deserved immortality by the greatness of their exploits, and for their uncommon services to mankind. Among these were Priapus, Vertumnus, Hercules, and those whose parents were some of the immortal gods. Besides these all the passions, and the moral virtues were reckoned as powerful deities, and temples were raised to a goddess of concord, peace, &c. According to the authority of Hesiod, there were no less than 30,000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all subservient to the power of Jupiter. To these, succeeding ages have added an almost equal number, and indeed they were so numerous, and their functions so various, that we find temples erected, and sacrifices offered to unknown gods. It is observable, that all the gods of the antients have lived upon earth as mere mortals, and even Jupiter, who was the ruler of heaven is represented by the mythologists as a helpless child; and we are acquainted with all the particulars that attended the birth and education of Juno. In process of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the supporters of liberty, but also thieves and pirates were admitted among the gods, and the Roman senate courteously granted immortality to the most cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

Dii, a people of Thrace, on mount Rhodope.

Diasius, an island near Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

Dicarchus, a Greek orator, son of Sidatus, and disciple to Theophrastus, at Athens. He acquired much money by his compositions, and suffered himself to be bribed by the enemies of the Athenians, about 340 years before Augustus. Of 64 of his orations only three remain. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 53.——A Corinthian a ballad-singer, put to death by Polyperchon. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A native of Delos, who collected some fables in Crete, &c. *Dionys. Hal.*

Didymocchus, a Syracusan, who composed 14 comedies, Olymp. 72. *Ælian. de Anim.* 6, c. 52.

Dinia, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 5.

Diniche, the wife of Archidamus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 10.

Dinias, a general of Cassander. *Diod.* 19.——A man of Phere, who seized the supreme power at Cranon. *Polyæn.* 2.——A man who wrote an history of Argos. *Plut. in Arat.*

Dinochares, an architect who finished the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, after it had been burnt by Erostratus.

Dinocrates, an architect of Macedonia, who proposed to Alexander to cut mount Athos in the form of a statue holding a city in one hand, and in the other a bason, into which all the waters of the mountain should empty themselves. This project Alexander rejected as too chimerical, but he employed the talents of the artist in building and beautifying Alexandria. He began to build a temple in honor of Arsinoe, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in which he intended to suspend a statue of the queen by means of loadstones. His death and that of his royal patron prevented the execution of a work, which would have been the admiration of every age. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Marcell.* 22, c. 40.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A general of Agathocles.——A Messenian, who behaved with great effeminacy and wantonness at a feast in Rome, &c. *Plut. in Flam.*

Dinolochus, a swift runner. *Pauf.* 6, c. 1.

Dinomenes, a tyrant of Syracuse. *Pauf.* 8, c. 42.

Dinon, a governor of Damascus under Ptolemy, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.——The father of Clitarchus, who wrote an history of Persia, in Alexander's age. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Dieg.*

Dinosthenes, a man who made himself a statue of an Olympian victor. *Pauf.* 6, c. 16.

Dinostratus, a celebrated geometer in the age of Plato.

Diocleia, festivals in the spring at Megara, in honor of Diocles, who died in the defence of a certain youth, to whom he was tenderly attached. There was a contention on his tomb, and the youth who gave the sweetest kiss, was publicly rewarded with a garland. Theocritus, has described them in his 12 *Idyll.* v. 27.

Diocles, a general of Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet of Athens. An historian, the first Grecian who ever wrote concerning the origin of the Romans. *Plut. in Rom.*——One of the four brothers placed over the citadel of Corinth by Archelaus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A rich man of Messenia. *Pauf.* 4. c. 2.——A general of Syracuse. *Diod.* 13.

Diocletianopŏlis, a town of Thessaly.

Diocletiānus, (Caius Valerius Jovius), a celebrated Roman emperor born of an obscure family in Dalmatia, A. D. 245. He was first a common soldier, and by merit and success he gradually rose to the office of a general, and at the death of Numerian, A. D. 284, he was invested with imperial power. In this high station he rewarded the virtues and fidelity of Maximian who had shared with him all the subordinate offices in the army, by making him his colleague on the throne. He created two subordinate emperors Constantius and Galerius, whom he called Cæsars, whilst he claimed for himself and his colleague the superior title of Augustus. Diocletian has been celebrated for his military virtues, and though he was naturally unpolished by education and study, yet he was the friend and patron of learning and true genius. He was bold and resolute, active and diligent, and well acquainted with the arts, which will endear a sovereign to his people, and make him respectable even in the eyes of his enemies. His cruelty, however, against the followers of Christianity, has been deservedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny, and insolent wantonness. After he had reigned 22 years in the greatest prosperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, A. D 305, and retired to a private station at Salona. Maximian, his colleague followed his example, but not from voluntary choice, and when he sometime after endeavoured to rouse the ambition of Diocletian, and persuade him to re-assume the imperial purple; he received for answer, that Diocletian took now more delight in cultivating his little garden, than he formerly enjoyed in a palace, when his power was extended over all the earth. He lived nine years after his abdication in the greatest security and enjoyment at Salona, and died, A. D. 314, in the 68th year of his age. Diocletian is the first sovereign, who voluntarily resigned his power.

Diŏdōrus, an historian, firnamed Siculus, because he was born at Argyra in Sicily. He wrote an history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, which was divided into 40 books of which only 15 are extant with some few fragments. This valuable composition was the work of an accurate enquirer, and it is said that he visited all the places of which he has made mention in his history. It was the labor of 30 years. He is, however, too credulous in some of his narrations, and often wanders far from the truth. His style is neither elegant nor too labored, but it contains great simplicity, and unaffected correctness. He often dwells too long upon fabulous reports and trifling incidents, while events of the greatest importance to history are treated with brevity, and sometimes passed over in silence. He lived in the age of J. Cæsar, and Augustus, and spent much time at Rome to procure information, and authenticate his historical narrations.

Diŏdōrus, a disciple of Euclid in the age of Plato. *Diog. in vita.*——A comic poet.——A son of Echeanax, who with his brothers Codrus and Anaxagoras, murdered Hegesias the tyrant of Ephesus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——An Ephesian, who wrote an account of the life of Anaximander. *Diog.* ——An orator of Sardes in the time of the Mithridatic war.——A stoic philosopher, preceptor to Cicero. He lived and died in the house of his pupil whom he instructed in the various branches of Greek literature. *Cic. in Brut.*——A general of Demetrius.——A writer firnamed Periegetes, who wrote a description of the earth. *Plut. in Them.*——An African, &c. *Plut.*

Diŏztas, a general of Achaia, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Diŏgĕnes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, banished from his country for coining false money. From Sinope he retired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was at the head of the Cynics. Antisthenes, at first refused to admit him into his house, and even struck him with a stick. Diogenes calmly bore the rebuke, and said, strike me, Antisthenes, but never shall you find a stick sufficiently hard to remove me from your presence, whilst there is any thing to be learnt, any information to be gained from your conversation, and acquaintance. Such firmness recommended him to Antisthenes, and he became his most devoted pupil. He dressed himself in the garment which distinguished the Cynics, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Such singularity joined to the greatest contempt for riches, soon gained him reputation, and Alexander the Great condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub. He asked Diogenes if there was any thing in which he could gratify or oblige him. Get out of my sun-shine, was the only answer which the philosopher gave. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, *were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes.* He was once sold as a slave, but his magnanimity so pleased his master, that he made him the preceptor of his children, and

and the guardian of his estates. After a life spent in the greatest misery and indigence, he died 320 years before the christian era, in the 96th year of his age. He ordered his body to be carelessly thrown into a ditch, and some dust to be sprinkled over it. His orders were, however, disobeyed in this particular, and his friends honored his remains with a magnificent funeral at Corinth. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb. His biographer has transmitted to posterity a number of sayings remarkable for their simplicity and moral tendency. The life of Diogenes, however, shrinks from the eye of a strict examination, he boasted of his poverty, and was so arrogant that many have observed that the virtues of Diogenes, arose from pride and vanity, not from wisdom or sound philosophy. His morals were corrupted, and he gave way to the most vicious indulgences, and his unbounded wantonness has given occasion to some to believe, that the bottom of his tub would not bear too close an examination. *Diog. in vitâ. Plut in Alcib. Cic. de Nat. D.* 3 c. 36. &c.——A stoic of Babylon, disciple of Chrysippus. He went to Athens, and was sent as ambassador to Rome, with Carneades and Critolaus, 155 years before Christ. He died in the 88th year of his age, after a life of the most exemplary virtue. *Cic de offic.*——A native of Apollonia, celebrated for his knowledge of philosophy and physic. He lived in the age of Anaxagoras. *Diog. in vitâ.*

Diogenes Laertius, an Epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia. He wrote the lives of the philosophers in ten books different. This work contains an accurate account of the antient philosophers, and is replete with all their anecdotes, and particular opinions. It is compiled, however, without any plan, method or precision. Diogenes lived about the 193d year of the Christian era.

Diogenes, a Macedonian, who betrayed Salamis to Aratus. *Pausf* 2, c. 8.

Diogenia, a daughter of Celeus. *Pausf.* 1, c. 38.——A daughter of the Cephisus, who married Erechtheus. *Apollod.*

Diogenus, a man who conspired with Demnus against Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Diogenetus, a philosopher, who instructed Marcus Aurelius in philosophy, and in writing dialogues.

Diomeda, a daughter of Phorbas, whom Achilles brought from Lemnos, to be his mistress after the loss of Briseis. *Homer. Il.* 1.——The wife of Deion of Amyclas.

Diomedes, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Venus in the arm, and obtained much military glory. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva in Troy, and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. At his return from the siege of Troy, he lost his way in the darkness of night, and landed in Attica, where his companions plundered the country and lost the Trojan Palladium. During his long absence, his wife Ægiale forgot her marriage vows, and prostituted herself to Cometes, one of her servants. This lasciviousness of the queen, was attributed by some to the resentment of Venus, whom Diomedes had severely wounded in a battle before Troy. The infidelity of Ægiale was highly displeasing to Diomedes. He resolved to abandon his native country which was the seat of his disgrace, and the attempts of his wife to take away his life, according to some accounts, did not a little contribute to hasten his departure. He came to that part of Italy, which has been called Magna Græcia, where he built a city, which he called Argyrippa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or according to a certain tradition, he perished by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who in the excess of their grief were changed into birds resembling swans. These birds took flight into a neighbouring island in the Adriatic, and became remarkable for the tameness, with which they approached the Greeks, and for the horror with which they shunned all other nations. They are called the birds of Diomedes. Altars were raised to Diomedes, as to a God, one of which Strabo mentions at Timavus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 243. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 10 —*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 97. 112, & 113.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 30.

Diomedes, a king of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy them, and accordingly the hero attended with some of his friends, attacked Diomedes, and gave him to be devoured to his own horses which he had fed so barbarously. *Diod.* 4. *Pausf.* 3, c. 18. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A friend of Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A grammarian.

Diomedon, an Athenian general, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 19

Dion, a Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, famous

famous for his power and abilities. He was related to Dionysius, and often advised him together with the philosopher Plato, who at his request had come to reside at the tyrant's court, to lay aside the supreme power. His great popularity rendered him odious in the eyes of the tyrant's who banished him to Greece. There he collected a numerous force and resolved to free his country from tyranny. This he easily effected on account of his uncommon popularity. He entered the port of Syracuse only in two ships, and in three days reduced under his power, an empire, which had already subsisted for 50 years, and which was guarded by 500 ships of war, and 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse. The tyrant fled to Corinth, and Dion kept the power in his own hands fearful of the aspiring ambition of some of the friends of Dionysius. He was shamefully betrayed and murdered by one of his familiar friends, called Callicrates, or Callipus 354 years before the Christian era. *Diod.* 16. C. *Nep. in vitâ.*——A town of Macedonia. *Paus.* 9, c. 36.

Dion Cassius, a native of Nicæa in Bithynia. His father's name was Apronianus. He was raised to the greatest offices of state in the Roman empire by Pertinax, and his three successors. He was naturally fond of study, and he improved himself by unwearied application. He was ten years in collecting materials for an history of Rome, which he made public in 80 books, after a laborious employment of 12 years in composing it. This valuable history began with the arrival of Æneas in Italy, down to the reign of the emperor Alexander Severus. The 34 first books are totally lost, the 20 following, that is from the 35th to the 54th, remain entire, the six following are mutilated, and fragments is all that we possess of the last 20. In the compilation of this extensive history, Dion proposed himself Thucydides for a model, but he is not perfectly happy in his imitation. His style is pure and elegant, and his narrations are judiciously managed, and his reflections learned, but upon the whole he is credulous, and the bigoted slave of partiality satyr and flattery. He inveighs against the republican principles of Brutus and Cicero, and extols the cause of Cæsar. Seneca is the object of his satyr, and he represents him as debauched and licentious in his morals.

Dionæa, a surname of Venus, supposed to be the daughter of Jupiter and Dione

Dione, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was mother of Venus, by Jupiter, according to Homer and others. Hesiod, however, gives Venus a different origin. (*Vid. Venus.*) *Virg.* 3, *Æn.* v. 19. *Homer. Il.* 5. v. 381. *Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 1. v. 86.

Dionysia, festivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. Their form and solemnity was first introduced into Greece from Egypt by a certain Melampus, and if we admit that Bacchus is the same as Isis, the Dionysia of the Greeks, are the same as the festivals celebrated by the Egyptians, in honor of Isis. They were observed at Athens with more splendor and ceremonious superstition than in any other part of Greece. The years were numbered by their celebration, the Archon assisted at the solemnity and the priests that officiated were honored with the most dignified seats at the public games. At first they were celebrated with great simplicity, and the time was consecrated to mirth. It was then usual to bring a vessel of wine adorned with a vine branch, after which followed a goat, basket of figs, and the φαλλοι. The worshippers imitated in their dress and actions the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They cloathed themselves in fawn's skins, fine linen and mitres, they carried thyrsi, drums, pipes, and flutes, and crowned themselves with garlands of ivy, vine, fir, &c. Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the Satyrs by the uncouth manner of their dress and their fantastical motions. Some rode upon asses, and others drove the goats to slaughter for the sacrifice. In this manner both sexes joined in the solemnity, and ran about the hills and country nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, and filling the air with hideous shrieks and shouts, and crying aloud, Evoe Bacche! Io! Io! Evoe! Iacche! Iobacche! Evohe! With such solemnities were the festivals of Bacchus celebrated by the Greeks, particularly the Athenians. In one of these there followed a number of persons carrying sacred vessels, one of which contained water. After these came a select number of noble virgins carrying little baskets of gold filled with all sorts of fruits. This was the most mysterious part of the solemnity. Serpents were sometimes put in the baskets, and by their wreathing and crawling out they amused and astonished the beholders. After the virgins followed a company of men carrying poles, at the end of which were fastened φαλλοι. The head of these men, who were called φαλλοφοροι, was crowned with ivy and violets, and their face covered with other herbs. They marched singing songs upon the occasion of the festivals, called

called φαλλικα ασματα. Next to the φαλλοφοροι followed the ιθυφαλλοι in women's apparel, with white striped garments reaching to the ground; their heads were decked with garlands, and on their hands they wore gloves composed of flowers. Their gestures and actions were like those of a drunken man. Besides these, there were a number of persons called λικνοφοροι who carried the λικνον, or mystical van of Bacchus; without their attendance none of the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated with due solemnity, and on that account the god is often called λικνιτης.—The festivals of Bacchus were almost innumerable. The name of the most celebrated were the Dionysia αρχαιοτερα at Limnæ in Attica. The chief persons that officiated were fourteen women called γεραιραι *venerable*. They were appointed by one of the archons, and before their appointment they solemnly took an oath before the archon or his wife, that their body was free from all pollution.——The greater Dionysia, sometimes called ασιικα or τα κατ' ασυ, as being celebrated *within the city*, were the most famous. They were supposed to be the same as the preceding.——The less Dionysia, sometimes called τα κατ' αγρους, because celebrated *in the country*, or ληναια from ληνος, *a wine press*, were to all appearance a preparation for the greater festivals. They were celebrated in autumn——The Dionysia βραυρωνια observed *at Brauron* in Attica, were a scene of lewdness, extravagance, and debauchery.—The Dionysia νυκτηλια were observed by the Athenians in honor of Bacchus Nyctelius. It was unlawful to revele whatever was seen or done during the celebration.—The Dionysia, called ωμοφαγια, because human victims were offered to the god, or because the priests imitated the eating of *raw flesh*, were celebrated with much solemnity. The priests put serpents in their hair, and by the wildness of their looks and the oddity of their actions they feigned insanity.——The Dionysia αρκαδικα were yearly observed in Arcadia, and the children who had been instructed in the music of Philoxenus and Timotheus were introduced in a theatre, where they celebrated the festivals of Bacchus by entertaining the spectators with songs, dances, and different exhibitions. There were besides these, others of inferior note. There was also one observed every three years, called Dionysia τριετηρικα, and it is said that Bacchus instituted it himself in commemoration of his Indian expedition in which he spent three years. There is also another, celebrated every fifth year, as mentioned by the scholiast of Aristophanes.—All these festivals in honor of the god of wine were celebrated by the Greeks with great licentiousness, and they contributed much to the corruption of morals in all ranks of people. They were also introduced into Tuscany, and from thence to Rome. Among the Romans both sexes promiscuously joined in the celebration during the darkness of night. The drunkenness, the debauchery, and impure actions and indulgences, which soon prevailed at the solemnity, called aloud for the interference of the senate, and the consuls Sp. Posthumius Albinus and Q. Martius Philippus made a strict examination concerning the propriety and superstitious forms of the Bacchanalia. The disorder and pollution which was practised with impunity by no less than 7,000 votaries of either sex, was beheld with horror and astonishment by the consuls, and the Bacchanalia were for ever banished from Rome by a decree of the senate. They were again reinstituted there in length of time, but not with such licentiousness as before.

Diŏnȳsiădes, two small islands near Crete.——Festivals in honor of Bacchus. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.

Diŏnȳsias, a fountain. *Paus.* 4, c. 36.

Diŏȳsīdes, a tragic poet of Tarsus.

Diŏnȳsiodōrus, a famous geometer. *Plin.* 2, c. 109.——A Bœotian historian. *Diod.* 15.——A Tarentine who obtained a prize at Olympia in the 100th Olympiad.

Dionȳsion, a temple of Bacchus in Attica. *Paus.* 1, c. 43.

Dionȳsiŏpŏlis, a town of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Dionȳsius 1st, or the elder, was son of Hermocrates. He signalized himself in the wars which the Syracusans carried on against the Carthaginians, and taking advantage of the power lodged in his hands, he made himself absolute at Syracuse. To strengthen himself in his usurpation and acquire popularity, he encreased the pay of the soldiers, and recalled those that had been banished. He vowed eternal enmity against Carthage, and experienced various success in his wars against that republic. He was ambitious of being thought a poet, and his brother Theodorus was commissioned to go to Olympia, and repeat there some verses in his name, with other competitors, for the poetical prizes. His expectations were frustrated, and his poetry was received with groans and hisses. He was not, however,

est cruelty. Antiope escaped from her confinement, and brought forth Amphion and Zethus on mount Cithæron. When these children were informed of the cruelties to which their mother had been exposed, they besieged Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied the cruel Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks and precipices, and exposed her to the most poignant pains, till the gods pitied her fate, and changed her into a fountain, in the neighbourhood of Thebes. According to some accounts Antiope was mother of Amphion and Zethus, before she was confined and exposed to the tyranny of Dirce. *(Vid Amphion: Antiope.) Propert.* 3, el. 15, v. 37. *Paus.* 9, c. 26, *Ælian.* V. H. 12, c. 57.

DIRCENNA, a cold fountain of Spain near Bilbilis. *Martial.* 1, *ep.* 50.

DIRCHYA, a surname of Juno.

DIS, a god of the Gauls, the same as Pluto the god of hell. The inhabitants of Gaul, supposed themselves descended from that Deity. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6.—*Tacit.* 4. *Hist.* c. 84.

DISCORDIA, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox and sister to Nemesis, the Parcæ and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she sowed dissentions among the gods, and was the cause of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, the goddess of discord was not invited, and this seeming neglect so irritated her that she threw an apple into the midst of the assembly of the Gods with the inscription of *detur pulchriori*. This apple was the cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks. *(Vid. Paris.)* She is represented with a pale ghastly look, her garment is torn, her eyes sparkle with fire, and in her bosom, she holds a dagger concealed. Her head is generally entwined with serpents, and she is attended by Bellona. She is supposed to be the cause of all the dissensions which arise upon earth, public as well as private. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 702,—*Hesiod. Theogn.* 225. *Petronius.*

DITHYRAMBUS, a surname of Bacchus, whence the hymns sung in his honor, were called Dithyrambics. *Horat.* 4, od. 2.

DITTANI, a people of Spain.

DĪVI, a name chiefly appropriated to those who were made gods after death, such as heroes, and warriors, or the Lares, and Penates, and other domestic gods.

DIVITIĂCUS, one of the Ædui, intimate with Cæsar. *Cic.* 1 *de div.*

DIUM, a town of Eubœa, where there are hot baths. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

DIVUS FIDIUS, a god of the Sabines worshipped also at Rome. *Dionys.*

DIYLLUS, an Athenian historian *Diod.* 16.——A statuary. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

DOBĒRES, a people of Pæonia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16.

DOCĪMUS, a man of Tarentum deprived of his military dignity by Philip, son of Amyntas, for indulging himself with hot baths. *Polyæn.* 4.——An officer of Antigonus. *Diod.* 19.——An officer of Perdiccas, taken by Antigonus. *Id.* 18.

DŌDŌNA, a town of Thesprotia in Epirus, or according to others in Thessaly. There was in its neighbourhood a celebrated oracle of Jupiter. The town and temple of the god was first built by Deucalion, after the universal deluge. It was supposed to be the most antient oracle of all Greece, and according to the traditions of the Egyptians mentioned by Herodotus, it was founded by a dove. Two black doves, as he relates, took their flight from the city of Thebes, in Egypt, one of which flew to the temple of Jupiter Ammon and the other to Dodona, where with an human voice they acquainted the inhabitants of the country that Jupiter had consecrated the ground, which in future would give oracles. The extensive grove which surrounded Jupiter's temple was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and oracles were frequently delivered by the sacred oaks and the doves which inhabited the place. This fabulous tradition of the oracular power of the doves, is explained by Herodotus, who observes that some Phœnicians carried away two priestesses from Egypt, one of which went to fix her residence at Dodona, where the oracle was established. It may farther be observed that the fable might have been founded upon the double meaning of the word πελειαι, which signifies *doves*, in most parts of Greece, while in the dialect of the Epirots, it implies *old women*. In antient times the oracles were delivered by the murmuring of a neighbouring fountain, but the custom was afterwards changed. Large kettles were suspended in the air near a brazen statue, which held a lash in its hand. When the wind blew strong, the statue was agitated, and struck against one of the kettles, which communicated the motion to all the rest and raised that clattering and discordant din, which continued for a while and from which the artifice of the priests drew the predictions. Some suppose that the noise was occasioned by the shaking of the leaves and boughs of an old oak, which the superstition of the people frequently consulted, and from which they pretended to receive oracles. It may be observed with more probability that the oracles

oracles were delivered by the priests, who by artfully concealing themselves behind the oaks, gave occasion to the superstitious multitude, to believe that the trees were endowed with the power of prophecy. As the ship Argo was built with some of the oaks of the forest of Dodona, there were some beams which gave oracles to the Argonauts, and warned them against the approach of calamity. Within the forest of Dodona, there was a stream and a fountain of cool water which had the power of lighting a torch as soon as it touched it. This fountain was totally dry at noon day, and was restored to its full course at midnight, from which time till the following noon it began to decrease and at the usual hour was again deprived of its waters. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women. *(Vid. Dodonides.) Plin.* 2. c. 103.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 57.—*Mela.* 2, c, 3.—*Homer. Od.* 14. *Il.*—*Paus.* 7. c. 21. *Strab.* 17.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

DŎDŎNÆUS, a surname of Jupiter, from Dodona.

DŎDŎNE, a daughter of Jupiter and Europa.—A fountain in the forest of Dodona. *Vid.* Dodona.

DŎDŎNIDES, the priestesses who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona. According to some traditions the temple was originally inhabited by seven daughters of Atlas, who nursed Bacchus. Their names were Ambrosia, Eudora, Pasithoe, Pytho, Plexaure, Coronis, Tythe or Tyche. In the later ages the oracles were always delivered by three old women, which custom was first established when Jupiter enjoyed the company of Dione, whom he permitted to receive divine honor in his temple at Dodona. The Bœotians were the only people of Greece who received their oracles at Dodona from men, for reasons which *Strab.* l. 9, fully explains.

DOEI, a people of Arabia Felix.

DOLABELLA P. CORN, a Roman who married the daughter of Cicero. During the civil wars he warmly espoused the interest of J. Cæsar, whom he accompanied at the famous battles of Pharsalia, Africa, and Munda. He was made consul by his patron, tho' M. Antony his colleague opposed it. After the death of J. Cæsar, he received the government of Syria, as his province. Cassius opposed his views, and Dolabella, for violence, and for the assassination of Trebonius, one of Cæsar's murderers, was declared an enemy to the republic of Rome. He was besieged by Cassius in Laodicea, and when he saw that all was lost he killed himself; 43 years before Christ, in the 27th year of his age. He was of a small stature, which gave occasion to his father-in-law to ask him once when he entered his house, who had tied him so cleverly to his sword.——A proconsul of Africa.—Another who conquered the Gauls and Etrurians, A. U. C. 471.

DOLICHE, an island in the Ægean sea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A town of Syria—of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

DOLIUS, a faithful servant of Ulysses, *Homer Od.* 4, v. 675.

DOLOMENA, a country of Assyria. *Strab.* 16.

DŎLON, a Trojan famous for his swiftness. Being sent by Hector to spy the Grecian camp by night, he was seized by Diomedes and Ulysses, to whom he revealed the situation, schemes and resolutions of his countrymen, with the hopes of escaping with his life. He was put to death by Diomedes as a traitor. *Homer. Il.* 10, v. 314.

DŎLONCI, a people of Thrace. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

DŎLŎPES, a people of Thessaly, near mount Pindus. Peleus reigned there, and sent them to the Trojan war under Phœnix. *Strab.* 9.—*Plut. in Cimon.*

DŎLŎPIA, the country of the Dolopes, near Epirus.

DŎLOPS, a Trojan killed by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 525.

DOMIDŪCUS, a god who presided over marriage.

DOMĬTIA LEX *de Religione*, was enacted by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the tribune, A. U. C. 650. It transferred the right of electing priests from the college to the people.

DOMITIA LONGINA, a Roman lady famous for her debaucheries. She was the wife of the emperor Domitian.

DOMĬTIĀNUS, Titus Flavius, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, made himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 81, at the death of his brother Titus, whom according to some accounts he destroyed by poison. The beginning of his reign promised tranquillity to the people, but their expectations were soon frustrated. Domitian became cruel, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences. He commanded himself to be called God and Lord in all the papers which were presented to him. He passed the greatest part of the day in catching flies and killing them with a bodkin, so that it was wittily answered by Vibius to a person who asked him who was with the emperor, no body, not even a fly. In the latter part of his reign Domitian became suspicious, and his anxieties were increased by the predictions of astrologers, but

but still more poignantly by the stings of remorse. He was so distrustful even when alone, that round the terrace, where he usually walked, he built a wall with shining stones, that from them he might perceive as in a looking glass, whether any body followed him. All these precautions were unavailing, he perished by the hand of an assassin the 18th of September, A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign. He was the last of the 12 Cæsars. He distinguished himself for his love of learning, and in a little treatise which he wrote upon the great care which ought to be taken of the hairs to prevent baldness, he displayed much taste and elegance, according to the observations of his biographers. After his death he was publicly deprived by the senate of all the honors which had been profusely heaped upon him, and even his body was left in the open air, without a funeral. This disgrace might proceed from the resentment of the senators, whom he had exposed to terror as well as to ridicule. He once assembled that august body to know in what vessel a turbot might be more conveniently dressed. At another time they received a formal invitation to a feast, and when they arrived at the palace, they were introduced into a large gloomy hall hung with black, and lighted with a few glimmering tapers. In the middle was placed a number of coffins, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the invited senators. On a sudden a number of men burst into the room, cloathed in black, with drawn swords, and flaming torches, and after they had for some time terrified the guests, they permitted them to retire. Such were the amusements and cruelties of a man, who in the first part of his reign was looked upon as the father of his people, and the restorer of learning and liberty. *Suet. in vitâ.—Eutrop.* 7.

Domĭtilla, Flavia, a woman who married Vespasian, by whom she had Titus a year after her marriage, and 11 years after Domitian.——A niece of the emperor Domitian, by whom she was banished.

Domĭtius Domitiānus, a general of Diocletian in Egypt. He assumed the imperial purple at Alexandria A. D. 288, and supported the dignity of emperor for about two years. He died a violent death.

L. Domĭtius. *Vid.* Ahenobarbus.

Cn. Domĭtius Ænobarbus, a Roman consul who conquered Bituitus the Gaul, and left 20,000 of the enemy on the field of battle, and took 3000 prisoners.

Domĭtius, a grammarian in the reign of Adrian. He was remarkable for his virtues, and his melancholy disposition.—A Roman who revolted from Antony to Augustus. He was at the battle of Pharsalia, and forced Pompey to fight by the mere force of his ridicule.—The father of Nero, famous for his cruelties and debaucheries. *Suet. in Ner.*——A tribune of the people who conquered the Allobroges. *Plut.*——A consul, during whose consulate peace was concluded with Alexander king of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 17.——A consul under Caligula. He wrote some few things now lost.——A Latin poet called also Marsus in the age of Horace. He wrote epigrams. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, *el.* 16, *v.* 5.

Domĭtius Afer, an orator who was preceptor to Quinctilian. He disgraced his talents by his adulation, and by practising the arts of an informer under Tiberius and his successors. He was made a consul by Nero, and died A. D. 59.

Donilāus, a prince of Gallogræcia, who assisted Pompey with 300 horsemen against J. Cæsar.

Donūca, a mountain of Thrace. *Liv.* 40, c. 57.

Donyssa, an island of the Ægean sea, where green marble is found. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.

Doracte, an island in the Persian gulf.

Dōres, the inhabitants of Doris. *Vid.* Doris.

Dori & Dorica, a part of Achaia near Athens.

Doriensis, a people of Crete—of Cyrene.

Dorizus, a son of Anaxandridas, who went with a colony into Sicily because he could not bear to be under his brother at home. *Herodot.* 5, c. 42, &c.—*Paus.* 3, c. 3 & 16, &c.——A son of Diagoras of Rhodes. *Paus.* 6, c. 7.

Dorion, a town of Peloponnesus, where Thamyras the musician challenged the Muses to a trial of skill. *Lucan* 6. v. 352.

Dōris, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. It was called Tetrapolis, from the four cities of Pindus or Dryopis, Erineum, Cytinium, Borium, which it contained. To these four some add Lilæum and Carphis, and therefore call it Hexapolis. The name of Doris has been common to many parts of Greece. The Dorians in the age of Deucalion, inhabited Phthiotis, which they exchanged for Histiæotis, in the age of Dorus. From thence they were driven by the Cadmeans, and came to settle near the town of Pindus. From thence they passed into Dryopis, and afterwards into Peloponnesus. Hercules having re-established Ægimius king

king of Phthiotis or Doris, who had been driven from his country by the Lapithæ, the grateful king appointed Hyllus, the son of his patron, to be his successor, and the Heraclidæ marched from that part of the country to go to recover Peloponnesus. The Dorians sent many colonies into different places, which bore the same name as their native country. The most famous of these is in Asia Minor, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital. This part of Asia Minor was called Hexapolis, and afterwards Pentapolis. *Strab.* 9, &c.—*Apollod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 31.

Dōris, a goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters called Nereides. Her name is often used to express the sea itself. *Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 25.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*——A woman of Locri, whom Dionysius the elder, of Sicily, married the same day with Aristomache. *Cic. Tusc.* 5.

Doriscus, a place of Thrace near the sea, where Xerxes numbered his forces. *Herodot.* 7, c. 59.

Dorium, a town of Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 33.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Dorius, a mountain of Asia Minor. *Pauf.* 6, c. 3.

Doraso, C. Fabius, a Roman, who when Rome was in the possession of the Gauls, issued from the capitol, which was then besieged, to go and offer a sacrifice, which was to be offered on mount Quirinalis. He dressed himself in sacerdotal robes, and carrying on his shoulders the statues of his country gods, passed thro' the guards of the enemy, without betraying the least signs of fear. When he had finished his sacrifice, he returned to the capitol unmolested by the enemy, who were astonished at his boldness, and did not obstruct his passage or molest his sacrifice. *Liv.* 5, c. 46.

Dōrus, a son of Hellen, or according to others of Deucalion, who left Phthiotis where his father reigned, and went to make a settlement with some of his companions near mount Ossa. The country was called Doris, and the inhabitants Dorians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56, &c.——A city of Phœnicia, whose inhabitants are called Dorienses. *Pauf.* 10, c. 24.

Doryasus, a Spartan, father to Agesilaus.

Dōrȳclus, an illegitimate son of Priam, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A brother of Phineus king of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 620.

Dōrȳlæum & Dorylæus, a city of Phrygia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Dorȳlas, one of the Centaurs killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 180.

Dorȳlāus, a warlike person, intimate with Mithridates Evergetes. *Strab.* 10.

Dorissus, a king of Lacedæmon, killed in a tumult. *Pauf.* 3, c. 2.

Dosci, a people near the Euxine.

Dosiades, a Greek who wrote an history of Crete. *Diod.* 5.

Dodādas, a king of Messenia, &c. *Pauf.* 4, c. 3.

Doto, one of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 102.

Dorus, a general of the Paphlagonians, in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Doxander, a man mentioned by Arist. 5 *Polit.*

Dracānus, a mountain where Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh. *Theocrit.*

Draco, a celebrated law giver of Athens. When he exercised the office of archon, he made a code of laws for the use of his citizens, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood. By them, idleness was punished with as much severity as murder, and death was denounced against the one as well as the other. Such a code of rigorous laws gave occasion to a certain Athenian to ask of the legislator, why he was so severe in his punishments, and Draco gave for answer, that as the smallest transgression had appeared to him deserving death, he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes. These laws were at first enforced, but they were often neglected on account of their extreme severity, and Solon totally abolished them, except that one which punished a murderer with death. The popularity of Draco was uncommon, but the gratitude of his admirers proved fatal to him. When once he appeared on the theatre, he was received with repeated applause, and the people according to the custom of the Athenians showed their respect to their law giver, by throwing garments upon him. This was done in such profusion, that Draco was soon hid under them and smothered by the too great veneration of his citizens. He lived about 624 years before the Christian era. *Plut. in Sol.*——A man who instructed Plato in music. *Id. de Music.*

Dracontides, a wicked citizen of Athens. *Plat. in Soph.*

Dracus, a general of the Achæans, conquered by Mummius.

Drances, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakness and eloquence. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 122.

Drangina, a province of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

Drapes, a seditious Gaul, &c. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 8, c. 30.

Drepāna,

Drĕpăna & Drĕpănum, a town of Sicily near mount Eryx, in the form of a scythe, whence its name, (δρέπανον, *falx.*) *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 474.——A promontory of Peloponnesus.

Drimăchus, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was set upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon instance of generosity so pleased the Chians, that they raised a temple to his memory, and honored him as a god. *Athen.* 13.

Driŏpides, an Athenian ambassador sent to Darius when the peace with Alexander had been violated. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Drios, a mountain of Arcadia.

Droi, a people of Thrace. *Thucyd* 2, c. 101.

Dromæus, a surname of Apollo in Crete.

Dropici, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Dropion, a king of Pæonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

Druentius & Druentia, a rapid river of Gaul. *Strab.* 4.

Drugĕri, a people of Thrace. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Drŭidæ, the ministers of religion among the antient Gauls. They were divided into different classes, called the Bardi, Eubages, the Vates, the Semnothei, the Sarronides, and the Samothei. They were held in the greatest veneration by the people. Their life was austere and recluse from the world. Their dress was peculiar to themselves, and they generally appeared with a tunic which reached a little below the knee. The chief power was lodged in their hands, they punished as they pleased, and could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended not only over private families, but they could depose magistrates and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the state. They had the privilege of naming the magistrates which annually presided over the cities, and the kings were created only with their approbation. They were entrusted with the education of youth, and all religious ceremonies, festivals and sacrifices were under their peculiar care. They taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and believed the immortality of the soul. They were professionally acquainted with the art of magic, and from their knowledge of astrology, they drew omens and saw futurity revealed before their eyes. In their sacrifices they often immolated human victims to their gods, a barbarous custom which continued long among them, and which the Roman emperors attempted to abolish to little purpose. The power and privileges which they enjoyed were beheld with admiration by their countrymen, and as their office was open to every rank and every station, there were many who daily proposed themselves as candidates to enter upon this important function. The rigor, however, and severity of a long noviciate deterred many, and few were willing to attempt a labor which enjoined them during 15 or 20 years to load their memory with the long and tedious maxims of druidical religion. Their name is derived from the Greek word δρυς, *an oak*, because the woods and solitary retreats were the places of their residence. *Caes. bell G.* 6, c. 13.—*Plin.* 16, c 44.—*Diod.* 5.

Drūsilla Livia, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, famous for her debaucheries and licentiousness. She committed incest with her brother Caligula, who was so tenderly attached to her that in a dangerous illness he made her heiress of all his possessions, and commanded that she should succeed him in the Roman empire. She died A. D. 38, in the 23d year of her age, and was deified by her brother Caligula, who survived her for some time.

Drusilla, a daughter of Agrippa king of Judæa, &c.

Drūso, an unskilful historian who obliged his debtors to hear him read his compositions, to draw from them praises and flattery. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 3, v 86.

Drūsus, a son of Tiberius and Vipsania who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raised to the greatest honors of the state by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia the wife of Drusus, and in conjunction with her he caused him to be poisoned by an eunuch, A. D. 23.—A son of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius. His enemy Sejanus, however, effected his ruin by his insinuations; Drusus was confined by Tiberius and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, A. D. 33.—A son of the emperor Claudius, who died by swallowing a pear thrown in the air.—An ambitious Roman, grandfather to Cato. He was killed for his seditious conduct. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.

Drusus Livius, father of Julia Augusta, was intimate with Brutus and killed himself with him after the battle of Philippi. *Paterc.* 2, c. 71.

Drūsus, M. Livius, a celebrated Roman who renewed the proposals of the Agrarian laws, which had proved fatal to the

Graccai.

Gracchi. He was murdered as he entered his house, though he was attended with a number of clients and Latins, to whom he had proposed the privileges of Roman citizens, A. U. C. 763.

Drusus, Nero Claudius, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly signalized himself in his wars in Germany and Gaul, and was honored with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse in the 30th year of his age, A. U. C. 744. He left three children, Germanicus, Livia, and Claudius, by his wife Antonia. *Dion.*

Drusus, M. Livius Salinator, a consul who conquered Asdrubal with his colleague Claudius Nero. *Horat.* 4, od. 4. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 824.

C. Drūsus, an historian, who being one day missed from his cradle, was found the next on the highest part of the house, with his face turned towards the sun.——The plebeian family of the Drusi produced eight consuls, two censors, and one dictator.

Dryādes, nymphs that presided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil and honey, were offered to them, and sometimes the votaries sacrificed a goat. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 11.

Dryantiādes, a patronymic of Lycurgus, king of Thrace son of Dryas. He cut his legs as he attempted to destroy the vines that no libations might be made to Bacchus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 345.

Dryas, a son of Hippolochus, who was father to Lycurgus. He went with Eteocles to the Theban war, where he perished. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 355.——A son of Mars, who went to the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——A centaur at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 296.——A daughter of Faunus, who so hated the sight of men, that she never appeared in public.——A son of Lycurgus, killed by his own father in a fury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A son of Ægyptus, murdered by his wife Eurydice. *Id.* 2, c. 1.

Dryma, a town of Phocis. *Paus.* 10, c. 33.

Drymo, a sea nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 536.

Drymus, a town between Attica and Bœotia.

Dryōpe, a woman of Lemnos, whose shape Venus assumed to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men. *Hyg.* 2, v. 174.——A virgin of Œchalia whom Andræmon married after she had been ravished by Apollo. She was changed into a lotus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 331.

Dryōpeia, an anniversary day observed at Asine in Argolis, in honor of Dryops, the son of Apollo.

Dryōpes, a people of Greece, near mount Œta. They afterwards passed into the Peloponnesus, where they inhabited the towns of Asine and Hermione, in Argolis. When they were driven from Asine, by the people of Argos, they settled among the Messenians, and called a town by the name of their antient habitation Asine. Some of their descendants went to make a settlement in Asia Minor together with the Ionians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146. *l* 8, c. 31.—*Paus.* 4. c. 34.

Dryōpis & Dryōpīna, a small country at the foot of mount Œta in Thessaly. Its true situation is not well ascertained. According to Pliny, it bordered on Epirus. It was for some time in the possession of the Hellenes, after they were driven from Histiæotis by the Cadmeans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56.

Dryops, a son of Priam.——A son of Apollo. *Paus.* 4, c. 34.

Dryptis, the younger daughter of Darius, given in marriage to Hephæstion by Alexander. *Diod.* 18.

Duillia Lex, was enacted by M. Duillius, a tribune, A. U. C. 304. It made it a capital crime to leave the Roman people without its tribunes, or to create any new magistrate without a sufficient cause. *Liv.* 3, c. 55.——Another A. U. C. 392, to regulate what interest ought to be paid for money lent.

C. Duillius Nepos, a Roman consul, the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage. A. U. C. 492. He took 50 of the enemy's ships and was honored with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome. The Senate rewarded his valor by permitting him to have music playing and torches lighted, at the public expence, every day while he was at supper. There were some medals struck in commemoration of this victory, and there exists a column at Rome, which was erected on the occasion. *Cic de Senect.*—*Tacit. An.* 2, c. 12.

Dūlichium, an island of the Ionian sea, opposite the Achelous. It was part of the kingdom of Ulysses. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 4, c. 67.

Dumnōrix, a powerful chief among the Ædui. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 9.

Dunax, a mountain of Thrace.

Durātius Picto, a Gaul, who remained in perpetual friendship with the Roman people. *Cæs. bell.* G. 8, c. 46.

Duris, an historian of Samos, who flourished about two centuries before Augustus. *Strab.* 1.

Durius,

Durius, a large river of Spain. *Sil.* 1, v. 234.

Duronia, a town of the Samnites.

Duumviri, two noble patricians at Rome, first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. These sacred books were placed in the capitol and secured in a chest under the ground. They were consulted but seldom, and only by an order of the Senate, when the armies had been defeated in war, or when Rome seemed to be threatened by an invasion, or by secret seditions. These priests continued in their original institution till the year U. C. 388, when a law was proposed by the tribunes to encrease the number to ten to be chosen promiscuously from patrician and plebeian families. They were from their number called Decemviri, and sometimes after Sylla encreased them to fifteen, known by the name of Quindecemviri.——There were also certain magistrates at Rome, called *Duumviri perduellionis sive capitales.* They were first created by Tullus Hostilius, for trying such as were accused of treason. This office was abolished as unnecessary, but Cicero complains of their revival by Labienus the tribune. *Orat. pro Rabir.* Some of the commanders of the Roman vessels were also called Duumviri, especially when they were two together. They were first created, A. U. C. 542. There were also in the municipal towns in the provinces two magistrates called *Duumviri municipales.* They were chosen from the Centurions, and their office was much the same as that of the two consuls at Rome. They were sometimes preceded by two lictors with the fasces. Their magistracy continued for five years on which account they have been called *Quinquennales magistratus.*

Dyagondas, a Theban legislator who abolished all nocturnal sacrifices. *Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 15.

Dyardenses, a river in the extremities of India. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.

Dymæi, a people of Ætolia. *Diod.* 19.

Dymæ, a town of Achaia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 17.

Dymas, a Trojan. *Ving. Æn.* 2, v. 340. ——The father of Hecuba. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 761.

Dymnus, one of Alexander's officers. He conspired with many of his fellow soldiers against his master's life. The conspiracy was discovered and Dymnus stabbed himself before he was brought before the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Dynamene, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il* 18, v. 43.

Dynaste, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Dyras, a river of Trachinia. It rises at the foot of mount Œta, and falls into the bay of Malia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.

Dyraspes, a river of Scythia. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 53.

Dyris, the name of mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

Dyrrachium, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It was founded by a colony from Corcyra, A. U. C. 130. It was antiently called Epidamnus. Cicero met with a favorable reception there during his exile. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauf.* 6, c. 10. *Plut.*

Dysaules, a brother of Celeus, who instituted the mysteries of Ceres at Celeæ. *Pauf.* 2, c. 14.

Dyscinetus, an Athenian archon. *Pauf.* 4, c. 27.

Dysorum, a mountain of Thrace. *Herodot.* 5, c. 22.

Dysponti, a people of Elis. *Pauf.* 6, c. 22.

EANES, a man supposed to have killed Patroclus, and to have fled to Peleus in Thessaly. *Strab.* 9.

EĀNUS, the name of Janus among the ancient Latins.

EĀRĪNUS, a beautiful boy, eunuch to Domitian. *Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 4.

EASIUM, a town of Achaia in Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 7, c. 6.

EADŌME, a festival in honor of Apollo at Athens on the seventh day of every lunar month. It was usual to sing hymns in honor of the god and to carry about boughs of laurel.——There was also another of the same name celebrated by private families the seventh day after the birth of every child.

EBURŌNES, a people of Belgium.

EBŪSUS, an island near the Baleares, which produces no hurtful animals. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

ECBATĀNA, (ōrum) the capital of Media, and the palace of Deioces king of Media. It was surrounded with seven walls, which rose in gradual ascent, and were painted in seven different colors. The most distant was the lowest, and the innermost which was the most celebrated contained the royal palace. It was in this city that Cambyses gave himself a deadly wound as he mounted on horseback. Parmenio was put to death there by Alexander's orders, and Hephæstion died there also. *Herodot.* 1, c. 98. *Strab.* 11.—*Curt.* 4, c. 5, l. 5, c. 8. *l.* 7, c. 10. *Diod.* 17.——A town of Syria.

ECBICHIRIA, the wife of Iphitus. *Pauf.* 5, c. 10.

ECHECRĀTES, a Thessalian who offered violence to Phœbas the priestess of Apollo's temple of Delphi. From this circumstance a decree was made by which no woman was admitted to the office of priestess before the age of fifty. *Diod.* 4

ECHIDAMIA, a town of Phocis. *Pauf.* 10, c. 3.

ECHELĀTUS, a man who led a colony to Africa. *Strab.* 8.

ECHĪLUS, a Trojan chief killed by Patroclus,—Another, son of Agenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16 & 20.

ECHEMBRŌTUS, an Arcadian who obtained the prize at the Pythian games. *Pauf.* 10, c. 7.

ECHĒMON, a son of Priam, killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 5.

ECHĒMUS, an Arcadian who conquered the Dorians when they endeavoured to recover Peloponnesus, under Hyllus. *Pauf.* 8, c. 5.——A king of Arcadia, who joined Aristomenes against the Spartans.

ECHENĒUS, a Thracian. *Homer. Od.* 7.

ECHĒPHRON, one of Nestor's sons. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A son of Priam. *Id.*——A son of Hercules. *Pauf.* 8, c. 24.

ECHEPŌLUS, a Trojan killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 4.

ECHESTRĀTUS, a son of Agis 1st, king of Sparta, who succeeded his father. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

ECHETLA, a fortified town of Sicily.

ECHEVETHENSES, a people of Tegea i Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 45.

ECHIDNA, a celebrated monster sprung from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, but as a serpent below the waist. She was mother of Typhon, of Orthos, Cerberus, the Hydra, &c. According to Herodotus, Hercules had three children by her, Agathyrsus, Gelonus, and Scytha. *Herodot.* 3, c. 108.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 158.

ECHIDORUS, a river of Thrace.

ECHĪNĀDES, five small islands near Acarnania, at the mouth of the river Achelous. They have been formed by the inundations of that river, and by the sand and mud which its waters carry down. *Plin.* 2, c. 85.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10.

ECHĪNON, a city of Thrace. *Mela* 2, c. 3.

ECHĪNUS, an island in the Ægean.—A town of Acarnania.—of Phthiotis.

ECHINUSSA, an island near Eubœa, called afterwards Cimolus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

ECHĪON, one of those men who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. He survived the fate of some of his brothers, and assisted Cadmus in building the city of Thebes. Cadmus rewarded his services by giving him his daughter Agave in marriage. He was father of Pentheus, by Agave. He succeeded his father-in-law on the throne of Thebes, as some have imagined, and from that circumstance Thebes has been called Echioniæ, and the inhabitants Echionidæ. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 311. *Trist.* 5, *el.* 5, v. 53.——A son of Mercury and Antianira, who was the herald of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 440.——A man who often obtained a prize in running.—A statuary.—A painter.

ECHO, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, and became the confidant of Jupiter's amours. Her loquacity however displeased Jupiter, and she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer to the questions which were put to her. Pan had formerly been one of her admirers, but he never enjoyed her

her favors. Echo, after she had been punished by Juno, fell in love with Narcissus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 358.

EDESSA & EDESA, a town of Syria.

EDISSA & ÆDESSA, a town of Macedonia taken by Caranus, and called Ægæ or Ægeas. *Vid.* Ædessa.

EDON, a mountain of Thrace, called also Edonus. From this mountain Thrace is often called Edonia. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 325.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

EDONI, a people of Thrace, near the Strymon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

EDYLIUS, a mountain which Sylla seized to attack the people of Cheronæa. *Plut. in Syll.*

EETION, the father of Andromache, was king of Thebes in Cilicia. Hence Eetioneus. *Homer. Il.* 12.——The commander of the Athenian fleet conquered by the Macedonians under Clitus, near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.

EGĔLĬDUS, a river of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 610.

EGĔRIA, a nymph of Aricia in Italy, where Diana was particularly worshipped. Egeria was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid, she became his wife. This prince frequently visited her, and that he might introduce his laws and new regulations into the state, he solemnly declared before the Roman people, that they were previously sanctified and approved by the nymph Egeria. Ovid says that Egeria was so disconsolate at the death of Numa, that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana. She is reckoned by many as a goddess who presided over the pregnancy of women, and some maintain that she is the same as Lucina. *Liv.* 1, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 547.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 775.

EGESARĒTUS, a Thessalian of Larissa, who favored the interest of Pompey during the civil wars. *Cæs.* 3 *Civ.* c. 35.

EGESĪNUS, a philosopher, pupil to Evander. *Cic. Acad.* 4, c. 6.

EGESTA, a daughter of Hippotes the Trojan. Her father exposed her on the sea, for fear of being devoured by a marine monster which laid waste the country. She was carried safe to Sicily, where she was ravished by the river Crinisus.—A town of Sicily. *Vid.* Ægesta.

EGNĀTIA MAXIMILLA, a woman who accompanied her husband into banishmen under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 71.

P. EGNĀTIUS, a crafty and perfidious Roman in the reign of Nero, who committed the greatest crimes for the sake of money. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 10.

EION, a commercial place at the mouth of the Strymon. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.

EIONES, a village of Peloponnesus.

EIONEUS, a Greek killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.——A Thracian, father to Rhesus. *Id.* 10.

ELABONTAS, a river near Antioch. *Strab.*

ELÆA, a town of Æolia. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.——An island in the Propontis.

ELÆUS, a part of Epirus.—A surname of Jupiter.

ELAGABĀLUS, the surname of the sun at Emessa.

ELĀITES, a grove near Canopus in Egypt.

ELAIUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 41.

ELAPHIÆA, a surname of Diana in Elis. *Id.* 6, c. 22.

ELĂPHUS, a river of Arcadia. *Id.* 8, c. 36.

ELAPHEBŎLIA, a festival in honor of Diana the huntress. In the celebration a cake was made in the form of a deer, ἔλαφος, and offered to the goddess. It owed its institution to the following circumstance; when the Phocians had been severely beaten by the Thessalians, they resolved by the persuasion of a certain Deiphantus, to raise a pile of combustible materials, and burn their wives, children and effects rather than submit to the enemy. This resolution was unanimously approved by the women, who decreed Deiphantus a crown for his magnanimity. When every thing was prepared, before they fired the pile, they engaged their enemies and fought with such desperate fury, that they totally routed them, and obtained a complete victory. In commemoration of this unexpected success this festival was instituted to Diana, and observed with the greatest solemnity.

ELĂPTONIUS, a youth who conspired against Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

ELĂRA, the mother of Tityus by Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of Orchomenus king of Arcadia. *Strab.* 9.

ELATĒA, a town of Phocis, near the Cephisus. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

ELĀTUS, one of the first Ephori of Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc.*——The father of Ceneus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 497.——A mountain of Asia,—of Zacynthus.——The father of Polyphemus the Argonaut, by Hipseia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The son of Arcas king of Arcadia, who retired to Phocis. *Id. ib.*—*Paus.* 8. c. 4.—A king in the army of Priam, killed by Agamem-

non.

non. *Homer. Il.* 6.——One of Penelope's suitors killed by Eumeus. *Homer. Od.* 22.

Elaver, a river in Gaul.

Elea, a town of Lucania,—of Æolia.

Electra, one of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 31.——A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 12. ——One of the Danaides. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Agamemnon king of Argos. She first incited her brother Orestes to avenge his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. *Hygin.* fab. 122.—*Pauf.* 2. c. 16. —*Elian. V. H.* 4, c. 26, &c.——A sister of Cadmus. *Pauf.* 9. c. 8.——A city and river of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 4, c. 33.——One of Helen's female attendants. *Id.* 10, c. 25.

Electræ, a gate of Thebes. *Pauf.* 9. c. 8.

Electrides, islands in the Adriatic sea, which received their name from the quantity of amber (*electrum*) which they produced. They were at the mouth of the Po, according to Apollonius of Rhodes, but some historians doubt of their existence. *Plin.* 37, c. 2.

Electryon, a king of Argos, son of Perseus and Andromeda. He was brother to Alcæus, and father to Alcmena, &c. He sent his sons against the Teleboans, who had ravaged his country, and they were all killed, except Lycimnius. Upon this Electryon promised his crown and daughter in marriage to him who could undertake to punish the Teleboans for the death of his sons. Amphitryon offered himself and succeeded. Electryon inadvertently perished by the hand of his son-in-law. [*Vid.* Amphitryon and Alcmena.] *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauf.*

Elei, a people of Elis in Peloponnesus. They were formerly called Epei. In their country was the temple of Jupiter, where also were celebrated the Olympic games, of which they had the superintendance. Their horses were in great repute. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 18 —*Pauf.* 5 —*Lucan* 4, v. 293.

Eleleus, a surname of Bacchus, from the word ἐλελεῦ, which the Bacchanals loudly repeated during his festivals. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 25

Elephantina, a famous city of Egypt in a small island of the same name, near Thebais. *Herodot.* 2, c. 9.

Elephantis, a poetess who wrote lascivious verses. *Martial* 12. ep. 43.——A princess by whom Danaus had two daughters. *Apollod.* 2.——An island in the river Nile.

Elephantophagi, a people of Æthiopia.

Elephenor, one of Helen's suitors. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 47.

Eleporus, a river of Magna Græcia.

Eleus, a city of Thrace—A river of Media.—A king of Elis.—*Pauf.* 5. c. 3.

Eleuchia, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Eleusinia, a great festival observed every fourth year by the Celeans, Phliasians, as also by the Phencatæ, Lacedæmonians, Parrhasians and Cretans, but more particularly by the people of Athens at Eleusis in Attica, every fifth year. It was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called by way of eminence, μυστηρια, *the mysteries*. It was so superstitiously observed, that if any one ever revealed it, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon his head, and it was unsafe to live in the same house with him. Such a wretch was publickly put to an ignominious death. This festival was sacred to Ceres and Proserpine, every thing contained a mystery, and Ceres herself was known only by the name of αχθεια, from the *sorrow* and *grief* (αχθος) which she suffered for the loss of her daughter. This mysterious secrecy was solemnly observed, and enjoined to all the votaries of the goddess, and if any one ever appeared at the celebration, either intentionally, or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately punished with death. Persons of both sexes and all ages were initiated at this solemnity, and it was looked upon so heinous a crime to neglect this sacred part of religion, that it was one of the heaviest accusations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. The initiated were under the more particular care of the deities, and therefore their life was supposed to be attended with more happiness and real security than other men. This benefit was not only granted during life, but it extended beyond the grave, and they were honored with the first places in the Elysian fields, while others were left to wallow in perpetual filth and ignominy. As the benefits of expiation were so extensive, particular care was taken in examining the character of such as were presented for initiation. Such as were guilty of murder, tho' against their will, and such as were convicted of witchcraft, or any heinous crime, were not admitted, and the Athenians suffered none to be initiated but such as were members of their city.

city. This regulation which compelled Hercules, Castor, and Pollux, to become citizens of Athens, was strictly observed in the first ages of the institution, but afterwards all persons, barbarians excepted, were freely initiated. The festivals were divided into great and less mysteries. The less were instituted from the following circumstance. Hercules passed near Eleusis while the Athenians were celebrating the mysteries, and desired to be initiated. As this could not be done, because he was a stranger, and as Eumolpus was unwilling to displease him on account of his great power, and the services which he had done to the Athenians, another festival was instituted without violating the laws. It was called μικρα, and Hercules was solemnly admitted to the celebration and initiated. These less mysteries were observed at Agræ near the Hissus. The greater were celebrated at Eleusis, from which place Ceres has been called Eleusinia. In later times the smaller festivals were preparatory to the greater, and no person could be initiated at Eleusis without a previous purification at Agræ. This purification they performed by keeping themselves pure, chaste and unpolluted during nine days after which they came and offered sacrifices and prayers, wearing garlands of flowers, called ισμιρα. or ιμιρα. and having under their feet Διος κωδιον, *Jupiter's skin*, which was the skin of a victim offered to that god. The person who assisted was called υδραυος from υδωρ *water*, which was used at the purification, and they themselves were called μυσται. *the initiated*. A year after the initiation at the less mysteries they sacrificed a sow to Ceres, and were admitted in the greater, and the secrets of the festivals were solemnly reveled to them, from which they were called εφοροι and εποπται *inspectors*. The institution was performed in the following manner. The candidates crowned with myrtle, were admitted by night into a place called μυστικος σηκος, *the mystical temple*, a vast and stupendous building. As they entered the temple, they purified themselves by washing their hands in holy water, and received for admonition that they were to come with a mind pure and undefiled, without which the cleanness of the body would be unacceptable. After this the holy mysteries were read to them, from a large book called πιναξ, because made of *two stones*, πετραι, fitly cemented together. After this the priest, called Ιεροφαντης, proposed them certain questions, to which they readily answered. After this, strange and amazing objects presented themselves to their sight, the place often seemed to quake, and to appear suddenly resplendent with fire, and immediately covered with gloomy darkness and horror. Sometimes thunders were heard, or flashes of lightning appeared on every side. At other times hideous noises and howlings were heard, and the trembling spectators were alarmed by sudden and dreadful apparitions. This was called αυτοψια, *intuition*. After this the initiated were dismissed with the barbarous words of κογξ, ομπαξ. The garments in which they were initiated, were held sacred, and of no less efficacy to avert evils than charms and incantations. From this circumstance therefore they were never left off before they were totally unfit for wear, after which they were appropriated for children, or dedicated to the goddess. The chief person that attended at the initiation was called Ιεροφαντης, *the reveler of sacred things*. He was a citizen of Athens, and held his office during life, tho' among the Celeans and Phliasians it was limited to the period of four years. He was obliged to devote himself totally to the service of the deities, his life was chaste and single, and he usually anointed his body with the juice of hemlock which is said, by its extreme coldness, to extinguish in a great degree the natural heat. The Hierophantes had three attendants, the first was called δαδουχος, *torch-bearer*, and was permitted to marry. The second was called κηρυξ, *a cryer*. The third administered at the altar, and was called ο επι βωμῳ The Hierophantes is said to have been a type of the powerful creator of all things, Δαδουχος of the sun, Κηρυξ of Mercury, & ο επι βωμῳ of the moon. There were besides these other inferior officers who took particular care that every thing was performed according to custom. The first of these called βασιλευς was one of the Archons, he offered prayers and sacrifices, and took care that there was no indecency or irregularity during the celebration. Besides him there were four others called επιμεληται *curators*, elected by the people. One of them was chosen from the sacred family of the Eumolpidæ, the other was one of the Ceryces, and the rest were from among the citizens. There were also ten persons who assisted at this and every other festival, called Ιεροποιοι because they *offered sacrifices*.— This festival was observed in the month Boedromion or September, and continued nine

nine days from the 15th till the 23d. During that time it was unlawful to arrest any man, or present any petition on pain of forfeiting a thousand drachmas, or according to others, on pain of death. It was also unlawful for those who were initiated to sit upon the cover of a well, to eat beans, mullets or weazels. If any woman rode to Eleusis in a chariot she was obliged by an edict of Lycurgus to pay 6,000 drachmas. The design of this law was to destroy all distinction between the richer and poorer sort of citizens.—The first day of the celebration was called αγορμος, *assembly*, as it might be said that the worshippers first met together. The second day was called αλαδε μυσαι, *to the sea, you that are initiated*, because they were commanded to purify themselves by bathing in the sea. On the third day sacrifices, and chiefly a mullet, were offered; as also barley from a field of Eleusis. These oblations were called θυα, and held so sacred that the priests themselves were not, as in other sacrifices, permitted to partake of them. On the fourth day they made a solemn procession, in which the καλαθος, *holy basket of Ceres*, was carried about in a consecrated cart, while on every side the people shouted χαιρε Δημητερ, *Hail Ceres!* After these followed women, called κιστοφοροι, who *carried baskets*, in which was sesamin, carded wool, grains of salt, a serpent, pomegranates, reeds, ivy boughs, certain cakes, &c. The fifth was called Η των λαμπαδων ημερα, *the torch day*, because on the following night, the people ran about with torches in their hands. It was usual to dedicate torches to Ceres, and contend which should offer the biggest in commemoration of the travels of the goddess, and of her lighting a torch in the flames of mount Ætna. The sixth day was called Iacchus, from Iacchus, the son of Jupiter and Ceres, who accompanied his mother in her search after Proserpine with a torch in his hand. From that circumstance his statue had a torch in its hand, and was carried in solemn procession from the Ceramicus to Eleusis. The statue with those that accompanied it, called Ιακχαγωγοι were crowned with myrtle. In this way nothing was heard but singing, and the noise of brazen kettles, as the votaries danced along. The way thro' which they issued from the city was called Ιερα οδος, *the sacred way*, the resting place Ιερα συκη from a *fig-tree* which grew in the neighbourhood. They also stopped on a bridge over the Cephisus where they derided those that passed by. After they had passed this bridge they entered Eleusis by a place called μυστικη εισοδος, *the mystical entrance*. On the seventh day were sports, in which the victors were rewarded with a measure of barley, as that grain had been first sown in Eleusis. The eighth day was called Επιδαυριων ημερα, because once Æsculapius at his return from Epidaurus to Athens was initiated by the repetition of the less mysteries. It became customary, therefore, to celebrate them a second time upon this, that such as had not hitherto been initiated might be lawfully admitted. The 9th and last day of the festival was called Πληνοχοαι, *earthen vessels*, because it was usual to fill two such vessels with wine, one of which being placed towards the east, and the other towards the west, which, after the repetition of some mystical words were both thrown down, and the wine being spilt on the ground was offered as a libation. Such was the manner of celebrating the Eleusinian mysteries, which have been deemed the most sacred and solemn of all the festivals observed by the Greeks. Some have supposed them to be obscene and abominable, and that from thence proceeded all the mysterious secrecy. They were carried from Eleusis to Rome in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceremonies as before, tho' perhaps with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great. *Elian. V. H.* 12, c. 24. —*Cic. de Leg.* 2, c. 14.—*Paus.* 10, c. 31, &c.—*Plut.*

Eleusis, a town of Attica between Megara and the Piræus, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres. (*Vid. Eleusinia.*) *Ovid.* 4. *Fast.* v. 507. *Paus.* 9, c. 24.

Eleuther, a son of Apollo.

Eleutheræ, a village of Bœotia, where Mardonius was defeated with 300,000 men.

Eleutheria, a festival celebrated at Platæa in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius, or the asserter of liberty, by delegates from almost all the cities of Greece. Its institution originated in this; after the victory obtained by the Grecians under Pausanias over Mardonius the Persian general in the country of Platæa, an alter and statue were erected to Jupiter Eleutherius who had freed the Greeks from the tyranny of the barbarians. It was further agreed upon in a general assembly by the advice of Aristides the Athenian, that deputies should be sent every fifth year, from the different cities of Greece to

to celebrate Eleutheria *festivals of liberty.* The Plataeans celebrated also an anniversary festival in memory of those who had lost their lives in that famous battle. The celebration was thus: At break of day a procession was made with a trumpeter at the head, sounding a signal for battle. After him followed chariots loaded with myrrh, garlands, and a black bull, and certain free young men, as no signs of servility were to appear during the solemnity because they in whose honor the festival was instituted had died in the defence of their country. They carried libations of wine and milk in large eared vessels, with jars of oil, and precious ointments. Last of all appeared the chief magistrate, who though not permitted at other times to touch iron, or wear garments of any color but white, yet appeared clad in purple, and taking a water pot out of the city chamber, proceeded through the middle of the town with a sword in his hand, towards the sepulchres. There he drew water from a neighbouring spring and washed and anointed the monuments, after which he sacrificed a bull upon a pile of wood invoking Jupiter and infernal Mercury, and inviting to the entertainment the souls of those happy heroes who had perished in the defence of their country. After this he filled a bowl with wine, saying, I drink to those who lost their lives in the defence of the liberties of Greece. There was also a festival of the same name observed by the Samians in honor of the god of love. Slaves also, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday, which they called Eleutheria.

Eleutho, a surname of Juno Lucina. *Pindar.*

Eleutherocilices, a people of Asia. *Cic.* 15, *ad. fam. ep.* 4. *l.* 5, *ad. Att.* 20.

Elicius, a surname of Jupiter, worshipped on mount Aventine. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 328.

Eliensis & Eliaca, a sect of philosophers founded by Phædon of Elis, who was originally a slave. *Diog.—Strab.*

Elimea, a town of Macedonia.

Elis, a country of Peloponnesus at the west of Arcadia, and north of Messenia. It runs along the coast and is watered by the river Alpheus. The capital of the country is called Elis. It was originally governed by kings, and received its name from Eleus, one of its monarchs. *Strab.* 8. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Paus.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 494.

Elisphasii, a people of Peloponnesus. *Polyb.* 11.

Elissa, a queen of Tyre more commonly known by the name of Dido. *Vid.* Dido.

Ellopia, a town of Eubœa.—An antient name of that island.

Elissus, a river of Elis.

Elorus, a river of Sicily on the eastern coasts called after a king of the same name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 145.

Elos, a city of Achaia, called after a servant maid of Athamas of the same name.

Elotæ. *Vid.* Helotæ.

Elpenor, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards restored to his former shape. He fell from the top of a house, where he was sleeping; and was killed. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 252.—*Homer. Od.* 10.

Eluina, a surname of Ceres.

Elymais, a country of Persia, between the Persian gulf and Media. The capital of the country was called Elymais, and was famous for a rich temple of Diana, which Antiochus Epiphanes attempted to plunder. The Elymeans assisted Antiochus the Great in his wars against the Romans. None of their kings are named in history. *Strabo.*

Elymi, a nation descended from the Trojans, in alliance with the people of Carthage. *Paus.* 10, c 8.

Elyrus, a town of Crete. *Id.* 10, c. 16.

Elysium, & Elysii Campi, a place or island in the infernal regions, where according to the mythology of the antients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. There happiness is complete, the pleasures are innocent and refined. Bowers for ever green, delightful meadows with pleasant streams, are the most striking objects. The air is wholesome, serene and temperate, the birds continually warble in the groves, and the inhabitants are blessed with another sun and other stars. The employment of the heroes who dwell in these regions of bliss are various, the manes of Achilles are represented as waging war with the wild beasts, while the Trojan chiefs are innocently exercising themselves in managing horses, or in handling arms. To these innocent amusements some poets have added continual feasting and revelry, and they suppose that the Elysian fields were filled with all the incontinence and voluptuousness which could gratify the lewd desires of the debauchee. The Elysian fields were, according to some, in the fortunate islands on the coasts of Africa, in the Atlantic. Others place them in the island of Leuce, and according to the authority of Virgil they were situate in Italy. According to Lucian, they were near the moon, or in the center of the earth if we believe Plutarch. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 638. *Homer. od.*

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4.—*Pindar.*—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 57.—*Lucian. Plut. de Consol.*

Emathia, a country near Thrace, more commonly known by the name of Thessaly or Macedonia. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 492. *Lucan.* 1, v. 1.

Emathion, a son of Titan and Aurora, who reigned in Macedonia. The country was called Emathia from his name. Some suppose that he was a famous robber destroyed by Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* 5. v. 313. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.——A man killed at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 100.

Embatum, a place of Asia opposite Chios.

Embolima, a town of India. *Curt.* 8. c. 13.

Emerita, a town of Spain.

Emesa & Emissa, a town of Phœnicia.

Enoda, a mountain of India.

Empedocles, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum in Sicily. He was the disciple of Telauges the Pythagorean, and warmly adopted the doctrine of transmigration. He wrote a poem upon the opinions of Pythagoras, very much commended, in which he spoke of the various bodies which nature had given him. He was first a girl, afterwards a boy, a shrub, a bird, a fish and lastly Empedocles. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally esteemed that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games, with those of Homer and Hesiod. He was no less remarkable for his humanity and social virtues than for his learning. He showed himself an inveterate enemy to tyranny and refused to become the sovereign of his country. He taught rhetoric in Sicily, and often alleviated the anxieties of his mind as well as the pains of his body with music. It is reported that his curiosity to visit the flames of the crater of Ætna, proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and that his death might be unknown, he threw himself into the crater and perished in the flames. His expectations, however were frustrated, and the volcano by throwing up one of his sandals discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire. Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the sea, about 440 years before the Christian era. *Horat.* 1, *ep* 12, v. 20.—*Cic de Orat.* 1, c. 50, &c.—*Diog. in vitâ.*

Empoclus, an historian.

Emporia Punica, certain places near the Syrtes.

Enceladus, a son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with Jupiter's thunders and overwhelmed under mount Ætna. Some suppose that he is the same as Typhon. According to the poets the flames of Ætna proceeded from the breath of Enceladus, and as often as he turned his weary side, the whole island of Sicily felt the motion and shook from its very foundations, *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 578, &c.——A son of Ægyptus.

Enchelea, a town of Illyricum, where Cadmus was changed into a serpent. *Lucan.* 3, v. 189.

Endeis, a nymph, daughter of Chiron. She married Æacus king of Ægina, by whom she had Peleus and Telamon. *Paus.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12

Endera, a place of Æthiopia.

Endymion, a shepherd, son of Æthlius, and Calyce. It is said that he required of Jupiter to grant to him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire*, to express a long sleep. Diana saw him naked as he slept on mount Latmos, and was so struck with his beauty that she came down from heaven every night to enjoy his company. Endymion married Chromia daughter of Itonus by whom he had three sons Pæon, Epeus and Æolus, and a daughter called Eurydice. The fable of Endymion's amours with Diana, or the moon, arises from his knowledge of astronomy, and as he passed the night on some high mountain, to observe the heavenly bodies, it has been reported that he was courted by the moon. Some suppose that there were two of that name, the son of a king of Elis, and the shepherd or astronomer of Caria. The people of Heraclea maintained that Endymion died on mount Latmos, and the Eleans pretended to show his tomb at Olympia in Peloponnesus. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 15. *Cic. Tusc.* 1.—*Juv.* 10.—*Theocrit.* 3.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1. *l.* 6, c 20.

Eneti, a people near Paphlagonia.

Engyum, a town of Sicily freed from tyranny by Timoleon. *Ital.* 14, v. 250.

Eniences, a people of Greece.

Enopeus, a charioteer of Hector killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 120.

Enipeus, a river of Thessaly flowing near Pharsalia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 373.——A river of Elis in Peloponnesus. *Strab.*

Enispe, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

Enna, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain where Proserpine was carried away by Pluto. *Mela* 2, c. 7. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 522.

Ennia, a wife of Caligula, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 45.

Q. Ennius, an antient poet born at Rudii in Calabria. He obtained the name and privileges of a Roman citizen by his genius and the brilliancy of his learning. His stile is rough and unpolished, but his defects which are more particularly attributed to the age in which he lived have been fully compensated by the energy of his expressions and the fire of his poetry. Quintilian warmly commends him and Virgil has shown his merit by introducing many whole lines from the poetry of Ennius into his own compositions, which he called pearls gathered from the dung-hill. Ennius wrote in heroic verse, the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satyrical compositions. He died of the gout, about 169 years before the Christian era, in the 67th year of his age. Ennius was intimate with the great men of his age, and Scipio on his death bed ordered his body to be buried by the side of his poetical friend. *Ovid.* 2, *Trist.* v. 424.—*Cic. de Finib.* 1, c. 4, *de offic.* 2, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10. c. 1.—*Lucrit.* 1, v. 117, &c.

Ennŏmus, a Trojan prince killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Ennosigæus, a surname of Neptune, *terræ concussor.*

Enŏpe, a town of Peloponnesus near Pylos. *Paus.* 3, c. 26.

Enops, a shepherd loved by the nymph Neis, by whom he had Satnius. *Homer. Il.* 14.——The father of Thestor.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Il.* 16.

Enos, a maritime town of Thrace.

Enosichthon, a surname of Neptune.

Enotocœtæ, a nation whose ears hang down to their heels. *Strab.*

Entella, a town of Sicily inhabited by Campanians. *Ital.* 14. v. 205.

Entellus, a famous athlete among the friends of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 387.

Enyalius, a surname of Mars.

Envo, a sister of Mars called by the Latins Bellona.——A daughter of Phorcis.

Eone, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Eos, the name of Aurora among the Greeks, whence the eastern parts of the world are called Eoo.

Eous, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153, &c.

Epagri, one of the Cyclades called by Aristotle Hydrussa. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban descended from the antient kings of Bœotia. His father's name was Polymnus. He has been celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he never disgraced himself by a falsehood. He formed a most sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal of war. Epaminondas was set at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 371 years before the Augustan age. Epaminondas made a proper use of this victorious campaign, and entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men. Here he gained many friends and partizans, but at his return to Thebes he was siezed as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. While he was making the Theban arms victorious on every side he neglected the law which forbad any citizen to retain in his hands the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed unable to redeem him from death. He paid implicit obedience to the laws of his country, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This animated reproach was felt, he was pardoned, and invested again with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Mantineans. The hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting in the thickest of the enemy, he received a fatal wound in the breast, and expired exclaiming that he died unconquered when he heard that the Bœotians obtained the victory. He was in the 48th year of his age, about 363 years before Christ. The Thebans severely lamented his death, in him their power was extinguished, for only during his life they had enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous. He refused with indignation the rich presents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes the king of Persia. *Plut. in Parall.*—*C. Nep. in vita.*—*Xenoph. Quæst. Græc.*—*Diod.* 15.—*Polyb.* 1.

Epantelii, a people of Italy.

Epaphroditus, a freed man punished with death for assisting Nero to destroy himself. *Suet. in Ner.*——A freed man of Augustus sent to spy Cleopatra. *Plut.*——A name assumed by Sylla.

Epăphus, a son of Jupiter and Io, who founded a city in Egypt, which he called Memphis, in honor of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nine. He had a daughter

daughter called Libya. He was worshipped as a god at Memphis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 153.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 748.

Epasnactus, a Gaul in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæs. Bell. G.* 8, c. 44.

Epebolus, a soothsayer of Messenia, who prevented Aristodemus from obtaining the sovereignty. *Pauf.* 4, c. 9. &c.

Epei & Elei, a people of Peloponnesus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Epeus, a son of Endymion, brother to Paon, who reigned in a part of Peloponnesus. His subjects were called from him Epei. *Pauf.* 5, c. 1.——A son of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horse which proved the ruin of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 264.—*Justin* 20, c. 2. *Pauf.* 10, c. 26.

Ephesus, a city of Ionia, built, as Justin mentions, by the Amazons; or by Androclus, son of Codrus, according to Strabo; or by Ephesus, a son of the river Cayster. It is famous for a temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. This temple was 425 feet long and 200 feet broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns sixty feet high, which had been placed there by so many kings. Of these columns 36 were carved in the most beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Ctesiphon was the chief architect. There was above the entrance a huge stone, which according to Pliny had been placed there by Diana herself. The riches which were in the temple were immense, and the goddess who presided over it was worshipped with the most awful solemnity. This celebrated temple was burnt on the night that Alexander was born, [*Vid. Erostratus*] and soon after it rose from its ruins with more splendor and magnificence. Alexander offered to rebuild it at his own expence, if the Ephesians would place upon it an inscription which denoted the name of the benefactor. This generous offer was refused by the Ephesians, who observed in the language of adulation that it was improper that one deity should raise temples to the other. Lysimachus ordered the town of Ephesus to be called Arsinoe in honor of his wife, but after his death the new appellation was lost, and the town was again known by its antient name. *Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Mela* 1, c. 17.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 29 & 36.—*Cellar. in Dian.*—*Ptol.* 5.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.

Ephetæ, a number of magistrates at Athens first instituted by Demophoon, the son of Theseus. They were reduced to the number of 51 by Draco, who, according to some, first established them. They were superior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous. Solon, however lessened their power, and entrusted them only with the trial of manslaughter and conspiracy against the life of a citizen. They were all more than fifty years old, and it was required that their manners should be pure and innocent, and their behaviour austere and full of gravity.

Ephialtes or Ephialtus, a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. [*Vid. Aloeus.*]——An Athenian famous for his courage and strength. He fought with the Persians against Alexander, and was killed at Halicarnassus. *Diod.* 17.——A Trachinian who led a detachment of the army of Xerxes by a secret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ. *Pauf.* 1, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 213.

Ephori, powerful magistrates at Sparta, who were first created by Lycurgus. They were five in number. Like censors in the state, they could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them if guilty of irregularities. They fined Archidamus for marrying a wife of small stature, and imprisoned Agis for his unconstitutional behaviour. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch with a jealous eye over the liberties and rights of the populace. They had the management of the public money, and were the arbiters of peace and war. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening, proroguing, and dissolving the greater and less assemblies of the people. The former was composed of 9000 Spartans, all inhabitants of the city, the latter of 30,000 Lacedæmonians, inhabitants of the inferior towns and villages.

Ephorus, an orator and historian of Cumæ in Æolia, about 352 years before Christ. He was disciple to Isocrates, by whose advice he wrote an history which gave an account of all the actions and battles that had happened between the Greeks and barbarians for 750 years. It was greatly esteemed by the antients. It is now lost. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Epidra, the antient name of Corinth, which it received from a nymph of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 239.—*Lucan* 6, v. 17.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 59.—*Ital.* 14, v. 181.——A city of Thesprotia in Epirus.—Another in Elis.—Ætolia—One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

Epicaste, a name of Jocasta the mother and wife of Œdipus. *Pauf.* 9, c. 5.

Epicerides, a man of Cyrene, greatly esteemed

name of one of the Ptolemies, the fifth of the house of the Lagidæ. *Strab.* 17.

Epīrus, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was formerly governed by kings, of which Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, was one of the first. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last became a part of the Roman dominions. *Strab.* 7. —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 14.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Epistrŏphus, a king of Phocis who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

Epitades, a man who first violated a law of Lycurgus which forbad laws to be made. *Plut. in Agid.*

Epŏna, a beautiful girl, the fruit of a man's union with a mare.

Epōpeus, a son of Neptune and Canace, who came from Thessaly to Sicyon and carried away Antiope, daughter of Nycteus king of Thebes. This rape was followed by a war, in which Nycteus and Epopeus were both killed. *Paus.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c.——A son of Aloeus, grandson to Phœbus. He reigned at Corinth. *Paus.* 2, c. 1 & 3.——One of the Tyrrhene sailors, who attempted to abuse Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 619.

Eporedŏrix, a powerful person among the Ædui, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Sequani. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

Erŭlo, a man killed by Achates. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 459.

Erytus, a king of Alba. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 44.——A king of Arcadia.——A king of Messenia, of the family of the Heraclidæ. ——The father of Periphus, a herald in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.

Equāsusta, a town of Thessaly.

Equĭcŏlus, a person mentioned by *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 684.

Equīria, festivals established at Rome, by Romulus in honor of Mars, when horse races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 859.

Equotutĭcum, a famous town of Apulia, to which, as some suppose, Horace alludes in this verse, 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 87,

"*Mansuri oppidulo, versu quod dicere non est.*"

Eracon, an officer of Alexander, imprisoned for his cruelty. *Curt.* 10.

Eræa, a city of Greece, destroyed in the age of *Strabo*, 3.

Erăsēnus, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing for a little space under the ground in Argolis. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 275.

Erasippus, a son of Hercules and Lysippe.

Erasistrătus, a celebrated physician grandson to the philosopher Aristotle. He discovered by the motion of the pulse the love which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law Stratonice, and was rewarded with 100 talents for the cure by the father of Antiochus. He was a great enemy to bleeding and violent physic. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.—*Plut. in Demetr.*

Erăto, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric, and tender poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hands. She appears with a thoughtful and sometimes with a gay and animated look. She was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to love. *Apollod.* 1b.—*Virg. Æn.* 7.—*Ovid. de art.* 2.—One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.—One of the Dryades, wife of Areas, king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Danaides, who married Bromius.——A queen of the Armenians, after the death of Ariobarzanes, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 4.

Eratosthĕnes, a native of Cyrene, who was entrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He dedicated his time to grammatical criticism and philosophy, but more particularly to poetry and mathematics. He has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. He first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and first found out how to measure the extent and circumference of the globe. He starved himself after he had lived to his 80th year. Some few fragments remain of his compositions. He florished about 200 years before the Christian era. He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies. *Cic. ad Attic.* 2, ep. 6.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1, c. 2.

Eratostrătus, an Ephesian who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. This burning, as some writers have observed, was not prevented or seen by the goddess of the place, who was then present at the labors of Olympias, and at the birth of the conqueror of Persia. Eratostratus did this villany merely to eternize his name by so uncommon an action. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 14.

Erātus, a son of Hercules and Dynaste. *Apollod.*

Erbessus, an inland town of Sicily.

Erĕbus, a deity of hell, son of Chaos and darkness. He married Night, by whom he had the light and the day. The poets often used the word Erebus to signify hell itself, and particularly that part where dwelt

dwelt the souls of those that had lived a virtuous life, from whence they passed into the Elysian fields. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 17. —*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 26.

Erechtheus, son of Pandion 1st, was the sixth king of Athens. He was father of Cecrops 2d, Metion, Pandorus, and four daughters, Creusa, Orithyia, Procris, and Othonia, by Praxithea. In a war against Eleusis he sacrificed Othonia, called also Chthonia, to obtain a victory which the oracle promised for such a sacrifice. In that war he killed Eumolpus, Neptune's son, who was the general of the enemy, for which he was struck with thunder by Jupiter at Neptune's request. Some say that he was drowned in the sea. After death he received divine honors at Athens. He reigned 34 years, and flourished about 1431 years before the Augustan age. According to some accounts, he first introduced the mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis. *Ovid.* 6, v. 877.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Cic. pro Sext.* 21. *Tusc.* 1, c. 48. *Nat. D.* 3, c. 15.

Eremni, a people of Arabia.

Eremus, a country of Æthiopia.

Erenia, a village of Megara. *Pauf.* 1, c. 44.

Eressa, a town of Æolia.

Erechthides, a name given to the Athenians, from their king Erechtheus.

Erisus, a town of Lesbos, where Theophrastus was born.

Eretria, a city of Eubœa on the Euripus. It was anciently called, before the Trojan war, Melaneis and Arotria. It was destroyed by the Persians, and the ruins were hardly visible in the age of Strabo. It received its name from Eretrius, a son of Phaeton. *Pauf.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Eretum, a town of the Sabines near the Tiber, whence came the adjective Eretinus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

Ereuthalion, a man killed by Nestor in a war between the Pylians and Arcadians. *Homer. Il.*

Ergine, a river whose waters intoxicate as wine.——A surname of Minerva. *Pauf.* 5, c. 14.

Ergias, a Rhodian who wrote an history of his country.

Erginus, a king of Orchomenos, son of Clymenes. He obliged the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, because his father had been killed by a Theban. Hercules attacked his servants, who came to raise the tribute, and mutilated them, and he afterwards killed Erginus, who attempted to avenge their death by invading Bœotia with an army. *Pauf.* 9, c. 17.——A river of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.——A son of Neptune.——One of the four brothers who kept the Acrocorinth, by order of Antigonus. *Polyæn.* 6.

Erginus, a man made master of Argos by the Argonauts, after the death of Typhis.

Eribœa, a surname of Juno. *Homer. Il.* 5.——The mother of Ajax Telamon.—*Sophocl.*

Eribotes, a man skilled in medicine; &c. *Orpheus.*

Ericates, a man of Lycaonia, killed by one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 749.

Erichtho, a Thessalian woman famous for her knowledge of poisonous herbs and medicine. *Lucan.* 6, v. 507.——One of the Furies. *Ovid.*—*Hesiod.* 21, v. 151.

Erichthonius, the fourth king of Athens, sprung from the seed of Vulcan which fell upon the ground when that god attempted to offer violence to Minerva. He was very deformed, and had the tails of serpents instead of legs. Minerva placed him in a basket, which she gave to the daughters of Cecrops, with strict injunctions not to examine its contents. Aglauros, one of the sisters, had the curiosity to open the basket, for which the goddess punished her indiscretion by making her jealous of the amours of her sister Herse. [*Vid. Herse.*] Erichthon was young when he ascended the throne of Athens. He reigned 50 years, about 1400 years before the Augustan age. The invention of chariots is attributed to him, and the manner of harnassing horses to draw them. He was made a constellation after death under the name of Bootes. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 553. —*Hygin.* fab. 166.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 113.——A son of Dardanus, who reigned in Troy. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

Ericinium, a town of Macedonia.

Ericusa, one of the Æolides.

Eridanus, one of the largest rivers of Italy, rising in the Alps and falling into the Adriatic by several mouths. It was in its neighbourhood that the Heliades, the sisters of Phaeton, were changed into poplars, according to Ovid. Virgil calls it the king of all rivers. *Ovid. Met.* 2, *fab.* 3.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 409—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 482.

Erigone, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation, now known under the name of Virgo. *Stat.* 11 *Theb.* v. 644.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 33.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Hygin. fab.* 1 &

24.——A daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, who had by her brother Orestes, Penthilus, who shared the regal power with Tisamenus, the legitimate son of Orestes and Hermione. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

Erigŏnus, a river of Thrace.

Erigyus, a Mitylenean, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Erillus, a philosopher of Carthage, contemporary with Zeno. *Diog.*

Erindes, a river of Asia, near Parthia. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 16.

Erinna, a poetess intimate with Sappho.

Erinnys, one of the Eumenides. The word signifies the fury of the mind, ἐρις νου. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 337.——A surname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune under the form of a horse. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

Eriopis, a daughter of Medea. *Paus.* 2, c. 3.

Eriphănis, a Greek woman famous for her poetical compositions. She was extremely fond of the hunter Melampus, and to enjoy his company she accustomed herself to live in the woods.

Eriphidas, a Lacedæmonian who being sent to suppress a sedition at Heraclea, assembled the people and beheaded 500 of the ringleaders. *Diod.* 14

Eriphyle, a sister of Adrastus king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. She was daughter of Talaus and Lysimache. When her husband concealed himself that he might not accompany the Argives in their expedition against Thebes, where he knew he was to perish, Eriphyle suffered herself to be bribed by Polynices with a golden necklace which had been formerly given to Hermione by the goddess Venus, and she discovered where Amphiaraus was. This treachery of Eriphyle compelled him to go to the war, but before he departed, he charged his son Alemæon to murder his mother as soon as he was informed of his death. Amphiaraus perished in the expedition, and his death was no sooner known than his last injunctions were obeyed, and Eriphyle was murdered by the hands of her son. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, v. 6 & 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.

Eris, the goddess of discord among the Greeks. She is the same as the Discordia of the Latins. *Vid.* Discordia.

Erisichthon, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who derided Ceres and cut down her groves. This impiety irritated the goddess, who afflicted him with continual hunger. He squandered all his possessions to gratify the cravings of his appetite, and at last he devoured his own limbs for want of food. Some say that his daughter had the power of transforming herself into whatever animal she pleased, and that she made use of that artifice to maintain her father, who sold her, after which she assumed another shape and became again his property.

Erixo, a Roman knight condemned by the people for having whipped his son to death. *Senec.* 1, *de Clem.* 14

Erōchus, a town of Phocis. *Paus.* 10, c. 3.

Erōpus, a king of Macedonia, who when in the cradle succeeded his father Philip 1st. He made war against the Illyrians, whom he conquered. *Justin* 7, c. 2.

Eros, a servant, of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument, but instead of giving it to his master he killed himself in his presence. *Plut. in Anton.*——A comedian. *Cic. pro Rosc.* 2.——A son of Chronos or Saturn, god of love. *Vid.* Cupido.

Erostrătus. *Vid.* Eratostratus.

Erōtia, a festival in honor of Eros the god of love. It was celebrated by the Thespians every fifth year with sports and games, when musicians and others contended. If any quarrels or seditions had arisen among the people, it was then usual to offer sacrifices and prayers to the god, that he would totally remove them.

Errūca, a town of the Volsci in Italy.

Erse, a daughter of Cecrops. *Vid.* Herse.

Erxias, a man who wrote an history of Colophon. He is perhaps the same as he who wrote an history of Rhodes.

Erybium, a town on mount Parnassus.

Erycīna, a surname of Venus from mount Eryx, where she had a temple. *Horat.* 1 od. 2, v. 33.

Erymanthus, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, where Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his shoulders to Eurystheus, who was so terrified at the sight, that he hid himself in a brazen vessel. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Erymanthis, a surname of Callisto, as an inhabitant of Erymanthus.

Erymnæ, a town of Thessaly. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——Of Magnesia.

Erymus, a huntsman of Cyzicus.

Erythēa, an island between Gades and Spain, where Geryon reigned. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.——A daughter of Geryon. *Paus.* 10, c. 37.

Erythīni, a town of Paphlagonia.

Erythræ, a town of Asia, opposite Chios, once the residence of a Sibyl. It was

was built by Neleus, the son of Codrus. *Paus.* 10, c. 12.——A town of Bœotia. *Id.* 6, c. 21.——One in Libya,—another in Locris.

Erythræum mare, a part of the ocean on the coast of Arabia. It is the same as the Red Sea. It received this name either from Erythras, or from the redness (ἐρυθρός, *ruber*) of its sand or waters. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.

Erythras, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.* ——A son of Perseus and Andromeda drowned in the Red Sea, which from him was called Erythræum. *Arrian. Ind* 6. c. 19.—*Ælia* 3, c. 7.

Erythrion, a son of Athamas and Themistone. *Apollod.*

Erythros, a place of Latium.

Eryx, a son of Butes and Venus, who relying upon his strength, challenged all strangers to fight with him in the combat of the cestus. Hercules accepted his challenge after many had yielded to his superior dexterity, and Eryx was killed in the combat, and buried on the mountain, where he had built a temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 402.——An Indian killed by his subjects for opposing Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.——A mountain of Sicily near Drepanum, which received its name from Eryx, who was buried there. This mountain was so steep that the houses which were built upon it seemed every moment ready to fall. Dædalus had enlarged the top, and enclosed it with a strong wall. He also consecrated there to Venus Erycina a golden heifer, which resembled life so much, that it seemed to exceed the power of art. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 478.—*Hygin.* fab. 16 & 260.—*Liv.* 22, c. 9.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 3, c. 16.

Eryxo, the mother of Battus, who artfully killed the tyrant Learchus who courted her. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

Esernus, a famous gladiator. *Cic.*

Esquilia & Esquilinus mons, one of the seven hills of Rome, which was joined to the city by king Tullus.

Essenones, a people of Asia, above the Palus Mæotis, who eat the flesh of their parents mixed with that of cattle. They gild the head and keep it as sacred. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.

Essui, a people of Gaul.

Estiaia, solemn sacrifices to Vesta, of which it was unlawful to carry away any thing or communicate it to any body.

Etearchus, a king of Oaxus in Crete. After the death of his wife, he married a women who made herself odious for her tyranny over her step daughter Phronima. Etearchus gave ear to all the accusations which were brought against his daughter, and ordered her to be thrown into the sea. She had a son called Battus, who led a colony to Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 154.

Eteocles, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they should both share the royalty, and reign alternately each a year. Eteocles by right of seniority first ascended the throne, but after the first year of his reign was expired he refused to give up the crown to his brother according to their mutual agreement. Polynices, resolved to punish such an open violation of a solemn engagement, went to implore the assistance of Adrastus, king of Argos. He received that king's daughter in marriage, and was soon after assisted with a strong army headed by seven famous generals. These hostile preparations were seen by Eteocles, who on his part did not remain inactive. He chose seven brave chiefs to oppose the seven leaders of the Argives, and stationed them at the seven gates of the city. He placed himself against his brother Polynices, and he opposed Menalippus to Tydeus, Polyphontes to Capaneus, Megareus to Eteoclus, Hyperbius to Parthenopæus, and Lasthenes to Amphiaraus. Much blood was shed in light and unavailing skirmishes, and it was at last agreed between the two brothers that the war should be decided by single combat. They both fell in an engagement conducted with the most inveterate fury on either side, and it is even said that the ashes of these two brothers, who had been so inimical one to the other, separated themselves on the burning pile, as if sensible of resentment, and hostile to reconciliation. *Stat. Theb.* *Apollod.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante. Theb.*—*Eurip. in Phœn.* *Paus.* 5, c. 9. l. 9, c. 6.——A Greek, the first who raised altars to the Graces. *Paus.*

Eteoclus, one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, in his expedition against Thebes. He was killed by Megareus, the son of Creon under the walls of Thebes. *Eurip.* *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A son of Iphis.

Eteocretæ, an antient people of Crete.

Eteones, a town of Bœotia on the Asopus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 266.

Eteoneus, an officer of Menelaus. *Homer.* od. 4.

Eteonicus, a Lacedæmonian general, who upon hearing that Callicratidas was conquered at Arginusæ, ordered the messengers of this news to be crowned, and to enter Mitylene in triumph. This so terrified Conon, who besieged the town that he concluded that the enemy had obtained some

some advantageous victory, and he raised the siege. *Diod.* 13. *Polyæn.* 1.

Etesiæ, northern winds of a gentle and mild nature, very common in the months of spring and autumn. *Lucret.* 5, v. 741.

Ethalion, one of the Tyrhene sailors changed into dolphins for carrying away Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 647.

Etheleum, a river of Asia, the boundary of Troas and Mysia. *Strab.*

Ethŏda, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

Ethēmon, a person kil'ed at the marriage of Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 163.

Etias, a daughter of Æneas. *Pauf.* 3, c. 22.

Etis, a town of Peloponnesus. *Id. Ib.*

Etrūria, *Vid.* Hetruria.

Etylus, the father of Theocles. *Id.* 6, c. 19.

Evadne, a daughter of Iphis or Iphicles of Argos, who slighted the addresses of Apollo, and married Capaneus one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. When her husband had been struck with thunder by Jupiter for his blasphemies and impiety, and his ashes had been separated from those of the rest of the Argives, she threw herself on his burning pile and perished in the flames. *Propert.* 1. *el.* 15, v. 21.—*Stat. Theb.* 12, v. 800.——A daughter of the Strymon and Neæra. She married Argus, by whom she had four children. *Apollod.* 2.

Evages, a poet famous for his genius but not for his learning.

Evăgŏras, a king of Cyprus who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxes, the king of Persia with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians and Tyrians, and obtained some advantage over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians, however soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated soon after this fatal change of fortune, by an eunuch, 375 years before Christ. He left two sons Nicocles, who succeeded him, and Protageras who deprived his nephew Evagoras of his possessions. Evagoras deserves to be commended for his sobriety, moderation, and magnaminity, and if he was guilty of any political error in the management of his kingdom, it may be said, that his love of equity was a full compensation.—His grandson bore the same name, and succeeded his father Nicocles. He showed himself oppressive and his uncle Protagoras, took advantage of his unpopularity to deprive him of his power. Evagoras fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who gave him a government more extensive than that of Cyprus, but his oppression rendered him odious, and he was accused before his benefactor and by his orders put to death. *C. Nep.* 12, c. 2.—*Diod.* 14.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 3.—*Justin.* 5, c. 6.——A man of Elis who obtained a prize at the Olympian games. *Pauf.* 5, c. 8.——A Spartan famous for his services to the people of Elis. *Id.* 6, c. 10.——A son of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A son of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——A king of Rhodes.

Evăgŏre, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

Evan, a surname of Bacchus, which he received from the ejaculation of Evan! Evan! by his priestesses. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.

Evander, a son of the prophetess Carmente, king of Arcadia. An accidental murder obliged him to leave his country, and he came to Italy, where he drove the Aborigines from their antient possessions and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He kindly received Hercules when he returned from the conquest of Geryon, and he was the first who raised him altars. He gave Æneas assistance against the Rutuli, and distinguished himself by his hospitality. It is said that he first brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities. He was honored as a God after death, and his subjects raised him an altar on mount Aventine. *Pauf.* 8, c. 43. *Liv.* 1, c. 7. *Hal.* 7, c. 18.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 500, *l.* 5, v. 91. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 100, &c.

Evangĕlus, a Greek historian.——A comic poet.

Evangorĭdes, a man of Elis, who wrote an account of all those who had obtained a prize at Olympia, where he himself had been victorious. *Pauf.* 6. c. 8.

Evanthes, a man who planted a colony in Lucania at the head of some Locrians ——A celebrated Greek poet ——An historian of Miletus.——A philosopher of Samos.——A writer of Cyzicus.——A son of Œnopion of Crete who migrated to live at Chios. *Pauf.* 7, c. 4.

Evarchus, a river of Asia minor flowing into the Euxine on the confines of Cappadocia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 102.

Evax, an Arabian prince who wrote to Nero concerning jewels, &c. *Plin.* 25, c. 2.

Eubages, certain priests held in great veneration

generation among the Gauls and Britons. *Vid.* Druidæ.

Eubātas, an athlete of Cyrene, whom the courtezan Lais in vain endeavoured to seduce. *Paus. Eliac.* 1,

Eubius, an obscene writer, &c. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 415.

Eubœa, the largest island in the Ægean sea after Crete. It is separated from the continent of Bœotia by the narrow straits of the Euripus. It was anciently known by the different names of Macris, Oche, Ellopia, Chalcis, Abantis, Asopis. It is 150 miles long, and 37 broad in its most extreme parts. The principal town was Chalcis, and it was reported that in the neighbourhood of Chalcis, the island had been formerly joined to the continent. Eubœa was subjected to the power of the Greeks, some of its cities, however remained for some time independent. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. *Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 155.——One of the three daughters of the river Asterion, who was one of the nurses of Juno. *Paus.* 2, c. 17.——One of Mercury's mistresses.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.* 2.——A town of Sicily near Etna.

Eubote, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Eubotes, a son of Hercules. *Id.* 2.

Eubūle an Athenian virgin sacrificed with her sisters for the safety of her country, which labored under a famine. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 18.

Eubūlides, a philosopher of Miletus, pupil and successor to Euclid. Demosthenes was one of his pupils. He severely attacked the doctrines of Aristotle. *Diog.*——An historian, who wrote an account of Socrates, and of Diogenes. *Laertius.*——A famous statuary of Athens. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.

Eubūlus, an Athenian orator rival to Demosthenes.——A philosopher.——A comic poet.——A philosopher of Alexandria.

Eucērus, a man of Alexandria accused of adultery with Octavia, that Nero might have occasion to divorce her. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 60.

Euchēnor, a son of Ægyptus and Arabia. *Apollod.*

Euchides, an Athenian who went to Delphi and returned the same day, a journey of about 107 miles. The object of his journey was to obtain some sacred fire.

Euclīdes, a disciple of Socrates, born at Megara. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara on pain of death to enter their city. Euclides disguised himself in woman's cloathes to introduce himself into the presence of Socrates. *Diog. in Socrate.*——A mathematician of Alexandria in the age of Ptolemy Lagus. He has written 15 books on the elements of mathematics which consist of problems and theorems with demonstrations. This work has been greatly mutilated by commentators. Euclid was so respected in his life time that king Ptolemy became one of his pupils. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 12.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 72.

Euclus, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatness of the poet Homer, according to some traditions. *Paus.* 10, c. 12.

Eucrāte, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

Eucrates, the father of Procles the historian. *Paus.* 2, c. 21.

Eucritus. *Vid.* Evephenus.

Euctemon, a Greek of Cumæ, exposed to great barbarities. *Curt.* 5, c. 5.

Euctresii, a people of Peloponnesus.

Eudæmon, a general of Alexander.

Eudamīdas, a son of Archidamus 4th. brother to Agis 4th. He succeeded on the Spartan throne, after his brother's death. *Paus.* 3, c. 10.——A son of Archidamus, king of Sparta. The commander of a garrison stationed at Trœzene by Craterus.

Eudamus, a son of Agesilaus of the Heraclidæ. He succeeded his father.——A learned naturalist and philosopher.

Eudēmus, the physician of Livia, the wife of Drusus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3.——An orator of Megalopolis preceptor to Philopœmen.——An historian of Naxos.

Eudocīmus, a man who appeased a mutiny among some soldiers by telling them that an hostile army was in sight, *Polyæn.*

Eudōra, one of the Nereides.——One of the Atlantides.

Eudōrus, a son of Mercury and Polimela, who went to the Trojan war with Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Eudoxi Specula, a place of Ægypt.

Eudoxus, a son of Æschines of Cnidus, who distinguished himself by his knowledge of astrology, medicine and geometry. He was the first who regulated the year among the Greeks. *Lucan.* 10, v. 187. *Diog.*——A native of Cyzicus, who sailed all round the coast of Africa from the red sea, and entered the mediterranean by the columns of Hercules.——A Sicilian, son of Agathocles.——A physician. *Diog.*

Evelthon, a king of Salamis in Cyprus.

Euemēridas, an historian of Cnidus.

Euemērus, an antient historian, of Messenia, intimate with Cassander. He travelled

travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote an history of the gods, in which he proved that they all had been upon earth, as mere mortal men. Ennius translated it into Latin. It is now lost.

EVENUS, an elegiac poet of Paros, about the 93d Olympiad.——A river of Ætolia flowing into the Ionian sea. It receives its name from Evenus, son of Mars and Stenope, who, being unable to overcome Idas, who had promised him his daughter Marpessa in marriage, if he surpassed him in running, grew so desperate that he threw himself into the river, which afterwards bore his name. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 204. *Strab.* 7.——A son of Jason and Hypsipyle, queen of Lemnos. *Homer Il.* 7.

EVERGETUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, whom Dionysius condemned to death because he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power. The philosopher begged leave of the tyrant to go and marry his sister, and promised to return in six months. Dionysius consented by receiving Eucritus who pledged himself to die if Evephemus did not return in time. Evephemus returned at the appointed moment, to the astonishment of Dionysius, and delivered his friend Eucritus from the death which threatened him. The tyrant was so pleased with these two friends, that he pardoned Evephemus, and begged to share their friendship and confidence. *Polyæn.* 5.

EVERES, a son of Peteraleus——of Hercules and Parthenope.——The father of Tiresias. *Apollod.*

EVERGETA, a people of Scythia called also Arimaspi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

EVERGETES, a surname, signifying benefactor, given to Philip of Macedonia, and to Antigonus Dolon, and Ptolemy of Egypt. It was also commonly given to the kings of Syria and Pontus, and we often see among the former an Alexander Evergetes, and among the latter a Mithridates Evergetes. Some of the Roman emperors also claimed that epithet of benevolent and humane.

EUGENEI, a people of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic, who upon being expelled by the Trojans, seized upon a part of the Alps. *Sil.* 8, v. 604.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

EUGEON, an ancient historian before the Peloponnesian war.

EUHEMERUS. *Vid.* Euemerus.

EUHYDRUM, a town of Thessaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

EUIUS & EVIUS, a surname of Bacchus, given him in the war of the giants against Jupiter. *Horat.* 2, od. 11, v. 27.

EVIPPE, one of the Danaides who married and murdered Imbros.——Another, *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The mother of the Pierides, who were changed into magpies. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 303.

EVIPPUS, a son of Thestius, king of Pleuron, killed by his brother Iphiclus in the chase of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

EULIMENE, one of the Nereides.

EUMACHUS, a Campanian who wrote an history of Annibal.

EUMÆUS, a herdsman and steward of Ulysses, who knew his master at his return home from the Trojan war after two years absence, and assisted him in removing Penelope's suitors. *Homer. Od.* 13, &c.

EUMEDES, a Trojan, son of Dolon, who came to Italy with Æneas, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 348.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 4, v. 27.

EUMELUS, a famous augur. *Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 8, v. 49.

EUMELUS, a son of Admetus, king of Pheræ in Thessaly. He went to the Trojan war, and had the fleetest horses in the Grecian army. He distinguished himself in the games made in honor of Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 2, & 23. A man whose daughter was changed into a bird. *Ovid. Met.* 5, c. 390. — A man contemporary with Triptolemus, of whom he learned the art of agriculture. *Paus.* 7, c. 18.——One of the followers of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 665.——One of the Bacchiadæ. He wrote, among other things, a poetical history of Corinth. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

EUMENES, a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, son of a charioteer. He was the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed after the death of his master. He conquered Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He joined his forces to those of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. Neoptolemus perished by the hands of Eumenes. When Craterus had been killed during the war, his remains received an honorable funeral from the hand of the conqueror, and Eumenes, after weeping over the ashes of a man who once was his dearest friend, sent his remains to his relations in Macedonia. Eumenes fought against Antipater, and conquered him, and after the death of Perdiccas, his ally, his arms were directed against Antigonus, by whom he was conquered A. U. C. 439, chiefly by the treacherous conduct of his officers. Yet he but he obliged him to disband the greatest part of his army to secure himself a retreat, and he fled only with two faithful attendants

ats to a fortified place on the confines of Cappadocia, called Nora, where he was soon besieged by the conqueror. He supported the siege for a year with courage and resolution, but some disadvantageous skirmishes so reduced him, that his soldiers, grown desperate, and bribed by the offers of the enemy, had the infidelity to betray him into the hands of Antigonus. The conqueror, from shame or remorse, had not the courage to visit Eumenes, but when he was asked by his officers, in what manner he wished him to be kept, he answered, keep him as carefully as you would keep a lion. This severe command was obeyed, but the asperity of Antigonus vanished in a few days, and Eumenes, delivered from the weight of chains, was permitted to enjoy the company of his friends. Even Antigonus hesitated whether he should not restore to his liberty, a man with whom he had lived in the greatest intimacy while both subservient to the command of Alexander, and these secret emotions of pity and humanity were not a little encreased by the petitions of his son Demetrius for the release of Eumenes. But the calls of ambition prevailed; and when Antigonus recollected what an active enemy he had in his power, he ordered Eumenes to be put to death in the prison. His bloody commands were executed 315 years before the Christian era. Such was the end of a man who raised himself to power by merit alone. His skill in public exercises first recommended him to the notice of Philip, and under Alexander his attachment and fidelity to the royal person, and particularly his military accomplishments promoted him to the rank of a general. Even his enemies revered him, and Antigonus, by whose orders he perished, honoured his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia. It has been observed, that Eumenes had such an universal influence over the successors of Alexander, that none during his life time dared to assume the title of king. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.* —*Diod.* 19.—*Justin.* 13.—*Curt.* 10.—*Arrian.*

EUMENES 1st, a king of Pergamus, who succeeded his uncle Philetærus, on the throne about 264 years before Christ. He made war against Antiochus the son of Seleucus, and enlarged his possessions by seizing upon many of the cities of the kings of Syria. He lived in alliance with the Romans, and made war against Prusias, king of Bithynia. He was a great patron of learning, and given much to wine. He died of an excess in drinking, after a reign of 22 years. He was succeeded by Attalus. *Strab.* 13.

EUMENES 2d. succeeded his father Attalus on the throne of Asia and Pergamus. His kingdom was small and poor, but he rendered it powerful and opulent, and his alliance with the Romans did not a little contribute to the encrease of his dominions after the victories obtained over Antiochus the Great. He carried his arms against Prusias and Antigonus, and died 160 years before Christ, after a reign of 40 years, leaving the kingdom to his son Attalus 2d. He has been admired for his benevolence and magnanimity, and his love of learning greatly enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors in imitation of the Alexandrian collection of the Ptolemies. His brothers were so attached to him and devoted to his interest, that they enlisted among his body guards to show their fraternal fidelity. *Strab.* 13.—*Justin.* 31, & 34. *Polyb.*

EUMENES, a celebrated orator of Athens about the beginning of the fourth century. Some of his harangues and orations are extant.——An historical writer in Alexander's army.

EUMENIA, a city of Phrygia, built by Attalus in honor of his brother Eumenes. —A city of Thrace,—of Caria,—of Hyrcania.

EUMENIDES & EUMENES, a man mentioned *Ovid.* 3. *Trist. el.* 4, v. 27.

EUMENIDES, a name given to the Furies by the antients. They sprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. According to others they were daughters of the earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. According to the more received opinions, they were three in number, Tisiphone, Megara, and Alecto, to which some add Nemesis. Plutarch mentions only one called Adrastia, daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods. They were stern and inexorable and were always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They inflicted their vengeance upon earth by wars, pestilence, and dissentions, and by the secret stings of conscience, and in hell they punished the guilty by continual flagellation and torments. They were also called Furiæ and Erinnyes. Their worship was almost universal, and people dared not to mention their names or fix their eyes upon their temples. They were honored with sacrifices

fices and libations, and in Achaia they had a temple, which when entered by any one guilty of crime, suddenly rendered him furious and deprived him of the use of his reason. In the sacrifices the votaries used branches of cedar and of alder, hawthorn, saffron and juniper, and the victims were generally turtle doves and sheep, with libations of wine and honey. They were generally represented with a grim and frightful aspect, with a black and bloody garment and serpents wreathing round their head, instead of hair. They held a burning torch in one hand, and a whip of scorpions in the other, and were always attended by terror, rage, paleness, and death. In hell they were seated around Pluto's throne, as the ministers of his vengeance. *Æschyl. in Eumen.—Sophocl. in Œdip. Col.*

Eumenidia, festivals in honor of the Eumenides, called by the Athenians σεμναὶ θεαί, *venerable goddesses*. They were celebrated once every year, with sacrifices of pregnant ewes, with offerings of cakes made by the most eminent youths, and libations of honey and wine. At Athens none but free born citizens were admitted, such as had led a life the most virtuous and unsullied. Such only were accepted by the goddesses who punished all sorts of wickedness in a severe manner.

Eumenius, a Trojan killed by Camilla in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 666.

Eumolpe, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

Eumolpidæ, the priests of Ceres at the celebration of her festivals at Eleusis. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens. He became so powerful after his appointment to the priesthood that he maintained a war against Erechtheus. This war proved fatal to both, Erechtheus and Eumolpus were both killed, and peace was re-established among their descendants, on condition that the priesthood ever remained in the family of Eumolpus, and the regal power in the house of Erechtheus. The priesthood remained in the family of Eumolpus for 2200 years; and this is still more remarkable, because he who was once appointed to the holy office was obliged to remain in perpetual celibacy. *Pauf.* 2, c. 14.

Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, son of Neptune and Chione. He was thrown into the sea by his mother, who wished to conceal her shame from her father. Neptune saved his life, and carried him into Æthiopia, where he was brought up by a woman one of whose daughters he married. An act of violence to his father-in-law obliged him to leave Æthiopia, and he fled to Thrace with his son Ismarus, where he married the daughter of Tegyrius the king of the country. This connection to the royal family rendered him ambitious, he conspired against his father-in-law, and fled, when the conspiracy was discovered, to Attica, where he was initiated in the mysteries of Ceres of Eleusis and made Hierophantes, or high priest. He was afterwards reconciled to Tegyrius, and inherited his kingdom. He made war against Erechtheus, the king of Athens, who had appointed him to the office of high priest, and perished in battle about 1380 years before the Christian era. His descendants were also invested with the priesthood, which remained for about 1200 years in that family. *Vid.* Eumolpidæ. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5. &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 14.

Eumonides, a Theban, &c. *Plut.*

Eunæus, a son of Jason by Hypsipyle, daughter of Thoas. *Homer. Il.* 7.

Eunapius, a physician, sophist and historian, born at Sardis. He flourished in the reign of Valentinian, and his successors. He wrote an history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain. His life of the philosophers of his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness.

Eunomia, a daughter of Juno, one of the Horæ. *Apollod.*

Eunomus, a son of Prytanes, who succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta. *Pauf.* 2, 36.——A famous musician of Locris, rival to Ariston. *Strab.* 6.——A man killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*——A Thracian, who advised Demosthenes not to be discouraged by his ill success in his first attempts to speak in public. *Plut. in Dem.*——The father of Lycurgus killed by a kitchen knife. *Plut. in Lyc.*

Eunus, a Syrian slave who enflamed the minds of the servile multitude by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. He filled a nut with sulphur in his mouth and by artfully conveying fire to it, he breathed out flames to the astonishment of the people, who believed him to be a god, or something more than human. Oppression and misery compelled 2000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon saw himself at the head of 50,000 men. With such a force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna obliged him to surrender by famine, and exposed on a cross the greatest part of his followers. *Plut. in Sert.*

Eunymos, one of the Æolides.

Euoras, a grove of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 20.

Eupacium, a town of Peloponnesus.

Eupalamon, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v, 360.

Eupalamus, the father of Dædalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

Eupator, a son of Antiochus.——The surname of Eupator was given to many of the Asiatic princes, such as Mithridates, &c. *Strab.* 12.

Eupatoria, a town of Paphlagonia, built by Mithridates, and called afterwards Pompeiopolis by Pompey. *Plin.* 6. c. 2.

Eupeithes, a prince of Ithaca, father to Antinous. He was one of the most importuning lovers of Penelope. *Homer. Od.* 16.

Euphaes, succeeded Androcles on the throne of Messenia when Theopompus reigned in Sparta. *Paus.* 4. c. 5 & 6.——Under him a war broke out between Sparta and Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 5 & 6.

Euphantus, a poet and historian of Olynthus, son to Eubulides, and preceptor to Antigonus king of Macedonia. *Diog. in Eud.*

Euphême, a woman who was nurse to the Muses, and mother of Crocus, by Pan. *Paus.*

Euphemus, a son of Neptune and Europa, who was among the Argonauts, and the hunters of the Calydonian boar. He was so swift and light that he could run over the sea without scarce wetting his feet. *Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.——One of the Greek captains before Troy. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Euphorbus, a famous Trojan, son of Panthous. He was the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He perished by the hand of Menelaus, who hung his shield in the temple of Juno at Argos. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the Metempsychosis or transmigration of souls, affirmed that he had been once Euphorbus, and that his soul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body. As a further proof of his assertion he shewed at first sight the shield of Euphorbus in the temple of Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 160.—*Paus.* 2, c. 17.—*Homer. Il.* 16 & 17.——A physician of Juba, king of Mauritania.

Euphorion, a Greek poet of Chalcis in Eubœa, in the age of Antiochus the Great. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing, and was so fond of him that he hung his pictures in all the public libraries. His father's name was Polymnestus. *Cicero de Nat. D.* 2, c. 64, calls him *Æschylus*.—The father Æschylus bore the same name.

Euphranor, a famous painter and sculptor of Corinth about the 104th olympiad. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——This name was common to many Greeks.

Euphrates, a disciple of Plato, who governed Macedonia with absolute authority in the reign of Perdiccas, and rendered himself odious by his cruelty and pedantry. After the death of Perdiccas, he was murdered by Parmenio.——A stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian, who destroyed himself, with the emperor's leave, to escape the miseries of old age, A. D. 118. *Dio.*

Euphrates, a large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia, rising from mount Taurus in Armenia, and discharging itself with the Tigris into the Persian gulf. It is very rapid in its course, and passes through the middle of the city of Babylon. It inundates the country of Mesopotamia at a certain season of the year, like the Nile in Egypt. Cyrus dried up its antient channel and changed the course of the waters when he besieged Babylon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Euphron, an aspiring man of Sicyon, who enslaved his country by bribery. *Diod.* 15.

Euphrosyna, one of the graces, sister to Aglaia and Thalia. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

Euplæa, an island of the Tyrrhene sea, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 3 *Sylv.* 1, v, 149.

Eupolis, a comic poet of Athens about 440 years before the Christian era. He severely lashed the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatical pieces at the age of 17. He had a dog so attached to him, that at his death the faithful animal refused all aliments and starved himself on his tomb. Some suppose that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death because he had ridiculed him in his verses, and others maintain that he perished in a shipwreck. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 4. l. 2, *sat.* 10.—*Cic. ad. attic*, 6 *ep.* 1. *Ælian.*

Eupompus, a geometrician of Macedonia.—A painter. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Eurianassa, a town near Chios. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet born at Salamis, the day on which the army of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks. He studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras. He applied himself to dramatical composition, and became the admiration of his age. The unfortunate Greeks who had accompanied Nicias in his expedition against Syracuse were freed from slavery, only by repeating some verses from the pieces of Euripides. The poet often retired from the society of mankind, and confined himself in a solitary cave, where he wrote and finished his most excellent tragedies. The talents

talents of Sophocles were looked upon by Euripides with jealousy, and the great enmity which always reigned between the two poets, gave an opportunity to the comic muse of Aristophanes to ridicule them both on the stage with success and humor. During the representation of one of the tragedies of Euripides, the audience displeased with some lines in the composition, desired the writer to strike them off. Euripides heard this with indignation; he advanced forward on the stage, and told the spectators, that he came there to instruct them, and not to be taught by them. Another piece in which he called riches the *summum bonum* and the admiration of gods and men, gave equal dissatisfaction, but the poet desired the audience to listen with silent attention, for the conclusion of the whole would show them the punishment which attended the lovers of opulence. The ridicule and envy to which he was continually exposed, obliged him at last to remove from Athens. He retired to the court of Archelaus king of Macedonia, where he received the most conspicuous marks of royal munificence and friendship. His end was as deplorable as it was uncommon. It is said that the dogs of Archelaus met him in his solitary walks and tore his body to pieces about 407 years before the christian era, in the 75th year of his age. Euripides wrote 75 tragedies, of which only 19 are extant; the most approved of which are his Phœnissæ, Orestes, Medea, Andromache, Electra, Hyppolytus, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris, Hercules and the Troades. He is peculiarly happy in expressing the passions of love, especially the more tender and animated. To the pathos he has added sublimity, and the most common expressions have received a perfect polish from his pen. In his person, as it is reported, he was noble and majestic, and his deportment was always grave and serious. He was slow in composing and labored with difficulty, from which circumstance a foolish and malevolent poet once observed, that he had written 100 verses in three days, while Euripides had written only three. *True*, says Euripides, *but there is this difference between your poetry and mine; yours will expire in three days, but mine shall live for ages to come.* Euripides was such an enemy to the fair sex that some have called him μισογυνης, *woman hater.* Yet in spite of all this aversion, he was married twice, but his connections, however, were so injudicious, that he was compelled to divorce both his wives. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 7.—*Cic. In.* 1, c. 50. *Or.* 3, c. 7 *Acad.* 1, 4. *Offic.* 3. *Finib.* 2. *Tusc.* 1 & 4, &c.

Euripus, a narrow strait which separates the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia. Its flux and reflux which continued regular during 18 or 19 days, and was uncommonly unsettled the rest of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the antients, and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it because he was unable to find out the causes of that phænomenon. *Liv.* 28, c. 6.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Plin* 2, c, 95.—*Strab.* 9.

Euristhenes. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

Euromus, a city of Caria.

Europa, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known among the antients. It is superior to the others in the learning, power and abilities of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Ægean sea, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mæotis, and the Tanais in a northern direction. The Mediterranean divides it from Africa on the south, and on the west and north it is washed by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans. It is supposed to receive its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. *Mela* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1, &c.

Europa, a daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. She was so beautiful that Jupiter became enamoured of her, and the better to seduce her he assumed the shape of a bull and mingled with the herds of Agenor, while Europa, with her female attendants were gathering flowers in the meadows. Europa caressed the beautiful animal and at last had the courage to sit upon his back. The god took advantage of her situation, and with precipitate steps retired towards the shore and crossed the sea with Europa on his back, and arrived safe in Crete. Here he assumed his original shape and declared his love. The nymph consented, though she had once made vows of perpetual celibacy, and she became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. After this distinguished amour with Jupiter, she married Asterius king of Crete. This monarch seeing himself without children by Europa, adopted the fruit of her amours with Jupiter, and always esteemed Minos, Sarpedon and Rhadamanthus, as his own children. Some suppose that Europa lived about 1552 years before the Christian era. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 13.—*Mosch. Idyl.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 1.——One of the Oceanides.——A part of Thrace near mount Hæmus. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.

Europs, a king of Sicyon, son of Agialeus. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

Europus, a king of Macedonia, &c. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.

Eurotas, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was

er of the first kings of Laconia, and gave its name to the river which flows near Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 16.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.—A river of Laconia, flowing by Sparta. It was called, by way of eminence, Basilipotamos, *the king of rivers*, and worshipped by the Spartans as a powerful god. Canes, reeds, myrtles and olives grew on its banks in great abundance. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 82.—*Ptol.*—A river of Thessaly near mount Olympus. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 4. c. 8.

EUROTO, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo. *Apollod.*

EURUS, a wind blowing from the eastern parts of the world. The Latins sometimes called it Vulturnus. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 2, *Met.* 11, &c.

EURYALE, a queen of the Amazons, who assisted Æetes, &c. *Flacc.* 5.——A daughter of Minos, mother of Orion by Neptune.——A daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos.——One of the Gorgons who was immortal. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 207.

EURYALUS, one of the Peloponnesian chiefs who went to the Trojan war with 80 ships. *Homer. Il.* 2.——An illegitimate son of Ulysses and Evippe. *Sophocl.*——A son of Melas, taken prisoner by Hercules, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——A Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy. He rendered himself famous for his immortal friendship with Nisus. *Vid.* Nisus.——A pleasant place of Sicily, near Syracuse, *Liv.* 25, c. 25.

EURYBATES, a herald in the Trojan war who took Briseis from Achilles by order of Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3.——A warrior of Argos, often victorious at the Nemean games, &c. 1, c. 15.—One of the Argonauts.

EURYBIA, the mother of Lucifer and all the stars. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Pontus and Terra.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

EURYBIADES, a Spartan, general of the Grecian fleet at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis against Xerxes. He has been charged with want of courage and with ambition. He offered to strike Themistocles when he wished to speak about the manner of attacking the Persians, upon which the Athenian said, strike me but hear me. *Herodot.* 8, c. 2, 74, &c.—*Plut. in Theo.*

EURYBIUS, a son of Eurytus king of Argos killed in a war between his countrymen and the Athenians. *Apollod.* 2, c. 8.—A son of Nereus and Chloris. *Id.* 1, c. 9.

EURYCLEA, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca. Laertes bought her for 20 oxen, and gave her his son Ulysses to nurse, and treated her with much tenderness and attention. *Homer. Od.* 19.

EURYCLIS, an orator of Syracuse, who proposed to put Nicias and Demosthenes to death, and to confine to hard labor all the Athenian soldiers in the quarries. *Plut.*——A Lacedæmonian at the battle of Actium on the side of Augustus. *Id. in Anton.*——A soothsayer of Athens.

EURYCRATES, a king of Sparta, descended from Hercules. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

EURYCRATIDAS, a son of Anaxander, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

EURYDAMAS, a Trojan skilled in the interpretation of dreams. His two sons were killed by Diomedes during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Od.* 22.——A wrestler of Cyrene, who, in a combat, had his teeth dashed to pieces by his antagonist, which he swallowed without showing any signs of pain, or discontinuing the fight. *Ælian. V. H.* 10, c. 19.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

EURYDAMIE, the wife of Leotychides, king of Sparta. *Herodot.*

EURYDAMIDAS, a king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Paus.* 3, c. 10.

EURYDICE, the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. She had by her husband Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, and one daughter called Euryone. A criminal partiality for her daughter's husband, to whom she offered her hand and the kingdom, made her conspire against Amyntas, who must have fallen a victim to her infidelity had not Euryone discovered it. Amyntas forgave her. Alexander ascended the throne after his father's death, and perished by the ambition of his mother. Perdiccas who succeeded him shared his fate, but Philip who was the next in succession secured himself against all attempts from his mother, and ascended the throne with peace and universal satisfaction. The manner of Eurydice's death is unknown.——A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip. After the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus ascended the throne of Macedonia, but he was totally governed by the intrigues of his wife, who called to Cassander and joined her forces with his to march against Polyperchon and Olympias. Eurydice was forsaken by her troops, Aridæus was pierced through with arrows by order of Olympias, who commanded Eurydice to destroy herself either by poison, the sword, or the halter. She chose the latter about 318 years before the Augustan age.——The wife

wife of the poet Orpheus. As she fled before Aristæus who wished to offer her violence, she was bit by a serpent in the grass, and died of the wound. Orpheus was so disconsolate that he ventured to go to hell, where, by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the restoration of his wife to life provided he did not look behind before he came upon earth. He violated the conditions, his eagerness to see his wife rendered him forgetful. He looked behind and Eurydice was for ever taken from him. [*Vid.* Orpheus.] *Virg. G.* 4, v. 457, &c.—*Paus.* 9. c. 30.—*Ovid. Met.* 10 v. 30, &c.——A daughter of Adrastus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——One of the Danaides who married Dyas. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa in Peloponnesus. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Actor. *Id.*——A wife of Æneas. *Paus.* 10, c. 26. ——A daughter of Amphiaraus. *Id.* 5, c. 17.——A daughter of Antipater, who married one of the Ptolemies. *Id.* 1, c. 7.——A daughter of king Philip. *Id.* 5, c. 17. ——A daughter of Lacedæmon. *Id.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Clymenus, who married Nestor. *Homer. Od.*——A wife of Demetrius, descended from Miltiades. *Plut. in Demetr.*

EURYGANIA, a wife of Œdipus. *Apollod.*

EURYLEON, a king of the Latins, called also Ascanius.

EURYLŎCHUS, one of the companions of Ulysses, the only one who did not taste the potions of Circe. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 287. ——A man who broke a conduit which conveyed water into Cyrrhæ. &c. *Polyæn* 6.——A man who discovered the conspiracy which was made against Alexander by Hermolaus and others. *Curt.* 8, c 6.

EURYMĂCHUS, a powerful Theban who seized Platæa by treachery, &c.—One of Penelope's suitors.—A son of Antenor.—A lover of Hippodamia. *Paus.*

EURYMĔDE, the wife of Glaucus king of Ephyra. *Apollod.*

EURYMĔDON, the father of Peribœa, by whom Neptune had Nausithous. *Homer Od.* 7.——A river of Pamphylia, where the Medes were once defeated by the Athenians, &c.

EURYMĬNES, a son of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.*

EURYNŎME, one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Apollo, mother of Adrastus and Eriphyle.—A woman of Lemnos, &c. *Flacc.* 2, v. 136.——The wife of Lycurgus son of Aleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The mother of Asopus by Jupiter. *Id.* 3, c. 12——One of Penelope's female attendants. *Homer Il.* 17.——An Athenian sent with a reinforcement to Nicias in Sicily. *Plut. in Nic.*

EURYNŎMUS, one of the deities of hell. *Paus.* 10, c. 28.

EURYŎNE, a daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia, by Eurydice.

EURYPON, a king of Sparta, son of Sous. His reign was so glorious that his descendants were called Eurypontidæ. *Paus.* 3, c. 7.

EURYPŸLE, a daughter of Thespius.

EURŸPŸLUS, a son of Telephus killed in the Trojan war by Pyrrhus. He made his court to Cassandra. *Homer Il.* 11 ——A son of Hercules king of Cos. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 114.——A Grecian at the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.——A prince of Olenus, who went with Hercules against Laomedon. *Paus.* 7, c. 19.——A son of Mecisteus who signalized himself in the war of the Epigoni against Thebes. *Apollod.* 3.——A son of Temenus king of Messenia, who conspired against his father's life. *Id.* 3, c. 6.——A son of Neptune killed by Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Id.* 3, c. 10.——A Thessalian who became delirious for looking into a box which fell to his share after the plunder of Troy. *Paus.* 7, c. 19.

EURYSTHĬNES, a son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissention with his twin brother Procles while they both sat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born first, the mother, who wished to see both her sons raised on the throne, refused to declare it, and they were both appointed kings of Sparta by order of the oracle of Delphi. After the death of the two brothers, the Lacedæmonians, who knew not to what family the right of seniority and succession belonged, permitted two kings to sit on the throne, one of each family. The descendants of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidæ, and those of Procles, Proclidæ. It was inconsistent with the laws of Sparta for two kings of the same family to ascend the throne together, yet that law has sometimes been violated by oppression and tyranny. Eurysthenes had a son called Agis who succeeded him. His descendants were called Agidæ. There sat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Eurysthenes, and only 24 of the Proclidæ. The former were the more illustrious. *Herodot.* 4, c. 147.... l. 6. c. 52.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*C. Nep. in Ages.*

EURYSTHENĬDÆ. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

EURYSTHEUS, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, son of Sthenelus, and Nicippe the daughter of Pelops. Juno hastened his birth

birth by two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules the son of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed by order of Jupiter to be subservient to the will of the other. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who was jealous of the fame of Hercules, and who to destroy so powerful a relation imposed upon him the most dangerous and uncommon enterprizes well known by the name of the twelve labors of Hercules. The success of Hercules in achieving those perilous labors alarmed Eurystheus in a greater degree, and he furnished himself with a brazen vessel, where he might secure himself a safe retreat in case of danger. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus renewed his cruelties against his children; and made war against Ceyx king of Trachinia because he had given them support, and treated them with hospitality. He was killed in the prosecution of this war by Hyllus the son of Hercules. His head was sent to Alcmena the mother of Hercules, who mindful of the cruelties which her son had suffered, insulted it, and tore out the eyes with the most inveterate fury. Eurystheus was succeeded on the throne of Argos by Atreus his nephew. The death of Eurystheus happened about 30 years before the Trojan war. *Hygin.* fab. 30 & 32.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 32. l. 3, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.

EURYTE, a daughter of Hippodamas, who married Parthaon. *Apollod.*——The mother of Hallirhotius, by Neptune. *Id.*

EURYTEÆ, a town of Achaia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 18.

EURYTILE, a daughter of Thespius.—A daughter of Leucippus. *Apollod.*

EURYTHEMIS, the wife of Thestius. *Apollod.*

EURYTHION & EURYTION, a Centaur whose insolence to Hippodamia was the cause of the quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*——A herdsman of Geryon killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2.——A king of Sparta who seized upon Mantinea by stratagem. *Polyæn.* 2.——One of the Argonauts. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 311.——A son of Lycaon. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 495.——A silversmith. *Id.* 10, v. 499.——A man of Heraclea convicted of adultery. His punishment was the cause of the abolition of the oligarchical power there. *Arystot.* 5 *Polit.*

EURYTUS, a son of Mercury, among the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 439.——A king of Œchalia, father to Iole. He offered his daughter to him who shot a bow better than himself. Hercules conquered him, and put him to death because he refused him his daughter as the prize of his victory. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4 & 7.——A son of Actor, concerned in the wars between Augias and Hercules.—A son of Augias killed by Hercules as he was going to Corinth to celebrate the Isthmian games. *Apollod.*——A person killed in hunting the Calydonian boar.——A son of Hippocoon. *Id.* 3, c. 10.——A giant killed by Hercules or Bacchus for making war against the Gods.

EUSEBIUS, a surname of Bacchus.

EUSEPUS & PEDASUS, the twin sons of Brucolion killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 6.

EUTÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 27.

EUTELIDAS, a famous statuary of Argos. *Id.* 6, c. 10.

EUTERPE, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. Some mythologists attributed to her the invention of tragedy, more commonly supposed to be the production of Melpomene.——The name of the mother of Themistocles according to some.

EUTHYCRATES, a sculptor of Sicyon, son of Lysippus. He was peculiarly happy in the proportions of his statues. Those of Hercules and Alexander were in general esteem, and particularly that of Medea, which was carried on a chariot by four horses. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A man who betrayed Olynthus to Philip.

EUTHYDEMUS, an orator and rhetorician who greatly distinguished himself by his eloquence, &c. *Strab.* 14.

EUTHYMUS, a celebrated boxer of Locri in Italy, &c. *Pauf.* 6, c. 6.

EUTRAPELUS, a man described as artful and fallacious by *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 31.——A hair dresser. *Martial* 7, ep. 82.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian in the age of Julian, under whom he carried arms in the fatal expedition against the Persians. His origin as well as his dignity are unknown; yet some suppose, from the epithet of *Clarissimus* prefixed to his history, that he was a Roman senator. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. He wrote a treatise on medicine without being acquainted with the art. Of all his works the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance.—A famous Eunuch at the court of Arcadius the son of Theodosius the great, &c.

EUTYCHIDE,

EUTECHIDE, a woman who was thirty times brought to bed, and carried to the grave by twenty of her children. *Plin.* 7, c. 3.

EUTYCHIDES, a learned servant of Atticus, &c. *Cic.* 15. *ad Attic.*——A sculptor.

EUXANTHIUS, a daughter of Minos and Dexithea. *Apollod.*

EUXINUS, a man who wrote a poetical history of the fabulous ages of Italy. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

EUXINUS PONTUS, a sea between Asia and Europe, partly at the north of Asia Minor and at the west of Colchis. It was anciently called ἄξεινος, *inhospitable*, on account of the savage manners of the inhabitants on its coasts. Commerce with foreign nations, and the plantation of colonies in their neighbourhood gradually softened their roughness, and the sea was no longer called Axenus, but Euxenus, *hospitable*. *Ovid, Trist.* 3, el. 13. l. 4, el 4, v. 54.—*Strab.* 2, &c.—*Mela* 2. c. 1.—*Flor.* 5.

EUXIPPE, a woman who killed herself because the ambassadors of Sparta had offered violence to her virtue, &c.

EXADIUS, one of the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 266.

EXATHES, a Parthian who cut off the head of Crassus, &c. *Polyæn* 7.

EXAGŌNUS, the ambassador of a nation in Cyprus who came to Rome and talked so much of the power of herbs, serpents, &c. that the consuls ordered him to be thrown into a vessel full of serpents. These venomous creatures far from hurting him, caressed him, and harmlessly licked him with their tongues. *Plin.* 28, c. 3.

EXOMVTRA, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 144.

FABARIS, a river of Italy in the territories of the Sabines. It was also called Farfarus. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 715.

FĂBIA. *Vid.* Fabius Fabricianus.

FĂBIA LEX, *de ambitu* was to circumscribe the number of *Sectatores* or attendants which were allowed to candidates in canvassing for some high office. It was proposed but did not pass.

FĂBIA, a tribe at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 52.——A vestal virgin sister to Terentia Cicero's wife.

FĂBIĀNI, some of the Luperci at Rome, instituted in honor of the Fabian family.

FĂBII, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse. They were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage a war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were totally slain, A. U. C. 277. There only remained one whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. *Dionys.* 9.—*Liv.* 2, c. 46, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.—*Ovid Trist.* 2, v. 235.

FĂBIUS Maximus Rullianus was the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at elections. He was master of horse, and his victory over the Samnites in that capacity, nearly cost him his life, because he engaged the enemy without the command of the dictator. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor. He triumphed over seven different nations in the neighbourhood of Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism.

FĂBIUS RUSTICUS, an historian in the age of Claudius and Nero. He was intimate with Seneca, and the encomiums which Tacitus passes upon his style, make us regret the loss of his compositions.

FĂBIUS MARCELLINUS, an historian in the second century.

Q. FĂBIUS MAXIMUS, a celebrated Roman, who from a dull and inactive childhood was raised to the highest offices of the state. In his first consulship, he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Trasymenus occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Annibal not by fighting him in the open field, like his predecessors, but he continually harassed his army by countermarches and ambuscades, from which he received the surname of Cunctator *or delayer*. Such operations, for the commander of the Roman armies gave offence to Rome, and Fabius was even accused of cowardice. He, however, continued firm in his first resolutions, and patiently bore to see his master of horse raised

to share the dictatorial dignity with himself, by means of his enemies at home. When he had laid down his office of Dictator, his successors, for a while, followed his plan, but the rashness of Varro, and his contempt for the operations of Fabius occasioned the fatal battle of Cannæ. Tarentum was obliged to surrender to his arms after the battle of Cannæ, and on that occasion the Carthaginian enemy observed that Fabius was the Annibal of Rome. When he had made an agreement with Annibal for the ransom of the captives, which was totally disapproved by the Roman Senate, he sold all his estates to pay the money, rather than forfeit his word to the enemy. The bold proposals of young Scipio to go and carry the war from Italy to Africa, was rejected by Fabius, as chimerical and dangerous. He did not, however, live to see the success of the Roman arms, under Scipio, and the conquest of Carthage by measures which he treated with contempt and heard with indignation. He died in the 100th year of his age, after he had been five times consul, and twice honored with a triumph. The Romans were so sensible of his great merit and services that the expences of his funeral were defrayed from the public treasury. *Plut. in vitâ. Flor.* 2. c 6.—*Liv.*—*Polyb.* His son bore the same name, and showed himself worthy of his noble father's virtues. During his consulship he received a visit from his father on horseback in the camp. The son ordered the father to dismount, and the old man chearfully obeyed, embracing his son, and saying, I wished to know, whether you knew what it is to be consul. He died before his father, and the Cunctator with the moderation of a philosopher delivered a funeral oration over the dead body of his son. *Plut. in Fabio.*

Fabius Pictor, a Roman author who flourished about 216 years before the Augustan age. He is the first who wrote an historical account of his country. The work which is now extant, and which is attributed to him, is a spurious composition

Fabius, a loquacious person mentioned by Horat. 1, *Sat.* 1.——A Roman Consul, surnamed Ambustus, because he was struck with lightening.——A lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

Fabius Fabricianus, a Roman assassinated by his wife Fabia, that she might more freely enjoy the company of a favorite youth. His son was saved from his mother's cruelties, and when he came of age he avenged his father's death by murdering his mother and her adulterer. The Senate took cognizance of the action, and patronized the parricide. *Plut. in Parall.*

Fabius, a chief priest at Rome when Brennus took the city. *Plut.*——A Roman sent to consult the oracle of Delphi, while Annibal was in Italy.——Another chosen Dictator merely to create new Senators.——A lieutenant of Lucullus defeated by Mithridates.——A son of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii. ——A Roman surnamed Allobrogicus from his victory over the Allobroges, &c. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.——Another chosen general against the Carthaginians in Italy. He lost all his forces in a battle, and fell wounded by the side of Annibal. *Plut. in Parall.*——A Consul with J. Cæsar, who conquered Pompey's adherents in Spain.——A high priest who wrote some annals and made war against Viriathus in Spain. *Liv.* 30, c. 26.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.

Fabrateria, a colony and town of the Volsci in Latium. *Ital.* 8, c. 398,

Fabricius, a Latin writer in the reign of Nero, who employed his pen in satyrizing and defaming the Senators. His works were burnt by order of Nero.

C. Fabricius, a celebrated Roman who in his first consulship, A. U. C. 470, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honored with a triumph. The riches which were acquired in those battles were immense, the soldiers were liberally rewarded by the consul, and the treasury was enriched with 400 talents. Two years after Fabricius went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused with contempt the presents, and heard with indignation the offers, which might have corrupted the fidelity of a less virtuous citizen. Pyrrhus had occasion to admire the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his astonishment was more powerfully awakened when he saw him make a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who pledged himself to the Roman general for a sum of money to poison his royal master. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the greatest simplicity of manners. Fabricius never used rich plate at his table. A small salt-cellar, whose feet were of horn, was the only silver vessel which appeared in his house. This contempt of luxury and useless ornaments Fabricius wished to inspire among the people, and during his censorship he banished from the senate Cornelius Rufinus, who had been twice consul and dictator, because he kept in his house more than ten pound weight of silver plate. Such were the manners of the conqueror of

Pyrrhus

Pyrrhus who observed that he wished rather to command those that had money, than possess it himself. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived to years of maturity. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 9, *l.* 4, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 18. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.*—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*

FABRĬCIUS PONS, a bridge at Rome, built by the consul Fabricius. *Horat.* 2. *Ser.* 3, v. 36.

FÆSŬLÆ, a town of Etruria, famous for its augurs. *Ital.* 8, v. 478.

FALCĬDIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Falcidius, A. U. C. 713, concerning wills and the rights of heirs.

FALERII, a town of Etruria.

FĂLĒRINA, a tribe at Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

FĂLERNUS, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine, which the Roman poets have greatly celebrated. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 96. *Horat.* 1, od. 20, v. 10. 2, *Sat.* 4, v. 15.—*Strab.* 5.

FĂLISCI, a people of Etruria, originally a Macedonian colony. When they were besieged by Camillus, a school master went out of the gates of the city with his pupils and betrayed them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that by such a possession he might easily oblige the place to surrender. Camillus heard the proposal with indignation, and ordered the man to be stripped naked and whipped back to the town by those whom his perfidy wished to betray. This instance of generosity operated upon the people so powerfully that they surrendered to the Romans. *Plut. in Camill.*

FAMA, *fame*, was worshipped by the ancients as a powerful goddess, and generally represented blowing a trumpet, &c. *Stat.* 3. *Theb.* 427.

FANNIA LEX, *de Sumptibus*, by L. Fannius, the consul, A. U. C. 588. It enacted that no person should spend more than 100 *asses* a day at the great festivals, and 30 *asses* on other days, and ten at all other times.

FANNII, two orators of whom Cicero speaks in *Brut.*

FANNIUS, a poet whose poems and picture were consecrated in the library of Apollo, on mount Palatine at Rome, as it was then usual. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4. v. 21. ——A person who killed himself when apprehended in a conspiracy against Augustus. *Mart.* 12. *ep.* 80.

FANUM VACŬNÆ, a village in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10, v. 49.

FARFĂRUS, a river of the Sabines. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.

FASCELIS, a surname of Diana.

FASCELLINA, a town of Sicily near Panormus. *Sil.* 14, v. 261.

FAUCĬLA, a prostitute who privately conveyed food to the Roman prisoners at Capua. *Liv.* 26, c. 33.

FAVENTIA, a town of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 1.——Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 597.

FAVĒRIA, a town of Istria. *Liv.* 41, c. 11.

FAULA, a mistress of Hercules.

FAUNA, a deity among the Romans. She was daughter of Picus and was originally called Marica. Her marriage with Faunus procured her the name of Fauna, and her knowledge of futurity that of Fatua and Fatidica. It is said that she never saw a man after her marriage with Faunus, and that her uncommon chastity occasioned her being ranked among the gods after death. She is the same, according to some, as Bona Mater. Some mythologists accuse her of drunkenness, and say that she expired under the blows of her husband, for an immoderate use of wine. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47, &c. *Varro. Justin.* 43, c. 1.

FAUNALIA, festivals at Rome, in honor of Faunus.

FAUNI, certain deities of the country represented as having the legs, feet and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. They were called satyrs by the Greeks. The peasants offered them a lamb or a kid, with great solemnity. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 10. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 392.

FAUNUS, a son of Picus, who reigned in Italy about 13,00 years before the Augustan age. His bravery as well as wisdom, have given rise to the tradition that he was son of Mars. His great popularity, and his fondness for agriculture made his subjects revere him as one of their country deities after death. He was represented with all the equipage of the satyrs, and was consulted to give oracles. *Dionys.* 1. c. 7. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47, *l.* 8, v. 314. *l.* 10, v. 55. *Horat.* 1, od. 17.

FAVO, a Roman mimic, who at the funerals of Vespasian imitated the manners and gestures of the deceased emperor. *Suet. in Vesp.* 19.

FAUSTĬTAS, a goddess among the Romans supposed to preside over cattle. *Horat.* 4, od. 5, v. 17.

FAUSTŬLUS, a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them home. *Liv.* 1, c. 4.—*Justin.* 43, c. 2. *Plut. in Rom.*

FEBRUA,

FEBRUA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over purifications.

FELGINAS, a Roman knight, killed by Pompey at Dyrrachium. *Caes.* 3, *Bell. Cir.*

FENESTELLA, a Roman historian in the age of Augustus. He died at Cumæ. —One of the gates of Rome. *Ovid. Fast.* 6. v. 578.

FERĀLIA, a festival in honor of the dead, observed at Rome, the 17th or 21st of February. It continued for 11 days, during which time presents were carried to the graves of the deceased, marriages were forbidden; and the temples of the Gods were shut. It was universally believed that the manes of their departed friends came and hovered over their graves, and feasted upon the provisions that the hand of piety and affection had procured for them. Their punishments in hell were also suspended, and during that time they enjoyed rest and liberty.

FERENTANUM & FERENTUM, a town of Apulia. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 53.—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 16.

FERĒTRIUS, a surname of Jupiter, *a ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, or *a feriendo*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome, built by Romulus. It was there that the spoils called *opima*, were always carried.—*Liv.* 1, c. 10.—*Plut. in Rom.*

FERŌNIA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves. The name is derived *a ferendo*, because she gave assistance to her votaries, or perhaps from the town Feronia, near mount Soracte, where she had a temple. It was usual to make a yearly sacrifice to her, and to wash their feet and hands in the waters of the sacred fountain, which flowed near her temple. It is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury from the flames. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 800.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10. —*Val.* 13. *Strab.* 5.——A town at the foot of mount Soracte. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 5. v. 24.

FERIÆ LATĪNÆ, festivals at Rome instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magistrates of 47 towns in Latium, usually assembled on a mount near Rome, where they altogether with the Roman magistrates offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis, of which they carried home some part after the immolation, after they had sworn mutual friendship and alliance. It continued but one day originally, but in process of time four days were dedicated for its celebration. *Dionys. Hal.* 4. *Cic. ep.* 6. *Liv.* 21, &c. The feriæ among the Romans were certain days set apart to celebrate festivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any person to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds. The *feriæ stativæ*, were certain immoveable days always marked in the calendar and observed by the whole city with much festivity and public rejoicing. The *feriæ conceptivæ* were moveable feasts and the day appointed for the celebration was always previously fixed by the magistrates or priests. Among these were the *feriæ Latinæ*, *Compitalia*, &c. The *feriæ imperativæ*, were appointed only by the command of the consul, dictator, or prætor, as a public rejoicing for some important victory gained over the enemy of Rome. The *feriæ Nundinæ*, were regular days, in which the people of the country and neighbouring towns assembled together and exposed their respective commodities to sale. They were called Nundinæ because kept every ninth day. The *feriæ privatæ*, were observed only in families in commemoration of birth days, marriages, funerals and the like. The days on which the *feriæ* were observed were called by the Romans *festi dies*, because dedicated to mirth, relaxation, and festivity.

FESCENNIA, a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satyrical humor and merriment, endeavoured to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion. They were proscribed by Augustus as of immoral tendency. *Plin.* 3, c. 5. —*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 695.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 145.

FESTUS, a friend of Domitian who killed himself in an illness. *Martial* 1 *ep.* 79.

FIBRĒNUS, a river of Italy. *Sil.* 8. v. 400.

FIDĒNA, an inland town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called Fidenates. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 773.—*Liv.* 1, c. 44.

FIDENTIA, a town of Italy. *Cic. In.* 2, c. 54.

FIDES, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honors.

FIDĒNĀTĒS, a palace of Italy. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

FIDIUS DIUS, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore. He was also called

called Sancus or Sanctus and Semipater, and he was solemnly addressed in prayers the 5th of June, which was yearly consecrated to his service. *Ovid. Fast.* 6.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2 & 9.

FIMBRIA, a Roman officer who besieged Mithridates in Pritane, and failed in his attempts to take him prisoner. He was deserted by his troops for his cruelty, upon which he killed himself. *Plut. in Lucull.*

FISCELLUS, a part of the Apennine mountains in Umbria. *Ital.* 8, v. 518.

FLACELLIA, a Roman matron in Nero's age, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 7

FLACCUS, a consul who marched against Sylla, and was assassinated by Fimbria. *Plut.*——A poet. *Vid.* Valerius.

FLĀMĬNIA LEX *agraria*, by C. Flaminius, the tribune A. U. C. 525. It required that the lands of Picenum, from which the Gauls Senones had been expelled, should be divided among the Roman people.

FLAMINIA VIA, a celebrated road which led from Rome to Ariminum. It received its name from Flaminius, who built it, and was killed at the battle of Thrasymenus against Annibal.

C. FLĀMĬNIUS, a Roman consul of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the lake of Thrasymenus by the artifice of Annibal. He was k[illed] in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, A. U. C. 535. The conqueror wished to give a burial to his body, but it was not found in the heaps of slain. *Liv.* 22, c. 3, *&c.*—*Polyb.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.

T. Q. FLĀMĬNIUS or FLAMINĪNUS, a celebrated Roman raised to the consulship A. U. C. 554, though under the age of 30. He was trained in the art of war against Annibal, and he shewed himself capable in every respect to discharge with honor the great office with which he was entrusted. He was sent at the head of the Roman troops against Philip, king of Macedonia, and in his expedition he met with uncommon success. The Greeks gradually declared themselves his firmest supporters, and he totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly, tributary to the Roman power. He granted peace to the conquered monarch, and proclaimed all Greece free and independent at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured the name of patrons of Greece to the Romans, and insensibly paved their way to universal dominion. Flaminius behaved among them with the greatest policy, and by his ready compliance to their national customs and prejudices, he gained uncommon popularity, and received the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to king Prusias, who had given refuge to Annibal, and there his prudence and artifice hastened out of the world a man who had long been the terror of the Romans. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after a life spent in the greatest glory, in which he had imitated with success the virtues of his model Scipio. *Plut. in vit.*—*Flor.*

L. FLĀMĬNIUS, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece. He was expelled from the senate for killing a Gaul, by Cato his brother's colleague in the censorship, an action which was highly resented by Titus. *Plut. in Flam.*

FLĀVIA LEX *agraria*, by L. Flavius, A. U. C 693, for the distribution of a certain quantity of lands among Pompey's soldiers, and the commons.

FLĀVIĀNUM, a town of Etruria, on the Tiber, called also Flavinium. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 696.

FLAVIUS, a senator who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——A tribune of the people deposed by J. Cæsar.—A man who informed Gracchus of the violent measures of the senate against him.—A brother of Vespasian, &c.—A tribune who wounded one of Annibal's elephants in an engagement.

FLŌRA, the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans. She is the same as the Chloris of the Greeks. Some suppose that she was originally a common courtezan, who left to the Romans the immense riches which she had acquired by prostitution and lasciviousness, in remembrance of which a yearly festival was instituted in her honor. She was worshipped even among the Sabines, long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and that she received from him the privileges of presiding over flowers and of enjoying perpetual youth. [*Vid. Floralia.*] She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 195, *&c.*—*Varro de R. R.* 1.—*Lactant.* 1.——A celebrated courtezan passionately loved by Pompey the Great. She was so beautiful, that when the temple of Castor and Pollux at Rome was adorned with paintings, her picture was drawn and placed among the rest.

FLORĀLIA, games in honor of Flora at Rome. They were instituted about the age of Romulus, but they were not celebrated

ized with regularity and proper attention till the year U. C. 580. They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness. It is reported that Cato wished once to be present at the celebration, and that when he saw that the deference for his presence interrupted the feast, he retired, not chusing to be the spectator of the prostitution of naked women in a public theatre. This behaviour so captivated the Romans, that the venerable senator was treated with the most uncommon applause as he retired. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Varro de L. L.* 1.—*Paterc.* c. 1.—*Plin.* 8.

FLŌRUS, L. Annæus Julius, a Latin historian of the same family which produced Seneca and Lucan. He lived about 200 years after the Augustan age, and wrote an abridgment of Roman history in four books. It is composed in a florid and poetical stile, and is rather a panegyric on many of the great actions of the Romans than a faithful and correct recital of their history. He also wrote poetry, and entered the lists against the emperor Adrian, who satyrically reproached him with frequenting taverns and places of dissipation.

FLUŌNIA, a surname of Juno.

FOLIA, a woman of Ariminum, famous for her knowledge of poisonous herbs, and for her petulance. *Horat. ep.* 5, v. 42.

FONS SOLIS, a fountain in the province of Cyrene, cool at midday, and warm at the rising and setting of the sun. *Herodot.* 4, c. 181.

FONTĒIA, a vestal virgin. *Cic.*

FONTĒIUS CAPITO, an intimate friend of Horace. 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 32.——A Roman who raised commotions in Germany after the death of Nero. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 7.——A man who conducted Cleopatra into Syria by order of Antony. *Plut in Ant.*

FORMIÆ, a maritime town of Campania near Caieta. *Horat.* 3, od. 17.

FORMIĀNUM, a villa of Cicero near Formiæ. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 10.

FORNAX, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the baking of bread. Her festivals called Fornacalia were first instituted by Numa. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 525.

FORO APPII, a people of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

FORTŪNA, a powerful deity among the antients, daughter of Oceanus according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ according to Pindar. She was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches, and poverty, pleasures and misfortunes, blessings and pains. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece, and in Achaia her statue held the horn of plenty in one hand, and had a winged Cupid at its feet. In Bœotia she had a statue which represented her as holding Plutus the god of riches in her arms, to intimate that fortune is the source whence wealth and honors flow. Bupalus was the first who made a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of penty in her hand. The Romans paid particular attention to the goddess of Fortune, and had no less than eight different temples erected to her honor in their city. Tullus Hostilius was the first who built her a temple, and from that circumstance it is easily known when her worship was first introduced among the Romans. Her most famous temple in Italy was at Antium, in Latium, where presents and offerings were regularly sent from every part of the country. Fortune has been called Pherepolis, the protectress of cities, Acrea from her temple at Corinth on an eminence, ακρος. She was called Prænestine at Præneste in Italy, where she had also a temple. Besides she was worshipped among the Romans under different names, such as Female fortune, Virile fortune, Equestrian, Peaceful, Virgin, &c. On the first of April which was consecrated to Venus among the Romans, the Italian widows and marriageable virgins assembled in the temple of Virile fortune, and after burning incense and offering their garments, they entreated the goddess to hide from the eyes of their husbands whatever defects there might be on their bodies. The goddess of Fortune is represented in antient monuments with a horn of plenty, and sometimes two, in her hands. She is blind folded, and generally holds a wheel in her hand as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings, and treads upon the prow of a ship, and holds a rudder in her hands. *Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 569.—*Plut. de fort. Rom. & in Cor.*—*Cic. de Div.* 2.—*Liv.* 10.—*Augustin de Civ. D.* 4—*Flor.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 5.—*Lucan.* 2, *&c.*

FORTŪNĀTÆ INSULÆ, islands at the west of Mauritania in the Atlantic sea. They are two in number, at a little distance one from the other, and 10,000 stadia from the shores of Libya. They are represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. The air was wholesome and temperate, the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labors of men. When they had been described to Sertorius in the most enchanting colors, that celebrated general expressed a wish to retire, thither, and to remove himself from the noise of

of the world, and the dangers of war. *Strab.* 1.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 8, v. 27.—*Epod.* 16.

Forulæ, a town of the Sabines, built on a stony place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 714.

Forum—Appii, a town of Latium. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 5, v. 3.——Augustum a place at Rome. *Ovid.* 5, *Fast.* v. 552.——Flaminii, a town of Umbria.—Gallorum, a town of Gaul Togata—Julium, a town of Gaul Narbonensis. *Strab.* 4.——Lebnorum, a town of Insubria. *Polyb.*—Sempronii, a town of Umbria, &c.

Fossæ Philistinæ, one of the mouths of the Po. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 9.

Franci, a people of Germany and Gaul, whose country was called Francia. *Claudian.*

Frĕgellæ, a famous town of Italy, destroyed for revolting from the Romans. *Ital.* 5, v. 452.

Frĕgĕnæ, a town of Etruria. *Plin.* 3, v. 5.

Frentāni, a people of Italy, near Apulia. *Sil.* 8, v. 520.

Frīgĭdus, a river of Tuscany.

Frisii, a people of Germany, near the Rhine.

Fronto, a preceptor of M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly esteemed.

Frūsĭno, a small town of Campania. *Sil.* 8, v. 399.

Fūcĭnus, a lake of Italy in the country of the Marii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 759.

Fufĭdius, a wretched usurer, &c. *Horat.* 1, *Sat* 2.

Fulius Geminus, a man greatly promoted by the interest of Livia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 5, c. 1 & 2.

Fulgināte, a people of Umbria. *Plin.* 3. c. 14.

Q. Fulgīnus, a brave officer in Cæsar's legions. &c. *Cæs. bell Civ.*

Fullinum & Fulginum, a small town of Umbria.

Fulvia lex was proposed but rejected A. U. C. 628, by Flaccus Fulvius. It tended to make all the people of Italy citizens of Rome.

Fulvia, a bold and ambitious woman who married the tribune Clodius, and afterwards Curio, and at last M. Antony. She took a part in all the intrigues of her husband's triumvirate and showed herself cruel as well as revengeful. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, Fulvia ordered it to be brought to her, and with all the insolence of barbarity, she bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which she attempted to avenge her wrongs, by persuading Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she raised a faction against Augustus, in which she engaged L. Antonius her brother in law, and when all her attempts proved fruitless, she retired into the east, where her husband received her with great coldness and indifference. This unkindness totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 40 years before the christian era. *Plut. in Cic. & Anton.*——A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline upon his life. *Plut. in Cic.*

Fulvius, a Roman senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife who made it public to all the Roman matrons for which he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.—A friend of C. Gracchus who was killed in a sedition with his son. His body was thrown into the river, and his widow was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. *Plut. in Gracch.*

Fulvius Flaccus Censor, a Roman who plundered a marble temple of Juno, to finish the building of one which he had erected to Fortune. He was always unhappy after this sacrilege. *Liv.* 25, c. 2.

Ser. Fulvius Nobilior, a Roman consul who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. After he had acquired much glory against the Carthaginians, he was shipwrecked at his return with 200 Roman ships. His grandson Marcus was sent to Spain, where he greatly signalized himself. He was afterwards rewarded with the consulship.

Fundanus, a lake near Fundi in Italy which discharges itself into the Mediterranean. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 69.

Fundi, a town of Italy near Caieta, on the Appian road. *Strab.* 5.

Fūriæ, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, or of Pluto and Proserpine, according to some. *Vid.* Eumenides.

Fūrii, a family which migrated from Medullia in Latium and came to settle at Rome under Romulus, and were admitted among the patricians. Camillus was of this family, and it was he who first raised it to distinction. *Plut. in Camil.*

Fūria lex *de Testamentis*, by C. Furius the tribune. It forbad any person to leave as a legacy more than a thousand *asses*, except to the relations of the master who manumitted them, with a few more exceptions. *Cic.* 1. *Verr.* 42.—*Liv.* 35.

Fūrīna, the goddess of robbers worshipped at Rome. Some say that she is the same as the furies. Her festivals were called Furinalia.

Furinalia. *Cic. de Nat.* 3, c. 18.—*Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

Furinæ Lacus, a lake near which C. Gracchus was slain.

Furius, a military tribune with Camillus. He was sent against the Tuscans by his colleague.—A Roman slave who obtained his freedom, and applied himself with unremitted attention to cultivate a small portion of land which he had purchased. The uncommon fruits which he reaped from his labors rendered his neighbours jealous of his prosperity. He was accused before a Roman tribunal of witchcraft, but honorably acquitted.

M. Furius Bibaculus, a Latin poet of Cremona, about 103 years before the christian era. He wrote annals in verse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humor of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry and even borrowed some of his lines. He wrote Iambics. *Quintil.* 8, c. 6, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.

Furnius, a man accused of adultery with Claudia Pulchra, and condemned, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, v. 52.——A friend of Horace, 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 86.

Fusia lex *de Comitiis*, A. U. C. 527, forbad any business to be transacted at the public assemblies on certain days, though among the *fasti*.—Another A U. C. 690, which ordained that the votes in a public assembly should be given separately.

Fusius, a Roman orator. *Cic.* 2. *de Orat.* c. 22.——A Roman killed in Gaul, while he presided there over one of the provinces. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 3.

Gabales, a people of Aquitain. *Plin.* 4, c. 19.

Gabaza, a country of Asia near Sogdiana. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

Gabēne & Gabiēne, a country of Persia. *Ibid.* 19.

Gabiēnus, a friend of Augustus, beheaded by order of Pompey. It is maintained that he spoke after death.

Gabii, a city of the Volsci taken by the artifice of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who gained the confidence of the inhabitants, by deserting to them and pretending that his father had ill treated him. Romulus and Remus were educated there, as it was the custom at that time to send there the young nobility. *Plut. in Romul.*

Gabīna, the name of Juno, worshipped at Gabii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 682.

Gabīnia lex *de Comitiis*, by A. Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 614. It required that in the public assemblies for electing magistrates, the votes should be given by tablets, and not *vivâ voce*.—Another *de Comitiis*, which made it a capital punishment to convene any clandestine assembly, agreeable to the old law of the 12 tables.—Another *de Militiâ*, by A Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It granted Pompey the power of carrying on the war against the pirates during three years, and of obliging all kings, governors and states, to supply him with all the necessaries he wanted, over all the Mediterranean sea, and in the maritime provinces as far as 400 *stadia* from the sea.—Another *de Usurâ* by Aul. Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It ordained that no action should be granted for the recovery of any money borrowed upon small interest to be lent upon larger. This was an usual practice at Rome which obtained the name of *versuram facere*.—Another against fornication.

Gabinianus, a rhetorician in the reign of Vespasian.

Gabinius, a Roman historian.

Aul. Gabīnius, a Roman consul who made war in Judæa, and re-established tranquility there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. He was accused at his return of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished and died about 40 years before Christ, at Salona.—A lieutenant of Antony.—A consul who behaved with uncommon rudeness to Cicero.

Gades & Gadira, a small island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast, 25 miles from the columns of Hercules. It was sometimes called Tartessus and Erythia according to Pliny. Geryon, whom Hercules killed, fixed his residence there. Hercules, surnamed Gaditanus, had there a celebrated temple in which all his labors were engraved with excellent workmanship. The inhabitants are called Gaditani. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.—*Strab.* 3.—*Cic. pro Cab.*—*Justin* 44, c. 4.

GĀDĪTĀNUS, a surname of Hercules, from Gades. *Vid.* Gades.

GÆSĀTÆ, a people on the Rhone who assisted the Senones in taking and plundering Rome under Brennus. *Strab.* 5.

GÆTŪLIA, a country of Libya near the Garamantes. It was part of king Massinissa's kingdom. The country was the favorite retreat of wild beasts. *Sallust in Jug.* *Sil.* 3, v. 287.

GÆTŪLICUS Cn. Lentulus, an officer in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 42.

GALĂRII, a nation near Thrace.

GALACTOPHĂGI, a people of Asiatic Scythia. *Homer. Il.* 3.

GALANTHIS, a servant maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity eased the labors of her mistress. When Juno resolved to retard the birth of Hercules and hasten the labors of the wife of Sthenelus, she solicited the aid of Lucina, who immediately repaired to the house of Alcmena, and in the form of an old woman, sat near the door with her legs crossed, and her fingers joined. In this posture she uttered some magical words which served also to prolong the labors of Alcmena, and render her state the more miserable. Alcmena had already passed some days in the most excruciating torments, when Galanthis began to suspect the jealousy of Juno, and concluded that the old woman who continued at the door always in the same unchanged posture was the instrument of the anger of the goddess. With such suspicions Galanthis ran out of the house and with a countenance expressive of joy she informed the old woman that her mistress had just brought forth. Lucina at the words rose from her posture, and at that instant Alcmena was safely delivered. The uncommon laugh which Galanthis raised upon this, made Lucina suspect that she had been deceived. She seized Galanthis by the hair, and threw her on the ground, and while she attempted to resist she was changed into a weazel, and condemned to bring forth her young by the mouth in the most agonizing pains. This transformation alludes to a vulgar notion among the antients, who believe this of the weazel, because she carries her young in her mouth, and continually shifts from place to place. The Bœotians paid great veneration to the weazel, which as they supposed facilitated the labors of Alcmena. *Ælian. H. Anim.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.

GALATA, a town of Syria.——An island near Sicily.——A town of Sicily.——A mountain of Phocis.

GĂLĂTÆ, the inhabitants of Galatia. *Vid.* Galatia.

GĂLĂTÆA & GALATHÆA, a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the cyclops Polyphemus, whom she treated with coldness and disdain, while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happiness of these two lovers was disturbed by the jealousy of the Cyclops, who crushed his rival to pieces with a piece of broken rock, while he sat in the bosom of Galatæa. Galatæa was inconsolable for the loss of Acis, and as she could not restore him to life she changed him into a fountain. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 789.——The daughter of a Celtic king, from whom the Gauls were called Galatæ. *Ammian.* 15.——A country girl, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

GĂLĂTIA, a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls who migrated there under Brennus, some time after the sacking of Rome. *Strab.* 12.—*Justin.* 37, c. 4.——The name of antient Gaul among the Greeks.

GALAXIA, a festival, in which was boiled a mixture of barley, pulse, and milk, called γαλαξια by the Greeks.

GALBA, a surname of one of the Sulpicii, from the smallness of his stature.——A king among the Gauls, who made war against J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 2, c. 4.——A brother of the emperor Galba who killed himself, &c.

GALBA Servius Sulpicius, a Roman emperor, born the 24th of December, 5 years before the Christian era. He was gradually raised to the greatest offices of the state, and exercised his power in the provinces with the greatest equity and unremitted diligence. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero. His disapprobation of the emperor's oppressive command in the provinces was the cause of new disturbances. Nero ordered him to be put to death, but he escaped from the hands of the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. When he was seated on the throne he suffered himself to be governed by favorites, who exposed the goods of the citizens to sale to gratify their avarice. Exemptions were sold at a high price, and the crime of murder was blotted out, and impunity purchased with a large sum of money. Such irregularities in the emperor's ministers greatly displeased the people, and when Galba refused to pay the soldiers the money which he had promised them when he was raised to the throne, they assassinated him in the 73d year of his age, and the eighth month of his reign, and proclaimed Otho emperor in his

room, A. D. 69. The virtues which shone so bright in Galba when a private man totally disappeared when he asded the throne, and he who shewed itself the most impartial judge, forgot the ies of an emperor and of a father of people. *Sueton. & Plut. in vita.*—*Tacit.*

GALBA, a learned man, grandfather to emperor of the same name. *Suet, in* b. 4.——A Roman famous for his eloence in the age of Cato, &c.

GALENUS CLAUDIUS, a celebrated physan in the age of M. Antoninus and his cessors, born at Pergamus, A. D. 131. is father was an architect. He applied mself with unremitted labor to the study f philosophy, mathematics, and chiefly of dicine. He visited the most learned semiries of Greece and Egypt, and at last me to Rome, where he soon rendered mself famous by his profession. Many, ceived at his cures, attributed them to gic and said that he had received all knowledge from enchantments. He s very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, emperor, after whose death, he rened to Pergamus, where he died in an treme old age, A. D. 210. He wrote less than 300 volumes, the greatest part which were burnt in the temple of ace at Rome, where they had been deited. Some are now extant. Galenus fessed himself greatly indebted to the tings of Hippocrates for his medical owledge, and bestowed great encomiums on him. To the diligence applicaon and experiments of those two celebrat- physicians, the moderns are indebted many useful discoveries, yet, often their ions are ill grounded, their conclusions ly, and their reasoning false.

GALLOLÆ, certain prophets in Sicily. ic.

GALERIA, one of the Roman tribes.—The wife of Vitellius. *Cæsar.*—*Tacit. Hist.* 1, 60.

GALERIUS, a native of Dacia, made emperor of Rome by Diocletian, *Vid.* Maximianus.

GALESUS, a river of Calabria flowing into the bay or Tarentum. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 126. *Horat.* 2, od. 6, v. 10.——A rich person of Latium, killed as he attempted to make a reconciliation between the Trojans and Rutulians, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 535.

GALILÆA, a celebrated country of Syria.

GALINTHIADIA, a festival at Thebes, in honor of Galinthias a daughter of Prœtus. It was celebrated before the festival of Hercules, by whose orders it was first instituted.

GALLI, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce and inclined to war. They were very superstitious and in their sacrifices they often immolated human victims. In some places they had large statues made with twigs, which they filled with men, and reduced to ashes. They believed themselves descended from Pluto, and from that circumstance they always reckoned their time not by the days as other nations, but by the nights. Their obsequies were splendid, and not only the most precious things, but even slaves and oxen were burnt on the funeral piles. Children among them, never appeared in the presence of their fathers before they were able to bear arms in the defence of their country. *Cæs. bell. G. Strab. Tacit. Vid.* Gallia.

GALLI, the priests of Cybele, who received that name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the festivals. They mutilated themselves before they were admitted to the priesthood in imitation of Atys, the favorite of Cybele. (*Vid. Atys.*) The chief among them was called Archigallus, *Vid. Corybantes, Dactyli*, &c. *Diod.* 4. *Ovid. Fast.* 4. v. 36.— *Lucan.* 1, v. 466. *Lucian de dea Syria.*

GALLIA, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtæ, Celtiberi, and Celtoscythæ. Antient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania and Celtica. Gallia Belgica, was the largest province bounded by Germany, Gallia Narbonensis, and the German ocean, and contained the modern country of Alsace, Lorraine, Picardy with part of the low countries, and of Champagne, and of the isle of France. Gallia Narbonensis, which contained the provinces now called Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, Savoy, was bounded by the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, by Aquitania, Belgicum and the Mediterranean. Aquitania Gallia, now called the provinces of Poitou, Santonge, Guienne, Berry, Limosin, Gascogny, Auvergne, &c. was situate between the Garumna, the Pyrenean mountains and the ocean. Gallia Celtica, or Lugdunensis, was bounded by Belgium, Gallia Narbonensis, the Alps and the ocean. It contained the country at present known by the name of Lyonnois, Touraine, Franche Comté, Senenois, Switzerland and part of Normandy. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior, Transalpina

Transalpina or Ulterior, which refers to that part of Italy, which was conquered by some of the Gauls, who crossed the Alps. By Gallia Cisalpina, the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy, and by Transalpina, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. Gallia Cispadana, and Transpadana, is applied to a part of Italy, conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country this side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. By Gallia Togata the Romans understood Cisalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, *togæ*, were usually worn. Gallia Narbonensis, was called Braccata, on account of the peculiar covering of the inhabitants for their thighs. The epithet of Comata, is applied to Gallia Celtica, because the people suffered their hair to grow to an uncommon length. The inhabitants were great warriors, and their valor overcame the Roman armies, took the city of Rome and invaded Greece in different ages. They spread themselves over the greatest part of the world. They were very superstitious in their religious ceremonies, and revered the Sacerdotal order, as if they had been gods. *Vid. Druidæ.* They long maintained a bloody war against the Romans, and Cæsar resided 10 years in their country before he could totally subdue them. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* —*Paus.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 5, &c.

Gallicānus mons, a mountain of Campania.

Gallienus Publ. Lucinius, a son of the emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth, he showed his activity and military character in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ, but when he came to the purple he delivered himself up to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery, and he indulged himself in the grossest and most lascivious manner, and his palace displayed a scene, at once, of effeminacy and shame, voluptuousness and immorality. He often appeared with his hair powdered with golden dust, and enjoyed tranquility at home, while his provinces abroad were torn by civil quarrels and seditions. He heard of the loss of a rich province, and of the execution of a malefactor with the same indifference and when he was apprized that Egypt had revolted, he only observed that he could live without the produce of Egypt. He was of a disposition naturally inclined to raillery and the ridicule of others. When his wife had been deceived by a jeweller Gallienus, ordered the malefactor to be placed in the circus in expectation of being exposed to the ferocity of a lion. While the wretch trembled at the expectation of instant death, the executioner by order of the emperor, let loose a tame upon him. An uncommon laugh was raised upon this, and the emperor observed that he who had deceived others should expect to be deceived himself. In the midst of these ridiculous diversions Gallienus was alarmed by the revolt of two of his officers, who had assumed the imperial purple. This intelligence roused him from his lethargy, he marched against his antagonists, and put all the rebels to the sword without showing the least favor either to rank, sex, or age. These conduct irritated the people and the army; emperors were elected, and no less than thirty tyrants aspired to the imperial purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his adversaries but in the midst of his preparations he was assassinated by some of his officers in the 50th year of his age, A. D. 268. His son Valerian, who had for some time sat on the throne with him shared his deplorable fate.

Gallinaria Sylva, a wood near Cumæ in Italy.

Gallipŏlis, a fortified town of the Salentines on the Ionian sea.

Gallogræcia, a county of Asia minor, near Bithynia and Cappadocia. It was inhabited by a colony of Gauls, who assumed the name of Gallogræci, because a number of Greeks had accompanied them in their emigration. *Strab.* 2.

C. Gallōnius, a Roman knight appointed over Gades, &c.

P. Gallōnius, a luxurious Roman, who, as was observed, never dined well because he was never hungry. *Cic. de fin.* 2, c. 8, & 28.

Gallus *Vid.* Alectryon.——A general of Otho, &c. *Plut.*——A lieutenant of Sylla.——An officer of M. Antony, &c.

Gallus, Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful and forsook him to follow M. Antony, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus, as well as the other poets of his age, was in the favor of Augustus by whom he was appointed over Egypt. He became forgetful of the favors he received, he pillaged the province and even conspired against his benefactor, according to some accounts for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him

him that he killed himself in despair, A. D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry, and it seems that he particularly excelled in elegiac composition. It is said that Virgil wrote an eulogium on his poetical friend, and inserted it at the end of his Georgics, but that he totally suppressed it for fear of offending his imperial patron of whose favors Gallus had shown himself so undeserving, and instead of that he substituted the beautiful episode about Aristæus and Eurydice. This eulogium according to some was suppressed at the particular desire of Augustus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, & 10.—*Ovid. Amat.* 3, *el.* 15, v. 29. —Vibius Gallus, a celebrated orator of Gaul, in the age of Augustus, of whose orations Seneca has preserved some fragments. —A Roman who assassinated Decius the emperor, and raised himself to the throne, A. D. 251. He showed himself indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, A. D. 253.

Gallus Flavius Claudius Constantius, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius his relation. He conspired against his benefactor and was publicly condemned to be beheaded, A. D. 354.

Gallus, a small river of Phrygia.

Gamanus, an Indian prince brought in chains before Alexander for revolting.

Gamelia, a surname of Juno, as Gamelius, was of Jupiter on account of their presiding over marriages.—A festival privately observed at three different times. The first was at the celebration of a marriage, the second was in commemoration of a birth day, and the third was an anniversary of the death of a person.

Gandarītæ, an Indian nation.

Gangama, a place near the Palus Mæotis.

Gangăridæ, a people near the mouths of the Ganges. They were so powerful that Alexander did not dare to attack them. Some attributed this to the weariness and indolence of his troops. *Justin.* 12, c. 8. *Curt.* 9, c. 2.

Ganges, a large river of India, falling into the Indian ocean. It inundates the adjacent country in the summer. Like other rivers, it was held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants, and this superstition may be said to exist still in some particular instances. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 17.—*Curt.* 8, c. 9. *Mela.* 3, c. 7.

Gannascus, an ally of Rome put to death by Corbulo the Roman general, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 18.

Gănymēde, a goddess better known by the name of Hebe. *Paus.* 2, c. 13.

Gănymēdes, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros and brother to Ilus and Assaracus. According to Lucian, he was son of Dardanus. He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flocks on mount Ida, and he became the cup bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. Some say that he was carried away by an eagle, to satisfy the shameful and unnatural desires of Jupiter. He is generally represented sitting on the back of a flying eagle in the air. *Paus.* 5, c. 24.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 252.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 155.—*Horat.* 4 od. 4.

Garætĭcum, a town of Africa.

Gărămantes, a people in the interior parts of Africa. They lived in common, and scarce clothed themselves on account of the warmth of their climate. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198. l. 6, v. 795.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 334.—*Strab.* 2.—*Plin.* 5, c. 8.

Gărămantis, a nymph who became mother of Iarbas, Phileus and Pilumpus by Jupiter. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198.

Gărămas, a king of Libya, whose daughter was mother of Ammon by Jupiter.

Garătas, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 44.

Gareătæ, a people of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

Gareathyra, a town of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

Gargānus, a lofty mountain of Apulia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 880.

Gargăphia, a valley near Platæa with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 156.

Gangăris, a king of the Curetes, who first found the manner of collecting honey. He had a son by his daughter whom he attempted in vain to destroy. He made him his successor. *Justin.* 44, c. 44.

Garĭlius Martialis, an historian. ——A celebrated hunter. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 57.

Gargittius, a dog which kept Geryon's flocks. He was killed by Hercules.

Garĭtes, a people of Aquitain, in Gaul.

Garumna, a river of Gaul rising in the Pyrenean mountains and separating Gallia Celtica from Aquitania.

Gastron, a general of Lace[illegible] &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

GATHEÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 34.

GATHEATAS, a river of Arcadia. *Id. Ib.*

GAULUS & GAULEON, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, oppoſite Libya. It produces no venomous creatures. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

GAURUS, a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines. *Lucan.* 2. v. 667.

GAUS & GAOS, a man who followed the intereſt of Artaxerxes, from whom he revolted, and by whom he was put to death. *Diod.* 15.

GAZA, a famous town of Paleſtine, which Alexander took after a ſiege of two months. *Diod.* 17.

GEBENNA, a town and mountain of Gaul. *Lucan.* 1, v. 435.

GĒDRŌSIA, a barren province of Perſia. *Strab.* 2.

GEGĀNII, a family of Alba, part of which migrated to Rome under Romulus. One of the daughters called Gegania was the firſt of the veſtals created by Numa *Plut. in Num.*

GĒLA, a town on the ſouthern parts of Sicily, about 10 miles from the ſea according to Ptolemy. It was built by a Rhodian and Cretan colony 713 years before the Chriſtian era. After it had continued in exiſtence 404 years, Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, carried the inhabitants to Phintias, a town in the neighbourhood which he had founded, and he employed the ſtones of Gela to beautify his own city. Phintias was alſo called Gela. The inhabitants were called Gelenſes, Geloi, and Gelani. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 702.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 46.

GELĀNOR, a king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father, and was deprived of his kingdom by Danaus the Egyptian. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16. *Vid* Danaus.

GALLIA CORNELIA LEX, *de Civitate*, by L. Gellius and Cn. Cornel. Lentulus, A. U. C. 681. It enacted that all thoſe who had been preſented with the privilege of citizens of Rome by Pompey ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of that liberty.

GELLIAS, a native of Agrigentum, famous for his munificence and his hoſpitality. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 8.

GELLIUS, a cenſor, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp.* —— A conſul who defeated a party of Germans in the intereſt of Spartacus. *Plut.*

GELLIUS, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus about 130 A. D. He publiſhed a work which he called *Noctes Atticæ*, becauſe he compoſed them at Athens during the long nights of the winter. It is a collection of different incongruous matter, which contains many fragments from the antient writers, and often ſerves to explain antique monuments. It was originally compoſed for the improvement of his children, and abounds with many grammatical remarks.

GĒLO & GĒLON, a ſon of Dinomenes who made himſelf abſolute at Syracuſe 484 years before the Chriſtian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and made his oppreſſion popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned ſeven years, and his death was univerſally lamented at Syracuſe. He was called the father of his people, and the patron of liberty, and honored as a demi-god. His brother Hiero ſucceeded him. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 42.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153, &c.—*Diod.* 11.—A man who attempted to poiſon Pyrrhus. ——A governor of Bœotia.——A ſon of Hiero the younger. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 9.——A general of Phocis deſtroyed with his troops by the Theſſalians. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 1.

GELŌNES & GELŌNI, a people of Scythia inured from their youth to labor and fatigue. They paint themſelves to appear more terrible in battle. They were deſcended from Gelonus, a ſon of Hercules. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 15.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.

GELOS, a port of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

GENĀBUM, a town of Gaul.

GENAUNI, a people of Vindelicia. *Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 10.

GENĒNA, an antient populous and well fortified city in the country of the Allobroges.

GENĪSUS, a man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts, &c. *Flacc.* 3, v. 45.

GENIUS, a ſpirit or dæmon, which according to the antients preſided over the birth and life of every man. *Vid.* Dæmon.

GENTIUS, a king of Illyricum, who impriſoned the Roman ambaſſadors at the requeſt of Perſeus king of Macedonia. This offence was highly reſented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius and led in triumph with his family. *Liv.* 43, c. 19, &c.

GENUA, a celebrated town of Liguria which Annibal deſtroyed. It was rebuilt by the Romans. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

GENŪSUS, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian ſea, near Apollonia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 462.

GENUTIA LEX, *de magiſtratibus*, by L. Genutius the tribune, A. U. C. 411. It ordained that no perſon ſhould exerciſe the ſame magiſtracy within ten years, or be inveſted with two offices in one year.

GEMĪNIUS, a Roman who acquainted M. Antony with the ſituation of his affairs at Rome, &c.——An inveterate enemy of Marius. He ſeized the perſon of Marius and carried him to Minturnæ. *Plut. in Marius.*

Maria.——A friend of Pompey, from whom he received a favorite mistress called Flora.—*Plut.*

Genucius, a tribune of the people.—a consul.

Georgica, a poem of Virgil in four books. The first treats of ploughing the ground, the second of sowing it; the third treats of the management of cattle, &c. and in the fourth the poet gives an account of bees, and of the manner of keeping them among the Romans. The word is derived from γεα *terra* and εργον *opus*, because it particularly treats of husbandry. The work is dedicated to Mæcenas the great patron of poetry, in the age of Virgil. The author was seven years in writing and polishing it, and in that composition he showed how much he excelled all other writers. He imitated Hesiod who wrote a poem nearly on the same subject, called *Opera, & Dies.*

Gephyra, one of the cities of the Seleucidæ in Syria. *Strab.* 9.

Gephyræi, a people of Phœnicia who passed with Cadmus into Bœotia, and from thence into Attica. *Herodot.* 5. v. 57.

Gerania, a mountain between Megara and Corinth.

Geranthræ, a town of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 2.

Geresticus, a harbour of Teios in Ionia. *Liv.* 37, c. 27.

Gergithum, a town near Cumæ in Æolia. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Gergobia, a town of Gaul.

Gerion, an antient augur.

Germania, an extensive country of Europe, at the east of Gaul. Its inhabitants were warlike, fierce, and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans. Cæsar first entered their country, but he rather checked their fury than conquered them. His example was followed by his imperial successors or their generals, who sometimes entered the country to chastise the insolence of the inhabitants. The antient Germans were very superstitious, and in many instances their religion was the same as that of their neighbours the Gauls, whence some have concluded that these two nations were of the same origin. They paid uncommon respect to their women, whom as they believed, were endowed with something more than human. They built no temples to their gods, and paid great attention to the heroes and warriors which their country had produced. *Tacit. de Morib. Germ.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 3. l. 3, c. 3.—*Cæs. bell. G.*

Germanicus Cæsar, a son of Drusus and Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the most important offices of the state. When his grandfather Augustus died, he was employed in a war in Germany, and the affection of the soldiers unanimously saluted him emperor. He refused the unseasonable honor and appeased the tumult which his indifference occasioned. He continued his wars in Germany, and defeated the celebrated Arminius and was rewarded with a triumph at his return in Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the east, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Armenians. The success of Germanicus in the east was looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius, and his death was meditated. He was secretly poisoned at Daphne near Antioch by Piso, A. D. 29, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief and the most bitter lamentations, and Tiberius seemed to be the only one who rejoiced in the fall of Germanicus. He had married Agrippina, by whom he had nine children, one of whom, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevolence. In the midst of war he devoted some moments to study, and he favored the world with two Greek comedies, some epigrams, and a translation of Aratus in Latin verse. *Sueton.*——This name was common in the age of the emperors not only to those who had obtained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had entered the borders of their country at the head of an army.

Germanii, a people of Persia. *Herodot* 1, c. 125.

Gerrhæ, a people of Scythia in whose country the Borysthenes rises. The kings of Scythia were generally buried in their territories. *Id.* 4, c. 71.

Gerus & Gerrhus, a river of Scythia. *Id.* 4, c. 56.

Geronthræ, a town of Laconia, where a yearly festival, called Geronthæa, was observed in honor of Mars. The god had there a temple, with a grove into which no woman was permitted to enter during the time of the solemnity. *Pauf. Lacon.*

Geryon & Geryones, a celebrated monster born from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe. He is represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two headed dog, called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercules by order of Eurystheus went to Gades, and desire-

destroyed Geryon, Orthos and Eurythion, and carried away all his flocks and herds to Tirynthus. *Hesiod. Theog.* 187.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 661 —*Ital.* 1, v, 277.

Gessatæ, a people of Gallia Togata. *Plut. in Marcell.*

Gessus, a river of Ionia.

Geta, a man who raised seditions at Rome in Nero's reign, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 72.

Geta Septimius, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. In the eighth year of his age, he was moved with compassion at the fate of some of the partizans of Niger and Albinus, whom his father had ordered to be executed, and his father struck with his humanity retracted his sentence. After his father's death he reigned at Rome conjointly with his brother, but Caracalla who envied his virtues and was jealous of his popularity, ordered him to be poisoned and when this could not be effected, he murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, who in the attempt of defending the fatal blows from his body received a wound in her arm, from the hand of her son, A. D. 212. Geta had not yet reached the 23d. year of his age, and the Romans had reason to lament the death of so virtuous a prince, while they groaned under the cruelties and oppression of Caracalla.

Getæ, a people of European Scythia, near the Daci. Ovid, who was banished in their country describes them as a savage and warlike nation. *Ovid. de Pont. Trist.* 5. *el.* 7, v. 111.—*Strab.* 7.

Getulia, *Vid.* Gætulia.

Gigantes, the sons of Cœlus and Terra. According to Hesiod, they sprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn, and Hyginus calls them sons of Tartarus and Terra. They are represented as men of uncommon stature, with strength proportioned to their gigantic size. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus and Gyges had each 50 heads and 100 arms and serpents instead of legs. They were of a terrible aspect, their hair hung loose about their shoulders, and their beard was suffered to grow unmolested. Pallene and its neighbourhood was the place of their residence. The defeat of the Titans to whom they were nearly related, incensed them against Jupiter, and they all conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to assist him against a powerful enemy, who made use of rocks, oaks and burning wood for their weapons, and who had already heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heaven. At the sight of such dreadful adversaries, the gods fled with the greatest consternation into Egypt, where they assumed the shape of different animals to screen themselves from their pursuers. Jupiter, however remembered that they were not invincible, provided he called a mortal to his assistance, and by the advice of Pallas, he armed his son Hercules in his cause. With the aid of this celebrated hero, the giants were soon put to flight and defeated. Some were crushed to pieces under mountains, or buried in the sea, and others were flead alive or beaten to death with clubs. *Vid. Enceladus, Aloides, Porphyrion, Typhon, Otus, Tityus*, &c. The existence of giants, has been supported by all the writers of antiquity, and received as an undeniable truth. Homer tells us that Tityus when extended on the ground, covered nine acres, and that Polyphemus eat two of the companions of Ulysses, at once, and walked along the shores of Sicily, leaning on a staff, which might have served for the mast of a ship. The Grecian heroes, during the Trojan war, and Turnus in Italy attacked their enemies by throwing stones, which four men of the succeeding ages would be unable to move. Plutarch, also mentions in support of the gigantic stature, that Sertorius opened the grave of Antæus in Africa, and found a skeleton which measured sixty cubits in length. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6,—*Pind.* 8, c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 151.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Hygin.* fab. 28, &c.—*Homer.* od. 7, & 10.

Gigartum, a town of Phœnicia.

Gigis, one the female attendants of Parysatis, who was privy to the poisoning of Statira. *Plut. in Artax.*

Gindanes, a people of Lybia, who fed on the leaves of the lotus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 176.

Gindes, a river of Albania flowing into the Cyrus.——Another of Mesopotamia. *Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 141.

Ginge, *Vid.* Gigis.

Gingūnum, a mountain of Umbria.

Gippius, a Roman, who pretended to sleep that his wife might indulge her adulterous propensities, &c.

Gisco, son of Himilcon the Carthaginian general, was banished from Carthage by the influence of his enemies. He was afterwards recalled and impowered by the Carthaginians to punish in what manner he pleased, those who had occasioned his banishment. He was satisfied to see them prostrate on the ground, and to place his foot on their neck, showing that independence and forgiveness are two of the most brilliant virtues of a great mind. He was

was made general soon after in Sicily against the Corinthians, about 309 years before the Christian era, and by his success and intrepidity he obliged the enemies of his country to sue for peace.

GLADIATORII LUDI, combats originally exhibited on the grave of deceased persons at Rome. They were first introduced at Rome by the Bruti upon the death of their father, A. U. C. 488. It was supposed that the ghosts of the dead were rendered propitious by human blood, therefore at funerals it was usual to murder slaves in cool blood. In succeeding ages it was reckoned less cruel to oblige them to kill one another like men, than to slaughter them like brutes, therefore the barbarity was covered by the specious show of pleasure and voluntary combat. Originally captives, criminals, or disobedient slaves were trained up for combat, but when the diversion became more frequent and was exhibited on the smallest occasion to procure esteem and popularity, many of the Roman citizens enlisted themselves among the gladiators, and Nero at one show exhibited no less than 400 senators and 600 knights. The people were treated with these combats not only by the great and opulent, but the very priests had their *Ludi pontificales*, and *Ludi Sacerdotales*. It is supposed that there were no more than three pair of gladiators exhibited by the Bruti. Their numbers, however, increased with the luxury and power of the city; and the gladiators became so formidable that Spartacus, one of their body had the courage to take up arms, and the success to defeat the Roman armies, only with a band of his fellow sufferers. The more prudent of the Romans, were sensible of the dangers which threatened the state by keeping such a number of desperate men in arms, and therefore many salutary laws were proposed to limit their number, as well as to settle the time in which the shows could be exhibited with safety and convenience. Under the emperors, not only senators and knights, but even women engaged among the gladiators, and seemed to forget the inferiority of their sex. When there were to be any shows, hand bills were circulated to give notice to the people, and to mention the place, number, time, and every circumstance requisite to be known. When they were first brought upon the arena, they walked round the place with great pomp and solemnity, and after that they were matched in equal pair with great nicety. They first had a skirmish with wooden files, called *rudes* or *arma lusoria*. After this the effective weapons, such as swords, daggers, &c. called *arma decretoria* were given them, and the signal for the engagement was given by the sound of a trumpet. As they had all previously sworn to fight till death or suffer death in the most excruciating torments, the fight was bloody and obstinate, and when one signified his submission by surrendering his arms, the victor was not permitted to grant him his life without the leave and approbation of the multitude. This was done by clenching the fingers of both hands between each other, and holding the thumbs upright close together, or by bending back their thumbs. The first of these was called *pollicem premere*, and signified the wish of the people to spare the life of the conquered. The other sign called *pollicem vertere*, signified their disapprobation, and ordered the victor to put his antagonist to death. The victor was generally rewarded with a palm and other expressive marks of the people's favor. He was most commonly presented with a *pileus* and *rudis*. When one of the combatants received a remarkable wound, the people exclaimed *habet*, and expressed their concern by shouts. The combats of gladiators, were sometimes different either in weapons or dress whence they were generally distinguished into the following orders: The *secutores* were armed with a sword and buckler, to keep off the net of their antagonists, the *retiarii*. These last endeavoured to throw their net over the head of their antagonist, and in that manner to entangle him, and prevent him from striking. If this did not succeed they betook themselves to flight. Their dress was a short coat with a hat tied under the chin with broad ribbon. They wore a trident in their left hand. The *Threces*, originally Thracians, were armed with a faulchion, and small round shield. The *myrmillones*, called also *Galli*, from their gallic dress, were much the same as the *secutores*. They were like them armed with a sword, and on the top of their head piece they wore the figure of a fish embossed called μορμυρος, whence their name. The *Hoplomachi*, were completely armed from head to foot, as their name implies. The *Samnites*, armed after the manner of the Samnites, wore a large shield broad at the top, and growing more narrow at the bottom, more conveniently to defend the upper parts of the body. The *Essedarii*, generally fought from the *essedum*, or chariot used by the antient Gauls and Britons. The *andabatæ* αναβαται fought on horseback, with a helmet that covered and defended their faces and eyes. Hence *andabatarum more pugnare*, is to fight blindfolded.

The

The *meridiani*, engaged in the afternoon. The *postulatitii*, were men of great skill and experience and such as were generally produced by the emperors. The *fiscales* were maintained out of the emperor's treasury, *fiscus*. The *dimachari* fought with two swords in their hands, whence their name. After these cruel exhibitions had been continued for the amusement of the Roman populace, they were abolished by Constantine the great, near 600 years after their first institution. They were however revived under the reign of Constantius and his two successors, but Honorius for ever put an end to these cruel barbarities.

Glaphyre & Glaphyra, a daughter of Archelaus the high priest of Bellona in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons from M. Antony, whom she corrupted by defiling the bed of her husband. This amour of Antony with Glaphyra highly displeased his wife Fulvia, who wished Augustus to avenge his infidelity by receiving from her the same favors which Glaphyra received from Antony.—Her grand daughter bore the same name. She was a daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander a son of Herod by whom she had two sons. After the death of Alexander she married her brother in law Archelaus.

Glanis, a river of Cumæ.—Of Iberia.—Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 454.

Glaphyrus, a famous adulterer. *Juv.* 6, v. 77.

Glauce, the wife of Æacus, daughter of Cychreus. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Creon who married Jason. [*Vid Creusa.*]—One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Glaucippe, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Glaucippus, a Greek who wrote a treatise concerning the sacred rites observed at Athens.

Glaucon, a writer of dialogues at Athens. *Diog. in vit.*

Glauconome, one of the Nereides.

Glaucopis, a surname of Minerva from the blueness of her eyes.

Glaucus, a son of Hippolochus, the son of Bellerophon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and had the simplicity to exchange his golden suit of armour with Diomedes for an iron one, whence came the proverb of *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*, to express a foolish purchase. He behaved with much courage and was killed by Ajax. *Martial* 9, ep. 96.—*Homer Il.* 6.——A fisherman of Anthedon in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, or according to others of Polybius the son of Mercury. As he was fishing, he observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass received fresh vigor as they touched the ground, and immediately escaped from him by leaping into the sea. He attributed the cause of it to the grass, and by tasting it he found himself suddenly moved with a desire of living in the sea. Upon this he leaped into the water and was made a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys, at the request of the gods. After this transformation he became enamoured of the Nereid Scylla, whose ingratitude was severely punished by Circe. [*Vid. Scylla.*] He is represented like the other sea deities with a long beard, dishevelled hair and shaggy eyebrows, and with the tail of a fish. He received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, and according to some accounts he was the interpreter of Nereus. He assisted the Argonauts in their expedition, and foretold them that Hercules and the two sons of Leda would one day receive immortal honors. The fable of his metamorphosis has been explained by some authors, who observe that he was an excellent diver, who was devoured by fishes as he was swimming in the sea. *Ovid Met.* 13, v. 905, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 199.—*Athen.* 7.—*Apollon* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Aristot de Rep. Del.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 22.——A son of Sisyphus king of Corinth, by Merope the daughter of Atlas, born at Potnia, a village of Bœotia. He prevented his mares from having any commerce with the stallions, in the expectation that they would become swifter in running, upon which Venus inspired the mares with such fury that they tore his body to pieces as he returned from the games which Adrastus had celebrated in honor of his father. He was buried near Potnia. *Hygin fab* 250.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 367.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.——A son of Minos ad, and Pasiphae who was smothered in a cask of honey. His father ignorant of his fate consulted the oracle to know where he was, and received for answer that the soothsayer who best described him an ox which was of three different colors among his flocks, would best give him intelligence of his son's situation. Polyidus was found superior to all the other soothsayers, and was commanded by the king to find the young prince. When he had found him, Minos confined him with the dead body, and told him that he never would recover his liberty if he did not restore him to life. Polyidus was struck with the king's severity, but while he stood in astonishment a serpent suddenly came towards the body and touched it. Polyidus killed the serpent, and immediately a second came, who seeing the other without motion or signs of life, disappeared, and soon after returned with

ish a certain herb in his mouth. This herb he laid on the body of the dead servant, who was immediately restored to life. Polyidus who had attentively considered what passed, seized the herb, and with it he rubbed the body of the dead prince who was instantly raised to life. Minos received Glaucus with gratitude, but he refused to restore Polyidus to liberty before he taught his son the art of divination and prophecy. He consented with great reluctance, and when he was at last permitted to return to Argolis his native country, he desired his pupil to spit in his mouth. Glaucus willingly consented, and from that moment he forgot all the knowledge of divination and healing which he had received from the instructions of Polyidus. Hyginus ascribes the recovery of Glaucus to Æsculapius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Hygin.* 136 & 251, &c. —A son of Epytus who succeeded his father on the throne of Messenia about 10 centuries before the Augustan age. He introduced the worship of Jupiter among the Dorians, and was the first who offered sacrifices to Machaon the son of Æsculapius. *Paus.* 4, c. 3.——A son of Antenor killed by Agamemnon. *Dictys. Cret.* 4.——An Argonaut.—A son of Hippolytus.—An athlete of Euboea. *Paus.* 6, c. 9 ——A son of Priam. *Apollod.* 3.——A physician of Cleopatra. *Plut. in Anton.*——A warrior in the age of Phocion. *Id in Phoc.*——A patrician exposed on a cross because Hephæstion died while under his care. *Id in Ant.*——An artist of Chios. *Paus.*——A Spartan. *Id.*——A grove of Bœotia. *Id.* —A river, &c. *Id.*——An historian of Rhegium in Italy.—A bay and river of Libya.—Of Peloponnesus.—Of Colchis.

Glautias, a king of Illyricum who educated Pyrrhus.

Glycon, a physician of Pansa, accused of having poisoned the wound of his patron, &c. *Suet in Aug.* 11.

Glissas, a town of Bœotia, with a small river in the neighbourhood. *Paus* 9, c. 19.

Glycĕra, a beautiful woman in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1, od, 19.——A courtezan of Sicyon so skilful in making garlands that some attributed to her the invention of them.—A famous courtezan whom Harpalus brought from Athens to Babylon.

Glycerium, a harlot of Thespis who presented her countrymen with the painting of Cupid which Praxiteles had given her.

Glycon, a man remarkable for his strength. *Horat* 1, ep. 1. v. 30.

Glymes, a town on the borders of the Lacedæmonians and Messenians. *Polyb.* 4.

Gnidus, *Vid.* Cnidus.

Gnossis & Gnossia, an epithet given to Ariadne, because she lived, or was born at Gnossus.

Gnossus, a famous city of Crete, the residence of king Minos. *Strab.* 10.—*Homer. Od.*

Gobanitio, a chief of the Arverni, uncle to Vercingetorix. *Cæs. bell G.* 7, c. 4.

Gobar, a governor of Mesopotamia, who checked the course of the Euphrates that it might not run rapidly through Babylon. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Gobares, a Persian governor who surrendered to Alexander, &c *Curt.* 5, c. 31.

Gobrias, a Persian, one of the seven noblemen who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Vid.* Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70.

Golgi, (ōrum) a place of Cyprus, sacred to Venus and Cupid. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

Gomphi, a town of Thessaly.

Gonātas, one of the Antigoni.

Goniādes, nymphs in the neighbourhood of the river Cytherus. *Strab.* 8.

Gonippus & Panormus, two youths of Andania who disturbed the Lacedæmonians when celebrating the festivals of Pollux. *Paus.* 4, c. 27.

Gonni & Gonocondylos, a town of Thessaly. *Liv.* 36, c. 10.—*Strab.* 4.

Gonoessa, a town of Troas. *Senec. in Troad.*

Gonussa, a town of Sicyon. *Paus.*

Gordiānus, M. Antonius Africanus, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan by his mother's side. In the greatest affluence he cultivated learning, and was an example of piety and virtue. He applied himself to the study of poetry, and composed a poem in 30 books upon the virtues of Titus Antoninus and M. Aurelius. He was such an advocate for good breeding and politeness, that he never sat down in the presence of his father-in-law Annius Severus, who paid him daily visits, before he was promoted to the pretorship. He was sometime after elected consul and went to take the government of Africa in the capacity of proconsul. After he had attained his 80th year in the greatest splendor and domestic tranquility, he was roused from his peaceful occupations by the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, and he was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province, A. D. 237. He long declined to accept the imperial purple, but the threats of immediate death gained his compliance. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation, and Gordian sent his son, with whom he shared the imperial dignity, to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian was killed, and the

the father worn out with age and grown desperate on account of his misfortunes, strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire. He was universally lamented by the army and people.

GORDIĀNUS M. Antonius Africanus, son of Gordianus, was instructed by Serenus Samnoticus, who left him his library which consisted of 62,000 volumes. His enlightened understanding and his peaceful disposition recommended him to the favor of the emperor Heliogabalus. He was made prefect of Rome and afterwards consul by the emperor Alexander Severus. He passed into Africa A. D. 230 in the character of lieutenant to his father who had obtained that province, and seven years after he was elected emperor in conjunction with him. He marched against the partizans of Maximinus his antagonist in Mauritania, and was killed in a bloody battle on the 25th of June, A. D. 237, after a reign of about six weeks. He was of an amiable disposition, but he has been justly blamed by his biographers on account of his lascivious propensities which reduced him to the weakness and infirmities of old age tho' he was but in his 46th year at the time of his death.

GORDIĀNUS M. Antonius Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but 12 years old when he was honored with the title of Cæsar A. D. 237. He was proclaimed emperor in the 16th year of his age, and his election was attended with universal marks of approbation. In the 18th year of his age he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Misitheus was entrusted with the most important offices of the state by his son-in-law, and his administration proved how deserving he was of the confidence and affection of his imperial master. He corrected the various abuses which prevailed in the state, and restored the antient discipline among the soldiers. By his prudence and political sagacity all the chief towns in the empire were stored with provisions, which could maintain the emperor and a large army during 15 days upon any emergency. Gordian was not less active than his father-in-law, and when Sapor the king of Persia had invaded the Roman provinces in the east, he boldly marched to meet him and in his way defeated a large body of Goths in Mœsia. He conquered Sapor, and took many flourishing cities in the east from his adversary. In this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Misitheus as the guardian of the republic. Gordian was assassinated in the east A. D. 244, by the means of Philip who had succeeded to the virtuous Misitheus, and who usurped the sovereign power by murdering a warlike and amiable prince. The senate sensible of his merit honored him with a most splendid funeral on the confines of Persia, and ordered that the descendants of the Gordians should ever be free at Rome from all the heavy taxes and burdens of the state. During the reign of Gordianus there was an uncommon eclipse of the sun in which the stars appeared in the middle of the day.

GORDIUM, a town of Phrygia.

GORDIUS, a Phrygian, who tho' originally a peasant was raised to the throne. During a sedition the Phrygians consulted the oracle, and were told that all their troubles would cease as soon as they chose for their king, the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter mounted on a chariot. Gordius was the object of their choice, and he immediately consecrated his chariot in the temple of Jupiter. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught tree was made in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumstance a report was soon spread that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander in his conquest of Asia passed by Gordium, and as he wished to leave nothing undone, which might inspire his soldiers with courage and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword, and from that circumstance asserted that the oracle was fully fulfilled, and that his claim to universal empire were fully justified. *Justin.* 11, c. 7.—*Curt.* 3, c. 1.—*Arrian.* 1.

——A tyrant of Corinth. *Aristot.*

GORGĀSUS, a man who received divine honors at Pheræ in Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 30.

GORGE, a daughter of Œneus king of Calydon, by Althæa daughter of Thestius. She married Andremon, by whom she had Oxilus, who headed the Heraclidæ when they made an attempt upon Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 10, c. 38. *Apollod.* 1 & 2. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 542. One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

GORGIAS a celebrated sophist and orator, surnamed Leontinus, because born at Leontium in Sicily. He was sent by his countrymen to solicit the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, 417 years before Christ. He was successful in his embassy. He lived to his 105th year. Some fragments of his compositions are extant. *Paus.* 6, c. 17. *Cic. in Orat.* 22, &c. *Senec.* 15 *in Brut.* 15 &c.

Quintil 3 & 12.——An officer of Antiochus Epiphanes——An Athenian who wrote an account of all the prostitutes of Athens.——*Athen.*——A Macedonian forced to war by Amyntas, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1.

Gorgo, the wife of Leonidas, king of Sparta, &c.——The name of the ship which carried Perseus after she had conquered Medusa.

Gorgŏnes, three celebrated sisters daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their names are Stheno, Euryale and Medusa. They were all immortal except Medusa. According to the mythologists, their hairs were intwined with serpents, their hands were brass, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, and their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar, and they turned to stones all those on whom they fixed their eyes. Medusa alone had serpents in her hair according to Ovid, and this proceeded from the resentment of Minerva, in whose temple Medusa had gratified the passions of Neptune, who was enamoured of her on account of the beautiful color of her locks, which the goddess changed into serpents. Æschylus says that they had only one tooth and one eye between them, of which they had the use each in her turn, and accordingly it was at the time that they were exchanging the eye that Perseus attacked them and cut off Medusa's head. According to some authors, Perseus, when he went to the conquest of the Gorgons, was armed with an instrument like a scythe by Mercury, and provided with a looking-glass by Minerva, besides winged shoes, and a helmet of Pluto, which rendered all objects clearly visible and open to the view, while the person who wore it remained totally invisible. With weapons like these Perseus obtained an easy victory, and after his conquest returned his arms to the different deities whose favors and assistance he had so recently experienced. The head of Medusa remained in his hands, and after he had finished all his laborious expeditions he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis, with which she turned into stones all such as fixed their eyes upon it. It is said that after the conquest of the Gorgons, Perseus took his flight in the air towards Æthiopia, and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head were changed into serpents which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chrysaor with his golden sword. The residence of the Gorgons was beyond the ocean towards the west according to Hesiod. Æschylus makes them inhabit the eastern parts of Scythia, and Ovid, as the more received opinion, supports that they lived in the inland parts of Libya, near the lake of Triton or the gardens of the Hesperides. Diodorus and others explain the fable of the Gorgons, by supposing that they were a warlike race of women near the Amazons, whom Perseus, with the help of a large army, totally destroyed. *Hesiod. Theog. & Scut.*—*Apollon.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 5 & 11.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Paus.* 2, c. 20, &c.—*Æschyl. Prom. Act.* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 7 & 12.—*Olymp.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618, &c.—*Palæphat. de Phorcyn.*

Gorgŏnia, a surname of Pallas, because Perseus armed with her shield had conquered the Gorgon who had polluted her temple with Neptune.

Gorgŏnius, a man ridiculed by Horace for his ill smell. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 27.

Gorgŏphŏne, a daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Messenia, by whom she had Apharcus and Leucippus. After the death of Perieres she married Œbalus who made her mother of Icarus and Tyndarus. She is the first whom the mythologists mention as having had a second husband. *Paus.* 4, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, & 3.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Gorgŏphŏra, a surname of Minerva from her ægis, on which was the head of the gorgon Medusa.

Gorgus, the son of Aristomenes the Messenian. He was married when young to a virgin by his father, who had experienced the greatest kindnesses from her humanity, and had been enabled to conquer seven Cretans who had attempted his life, &c. *Paus.* 4, c. 19.——A son of Theron tyrant of Agrigentum.——A man whose knowledge of metals proved very serviceable to Alexander, &c.

Gorgythion, a son of Priam killed by Teucer. *Homer. Il.* 8.

Gortuæ, a people of Eubœa who fought with the Medes at the battle of Arbela. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

Gortyn, Gortys, & Gortyna, an inland town of Crete. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 214.

Gortynia, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 8, c. 28.

Gotthi, a celebrated nation of Germany, called also Gothones, Gutones, Gythones and Guttones. They were warriors by profession as well as all their savage neighbours. They extended their power over all parts of the world, and chiefly directed their arms against the Roman empire.

pire. Their first attempt against Rome was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Constantine, A. D. 321. They plundered Rome under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A. D. 399.

Gothōnes, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 2. c. 62.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul, and once censor. He made war in Gaul and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia of the family of the Scipio's, a woman of great virtue, piety, and learning. Their children, Tiberius and Caius, who had been educated under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous for their eloquence, seditions, and an obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence, affected moderation, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to renew the Agrarian law which had already caused such dissensions at Rome. *Vid. Agraria.* By the means of violence his proposition passed into a law, and he was appointed commissioner with his father-in-law Appius Claudius, and his brother Caius, to make an equal division of the lands among the people. The riches of Attalus which were left to the Roman people by will were distributed without opposition, and Tiberius enjoyed the triumph of his successful enterprize when he was assassinated in the midst of his adherents by P. Nasica, while the populace were all unanimous to re-elect him to serve the office of tribune the following year. The death of Tiberius checked for a while the friends of the people, but Caius spurred by ambition, and furious zeal attempted to remove every obstacle which stood in his way by force and violence. He supported the cause of the people with more vehemence, but less moderation, than Tiberius, and his success served only to awaken his ambition and animate his resentment against the nobles. With the privileges of a tribune, he soon became the arbiter of the republic, and treated the patricians with contempt. This behaviour hastened the ruin of Caius, and in the tumult he fled to the temple of Diana, where his friends prevented him from committing suicide. This encreased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, A. U. C. 631; about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber, and his wife was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. Caius has been accused of having stained his hands in the blood of Scipio Africanus, the younger, who was found murdered in his bed.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Cic. in Cat.* 1.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 796.—*Flor.* 2, c. 17. l. 3, c. 14, &c.

Gracchus, Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 53.

Gracchus, a general of the Sabines taken by Q. Cincinnatus.

Gradīvus, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from χραδαίνειν, *brandishing a spear.* His residence was supposed to be among the fierce and savage Thracians and Getæ. *Homer. Il.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

Græci, the inhabitants of Greece. *Vid.* Græcia.

Græcia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, south by the mediterranean sea, east by the Ægean and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. It is generally divided into four large provinces, Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia or Hellas, and Peloponnesus. This country has been reckoned superior to every other part of the earth, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and above all the fame, learning and arts of its inhabitants. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argians, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenians, Ionians, Myrmidons, and Pelasgians. The most celebrated of its cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, &c. The inhabitants, whose history is darkened in its primitive ages with fabulous accounts and traditions, supported that they were the original inhabitants of the country and born from the earth where they dwelt, and they heard with contempt the probable conjectures which traced their origin among the first inhabitants of Asia, and the colonies of Egypt. In the first ages the Greeks were governed by monarchs, and there were as many kings, as there were cities. The monarchical power gradually decreased, the love of liberty established the republican government, and no part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first rendered the Greeks respectable among their neighbours, and in the succeeding age the wars of Thebes, and of Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demigods to display their valor in the field of battle. The simplicity of the antient Greeks, rendered them virtuous and the establishment of the

the Olympic games, in particular, where the noble reward of the conqueror was a laurel crown, contributed to their aggrandizement, and made them ambitious of fame and not the slaves of riches. The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undisciplined barbarians. After many signal victories over the Persians, they became elated with their success, and when they found no one able to dispute with them abroad, they turned their arms one against the other, and leagued with foreign states to destroy the most flourishing of their cities. The Messenian and Peloponnesian wars are examples of the dreadful calamities which arise from civil discord, and long prosperity. The bold retreat of the ten thousand who had assisted Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes, reminded the Greeks of their superiority over all other nations, and taught Alexander that the conquest of the east might be made with a handful of Grecian soldiers. While the Greeks rendered themselves so illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were assisted by conquest, and received fresh lustre from the application and industry of its professors. The labors of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators, and eloquence seemed to be so nearly connected with the military profession, that he was despised by his soldiers, who could not address them upon any emergency with a spirited and well delivered oration. The learning, as well as the virtues of Socrates, procured him a name, and the writings of Aristotle, have, perhaps, gained him a more lasting fame, than all the conquests and trophies of his royal pupil. Such were the occupations and accomplishments of the Greeks, their language became almost universal, and their country was the receptacle of the youths of the neighbouring states, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. The Greeks planted many colonies, and totally peopled the western coast of Asia minor. In the eastern parts of Italy, there were also many settlements made, and the country received from its Greek inhabitants, the name of Magna Græcia.

Græcia magna, a part of Italy where the Greeks planted colonies, whence the name. Its boundaries are very uncertain, some say that it extended on the southern parts of Italy, and others suppose that magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To these some add Sicily, which was likewise peopled by Greek colonies. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 64.—*Strab*, &c.

Græcinus, a senator put to death by Caligula, because he refused to accuse Sejanus, &c. *Senec de Benef.* 2.

Græcus, a man from whom some suppose that Greece received its name. *Aristot.*

Graius, an inhabitant of Greece.

Granicus, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, when 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin.*

Granius Petronius, an officer who being taken by Pompey's generals refused the life which was tendered to him, observing that Cæsar's soldiers received not but granted life. He killed himself. *Plut. in Cæs.*

Granius, a questor, whom Sylla had ordered to be strangled only one day before he died a natural death. *Plut.*——A son of the wife of Marius by a former husband.

Gratiæ, three goddesses. *Vid.* Charites.

Gratianus, a native of Pannonia, father to the emperor Valentinian 1st. He was raised to the throne, A. D. 367, though only eight years old, and after he had reigned for some time conjointly with his father, he became sole emperor in the 16th year of his age. He soon after took as his imperial colleague Theodosius, whom he appointed over the eastern parts of the empire. His courage in the field is as remarkable as his love of learning and fondness of philosophy. He slaughtered 30,000 Germans in a battle, and supported the tottering state by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the Pagan superstition of his subjects proved his ruin, and Maximinus who undertook the defence of the worship of Jupiter and of all the gods, was joined by an infinite number of discontented Romans, and met Gratian near Paris in Gaul. Gratian was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, and was murdered by the rebels, A. D. 383, in the 24th year of his age.——A Roman soldier invested with the imperial purple by the rebellious army in Britain in opposition to Honorius. He was assassinated four months after

after by those very troops to whom he owed his elevation, A. D. 407.

Gratidia, a woman of Neapolis, called Canidia by Horace. *Epod.* 3.

Gration, a giant killed by Diana.

Gratius Faliscus, a Latin poet contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on coursing.

Gravii, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v. 366.

Grăviscæ, a people of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.

Gravius, a Roman knight of Puteoli, killed at Dyrrachium, &c. *Cæs. bell. Civ.*

Grinnes a people among the Batavians. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 20.

Gryllus, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain, at the battle of Mantinea. His father was offering a sacrifice when he received the news of his death, and he threw down the garland which was on his head, but he replaced it when he heard that the enemy's general had fallen by his hands, and he observed that his death ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation. *Aristot. Pans.* 8, c. 11, &c.——One of the companions of Ulysses, changed into swine by Circe.

Grynēum & Grynīum, a town near Clazomenæ, where Apollo had a temple with an oracle. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 72.

Grynēus, one of the Centaurs, who fought against the Lapithæ, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 260.

Gyārus & Gyāros, an island in the Ægean sea near Delos. The Romans were wont to send their culprits there. *Ovid.* 7. *Met.* v. 470.

Gyas, one of the companions of Æneas, who distinguished himself at the games exhibited after the death of Anchises in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 5, &c.——A part of the territories of Syracuse, in the possession of Dionysius.

Gygæus, a lake of Lydia, 40 stadia from Sardis. *Propert.* 3, *el.* 11, v. 18.

Gyge, a maid of Parysatis.

Gyges, a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He with his brothers made war against the gods and was afterwards punished in Tartarus. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, *el* 7, v. 18.——A Lydian to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this instance of imprudence and infirmity in her husband, that she ordered Gyges, either to prepare for death himself or to put Candaules to death. He chose the latter, and married the queen and ascended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Christian era. He was the first of the Merimnadæ, who reigned in Lydia. He reigned 38 years, and distinguished himself by the immense presents which he made to the oracle of Delphi. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8. According to Plato, Gyges descended into a chasm of the earth, were he found a brazen horse, whose sides he opened, and saw within the body the carcase of a man of uncommon size, from whose finger he took a brazen ring. This ring, when put on his finger rendered him invisible, and by means of its virtue, he introduced himself to the queen, murdered her husband, and married her and usurped the crown of Lydia. *Cic. off.* 3, c. 9.——A man mentioned by Virgil, &c. *Æn.* 9, v. 762.——A boy, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 5, v. 20.

Gylippus, a Lacedæmonian, sent by his countrymen to assist Syracuse, against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, the enemy's generals, and obliged them to surrender. He accompanied Lysander in his expedition against Athens, and was present at the taking of that celebrated town, about 414 years before the Augustan age. After the fall of Athens, he was instructed by the conqueror with the money, which had been taken in the plunder which amounted to 1500 talents. As he conveyed it to Sparta, he had the meanness to unsew the bottom of the bags which contained it, and secreted about 300 talents. His theft was discovered and to avoid the punishment which he deserved, he fled from his country, and by this act of meanness tarnished the glory of his victorious actions. *Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 199. *Plut. in Nicia.*

Gymnăsia, a large city near Colchis. *Diod.* 14.

Gymnăsium, a place among the Greeks, where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. The room was high, and spacious, and could contain many thousands of spectators. The laborious exercises of the Gymnasium were running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling and boxing, which was called by the Greeks πεντάθλον and by the Romans *quinquertia*. In riding the athlete led a horse, on which he sometimes was mounted, conducting another by the bridle, and jumping from the one upon the other. Whoever came first to the goal and jumped with the greatest agility obtained the prize. In running afoot the athletes were sometimes armed, and he who came first was declared victo-

rious. Leaping was an useful exercise, its primary object was to teach the soldiers to jump over ditches and pass over eminences during a siege or in the field of battle. In throwing the quoit, the prize was adjudged to him who threw it farthest. The quoits were made either with wood, stone or metal. The wrestlers employed all their dexterity to bring their adversary to the ground, and the boxers had their hands armed with gauntlets, called also *cestus*. Their blows were dangerous and often ended in the death of one of the combatants. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked, whence the word Gymnasium, γυμνος, *nudus*. They anointed themselves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their body slippery and more difficult to be grasped.

Gymnesiæ, two islands near the Iberus in the mediterranean called Baleares by the Greeks. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.—*Strab.* 2.

Gymnetes, a people of Æthiopia, who live almost naked. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.

Gymnosophistæ, a certain sect of philosophers in India, who, according to some placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and their *summum malum* in pain. They lived naked, as their name implies, and for 37 years they exposed themselves in the open air to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night. They were often seen in the fields fixing their eyes full upon the disc of the sun, from the time of its rising till the hour of its setting. Sometimes they stood whole days upon one foot in burning sand without moving, or showing any concern for what surrounded them. Alexander was astonished at the sight of a sect of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who inured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures without uttering a groan or expressing any marks of fear. The conqueror condescended to visit them, and his astonishment was encreased, when he saw one of them ascend a burning pile with firmness and unconcern, to avoid the infirmities of old age, and stand upright on one leg, and unmoved while the flames surrounded him on every side. *Vid. Calanus.* The Brachmans were a branch of the sect of the Gymnosophistæ. *Vid.* Brachmanes. *Strab.* 15, &c.—*Plin.* 6.—*Cic. Tusc.* 5.—*Lucan.* 3.—*Dion.*

Gynæceas a woman said to have been the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Bacchus and of Midas.

Gynæcothœnas, a name of Mars at Tegea, on account of a sacrifice offered by the women without the assistance of the men who were not permitted to appear at this religious ceremony. *Pauf.* 8, c. 48.

Gyndes, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus marched against Babylon, his army was stopped by this river in which one of his favorites was drowned. This so irritated the monarch that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army, so that after this division it hardly reached the knee. *Herodot.* 1, c. 189. & 202.

Gytheum, a town of Laconia in Peloponnesus, built by Hercules and Apollo, who had there desisted from their quarrels. The inhabitants were called Gytheatæ. *Cic. offic.* 3, c. 11.

HABIS, a king of Spain, who first taught his subjects agriculture, &c. *Justin.* 44, c. 4.

HADRIANOPŎLIS, a town of Bithynia.

HADRIĀNUS, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Adrianus.

HADRIATĬCUM MARE. *Vid.* Adriaticum.

HÆMON, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb, when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 8, v. 21.

HÆMŎNIA. *Vid.* Æmonia.

HÆMUS, a mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus son of Boreas and Orithyia, who was changed into this mountain, for aspiring to divine honors. *Ovid. Met.* 6 v. 87.

HAGES, a brother of king Porus who opposed Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5, & 14.——One of Alexander's flatterers.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *Flacc.* 3, v. 191.

HAGNO, a nymph.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

HAGNAGORA, a sister of Aristomenes. *Paus.*

HALÆSUS, & HALĒSUS, a son of Agamemnon by Briseis or Clytemnestra. When he was driven from home. He came to Italy and settled on mount Massicus in Campania. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 724, *l.* 10, v. 352.

HALALA, a village of the foot of mount Taurus.

HALCYŎNE. *Vid.* Alcyone.

HALES, a town of Sicily.

HALESIUS, a mountain and river near Ætna, where Proserpine was gathering flowers when she was carried away by Pluto. *Colum.*

HALĪSUS, a man of Argos, who founded Falisci in Italy. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 73.——A river near Colophon in Asia minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

HALIA, one of the Nereides. *Apolled.*——A festival at Rhodes in honor of the sun.

HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 127.

HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, founded by Haliartus the son of Thersander. The monuments of Pandion king of Athens and of Lysander the Lacedæmonian general were seen in that town. *Paus.* 9. c. 32.——A town of Peloponnesus.

HALICARNASSUS, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia minor, where the mausoleum one of the seven wonders of the world was erected. It was the residence of the sovereigns of Caria. It is celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionysius, Heraclitus, &c. *Maxim. Tyr.* 35.—*Virtruv. de Arch. Diod.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 178.—*Strab.* 14.

HALICYÆ, a town of Sicily. *Diod.* 14.

HALIEIS, a town of Argolis.

HALIMEDE, a Nereid.

HALIRRHOTIUS, a son of Neptune who ravished Alcippe, daughter of Mars, because she slighted his addresses. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of justice to answer for the murder of his son. The cause was tried at Athens, in a place which has been called from thence Areopagus αρης. *Mars*, and παγος, *village*, and the murderer was acquitted. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Paus.* 1, c. 21.

HALITHERSUS, an old man, who foretold to Penelope's suitors the return of Ulysses and their own destruction. *Homer. Od.* 1.

HALIUS, a son of Alcinous famous for his skill in dancing ——A Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

HALIZŌNES, a people of Paphlagonia. *Strab.* 14.

HALMUS, a son of Sysiphus, father to Chrysogone. He reigned in Orchomenos. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

HALMYDESSUS, a town of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

HALOCRĀTES, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

HALŌNE, an island of Propontis, opposite Cyzicus. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

HALONNESUS, an island in the Ægean sea near Thrace. It was inhabited only by women, who had slaughtered all the males. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

HALŌTIA, a festival in Tegea. *Paus.*

HALŌTUS, an eunuch, who used to taste the meat of Claudius. He poisoned the emperor's food by order of Agrippina. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 66.

HALUS, a city of Achaia.——Of Parthia.

HĂLYÆTUS, a man changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 176.

HALYATTES. *Vid.* Alyattes.

HALYS, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia and falling into the Euxine sea. It received its name απο του αλος, *from salt*, because its waters are of a salt and bitter taste, from the nature of the soil over which they flow. It is famous for the defeat of Crœsus, king of Lydia, who was mistaken

mistaken by the ambiguous word of this oracle;

Χροισος ἁλυν διαβας μεγαλην αρχην διαλυσει.

If Cræsus passes over the Halys he shall destroy a great empire.

That empire was his own. *Cic. de Div.*—*Lucan.* 3, v. 272.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.

HALYZIA, a town of Epirus near the Achelous, where the Athenians obtained a naval victory over the Lacedæmonians.

HAMADRYĂDES, nymphs who lived in the country and presided over trees with which they lived and died. The word is derived from ἁμα *simul*, and δρυς *quercus*. *Virg. Ecl.* 10.

HAMAXIA, a city of Cilicia.

HAMILCAR, the name of a celebrated general of Carthage. *Vid.* Amilcar.

HAMMON, the Jupiter of the Africans. *Vid.* Ammon.

HANNIBAL. *Vid.* Annibal.

HANNO. *Vid.* Anno.

HARCALO, a man famous for his knowledge of poisonous herbs, &c. He touched the most venomous serpents and reptiles without receiving the smallest injury. *Sil.* 1. v. 406.

HARMATELIA, a town of the Brachmanes in India, taken by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

HARMATRIS, a town of Æolia.

HARMŌDIUS, a friend of Aristogiton, who delivered his country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. [*Vid. Aristogiton.*] The Athenians, to reward the patriotism of these illustrious citizens, made a law that no one should ever after bear the name of Aristogiton and Harmodius. *Herodot.* 5, c. 55.

HARMŌNIA, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. It is said that Vulcan, to avenge the infidelity of her mother made her a present of a vestment dyed in all sorts of crimes, which in some measure inspired all the children of Cadmus with wickedness and impiety. *Paus.* 9, c. 16, &c.

HARMŌNIDES, a Trojan beloved by Minerva. He built the ships in which Paris carried away Helen. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HARPĂGUS, a general of Cyrus. He conquered Asia Minor after he had revolted from Astyages, who had cruelly forced him to eat the flesh of his son, because he had disobeyed his orders in not killing the infant Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 108.——A river near Colchis. *Diod.* 14.

HARPĂLICE. *Vid.* Harpalyce.

HARPĂLION, a Trojan killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13.

HARPĂLUS, a man entrusted with the treasures of Babylon by Alexander. His hopes that Alexander would perish in his expedition, rendered him dissipate, negligent, and vicious. When he heard that the conqueror was returning with great resentment he fled to Athens, where, with his money, he corrupted the orators, among whom was Demosthenes, when brought to justice. He escaped with impunity to Crete, where he was at last assassinated by Thimbro. *Plut. in Phoc.*—*Diod.* 17.——A robber who scorned the gods. *Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.*——A celebrated astronomer of Greece, about 480 years before the Augustan age.

HARPĂLYCE, the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to sustain the fatigues of hunting. When her father's kingdom was invaded by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, she repelled and defeated the enemy with manly courage. The death of her father, which happened soon after in a sedition, rendered her disconsolate. She fled the society of mankind, and lived in the forests upon plunder and rapine. Every attempt to secure her proved fruitless, till her great swiftness was overcome by intercepting her with a net. After her death the people of the country disputed their respective right to the possessions she had acquired by rapines, and they soon after appeased her manes by proper oblations on her tomb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 321.—*Hygin.* fab. 193 & 252.——A beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaste of Argos. Her father became enamoured of her, and gained her confidence and enjoyed her company by means of her nurse, who introduced him as a stranger. Some time after she married Alastor, but the father's passion became more violent and incontroulable in his daughter's absence, and he murdered her husband to bring her back to Argos. Harpalyce, inconsolable for the death of her husband, and ashamed of her father's passion, which was then made public, resolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, or according to some the fruit of her incest, and served it before her father. She begged the gods to remove her from the world, and she was changed into an owl, and Clymenus killed himself. *Hygin.* fab. 253, &c.—*Parthen. in Erot.*—— A mistress of Iphiclus, son of Thestius. She died thro' despair on seeing herself despised by her lover. This mournful story was composed in poetry, in the form of a dialogue called Harpalyce. *Athen.* 14.

HARPĂ-

and he fled before him in the plain. The Greek purfued and Hector was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of Patroclus whom Hector had killed. The body, after it had received the groffeft infult, was ranfomed by old Priam, and the Trojans obtained from the Greeks a truce of fome days to pay the laft offices to the greateft of their leaders. The Thebans boafted in the age of the geographer Pauſanias that they had the afhes of Hector preferved in an urn, by order of an oracle, which promifed them undiftur b d felicity if they were in poffeffion of that hero's remains. *Homer Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 12 & 13.—*Dictys. Cret.*—*Dares. Phrig.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 90 & 112.—*Pauſ.* l. 3 & 9. c. 18.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 1 & 3.——A fon of Parmenio drowned in the Nile. *Curt.* 4, c. 8. l. 6, c. 9.

HECUBA, a daughter of Dymas a Phrygian prince, or according to others, of Cifſeis, a Thracian king. She was the fecond wife of Priam king of Troy, and proved the chaffeft of women, and the moft tender and unfortunate of mothers. When fhe was pregnant of Paris, fhe dreamed that fhe had brought into the world a burning torch which had reduced her husband's palace and all Troy to aches. So alarming a dream was explained by the foothfayers, who declared that the fon fhe fhould bring into the world would prove the ruin of his country. When Paris was born fhe expofed him on mount Ida to avert the calamities which threatened her family, but her attempts to deftroy him were fruitlefs, and the prediction of the foothfayers was fulfilled. [*Vid. Paris.*] During the Trojan war fhe law the greateft part of her children perifh by the hands of the enemy, and like a mother fhe confoled her grief by her tears and lamentations, particularly at the death of Hector her eldeft fon. When Troy was taken, Hecuba, as one of the captives, fell to the lot of Ulyffes, a man whom fhe hated for his perfidy and avarice, and fhe embarked with the conquerors for Greece. The Greeks landed in the Thracian Cherfonefus to load with freth honors the grave of Achilles. During their ftay the hero's ghoft appeared to them, and demanded, to enfure the fafety of their return, the facrifice of Polyxena, Hecuba's daughter. They complied, and Polyxena was torn from her mother to be facrificed. Hecuba was inconfolable, and her grief was ftill more encreafed at the fight of the body of her fon Polydorus wafhed on the fhore, who had been recommended by his father to the care and humanity of Polymneftor king of the country. [*Vid. Polydorus.*] She determined to revenge the death of her fon, and with the greateft indignation went to the houfe of his murderer and tore his eyes and attempted to deprive him of his life. She was hindered from executing her bloody purpofe, by the arrival of fome Thracians, and fhe fled with the female companions of her captivity. She was purfued, and when fhe ran after the ftones that were thrown at her fhe found herfelf fuddenly changed into a bitch, and when fhe attempted to fpeak, found that fhe could only bark. After this metamorphofis fhe threw herfelf into the fea, according to Hyginus, and that place was, from that circumftance, called Cyneum. Hecuba had a great number of children by Priam, among whom were Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Pammon, Helenus, Polites Antiphon, Hipponous, Polydorus, Troilus, and among the daughters, Creufa, Hione, Laodice, Polyxena, and Caffandra. *Ovid Met.* 11, v. 761, l. 13, v. 515.—*Hygin.* fab. 111.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 44.—*Juv.* 10, v. 271. —*Strab.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 4 & 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

HECUBÆ SEPULCRUM, a promontory of Thrace.

HEDYLA, a poetefs of Samos.

HEDONACUM, a village of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.

HEDUI. *Vid.* Ædui.

HEDYMELES, a mufician. The word fignifies *fweet mufic.* *Juv.* 6, v. 381.

HEGELOCHUS, a general of 6000 Athenians fent to Mantinea to ftop the progrefs of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 15.

HEGEMON, a Thafian poet in the age of Alcibiades. He wrote a poem called Gigantomachia, befides other works. *Ælian V. H.* 8, c. 11.

HEGESIANAX, an hiftorian of Alexandria who wrote an account of the Trojan war.

HEGESIAS, a tyrant of Ephefus under the patronage of Alexander. *Polyæn.* 6.——A philofopher who fo eloquently convinced his auditors of their failings and follies, and perfuaded them that there were no dangers after death, that many were guilty of fuicide. Ptolemy forbad him to continue his doctrines. *Cic. Tufc* 1. c. 34.——An hiftorian. —A famous orator of Magnefia. *Strab.* 9.

HEGESILOCHUS, one of the chief magiftrates of Rhodes in the age of Alexander and his father Philip.—Another native of Rhodes, 171 years before the Chriftian era. He engaged his countrymen to prepare a fleet of 40 fhips to affift the Romans againft Perfeus king of Macedonia.

HEGESINOUS, a man who wrote a poem on Attica. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.

HEGESIPPUS, an historian who wrote some things upon Pallene, &c.

HEGESIPYLE, a daughter of Olorus king of Thrace, who married Miltiades and became mother of Cimon. *Plut.*

HEGESISTRATUS, an Ephesian who consulted the oracle to know in what particular place he should fix his residence. He was directed to settle where he found peasants dancing with crowns of olives. This was in Asia where he founded Elea, &c.

HEGETORIDES, a Thasian, who, upon seeing his country besieged by the Athenians, and a law forbidding any one on pain of death to speak of peace, went to the market place with a rope about his neck, and boldly told his countrymen to treat him as they pleased, provided they saved the city from the calamities which the continuation of the war seemed to threaten. The Thasians were awakened, the law was abrogated, and Hegetorides pardoned, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

HELENA, the most beautiful woman of her age, sprung from one of the eggs which Leda, the wife of king Tyndarus, brought forth after her amour with Jupiter metamorphosed into a swan. [*Vid. Leda.*] According to some authors, Helen was daughter of Nemesis by Jupiter, and Leda was only her nurse, and to reconcile this variety of opinions some imagine that Nemesis and Leda are the same persons. Her beauty was so universally admired even in her infancy, that Theseus, with his friend Pirithous carried her away before she had attained her 10th year, and conceled her at Aphidnæ, under the care of his mother Æthra. Her brothers, Castor and Pollux, recovered her by force of arms, and she returned safe and unpolluted to Sparta, her native country. There existed, however, a tradition recorded by Pausanias, that Helen was of nubile years when carried away by Theseus, and that she had a daughter by her ravisher, who was entrusted to the care of Clytemnestra. This violence offered to her virtue did not in the least diminish, but rather augmented her fame, and her hand was eagerly solicited by the young princes of Greece. The most celebrated of her suitors were Ulysses, son of Laertes, Antilochus son of Nestor, Sthenelus son of Capaneus, Diomedes son of Tydeus, Amphilochus son of Cteatus, Meges son of Phileus, Agapenor son of Ancæus, Thalpius son of Eurytus, Mnestheus son of Peteus, Schedius son of Epistrophus, Polyxenus son of Agasthenes, Amphilochus son of Amphiaraus, Ascalaphus and Ialmus sons of the god Mars, Ajax son of Oileus, Eumelus son of Admetus, Polypœtes son of Pirithous, Elphenor son of Chalcodon, Podalyrius and Machaon sons of Æsculapius, Leontens son of Coronus, Philoctetes son of Pæan, Protesilaus son of Iphiclus, Eurypilus son of Evemon, Ajax and Teucer sons of Telemon, Patroclus son of Menœtius, Menelaus son of Atreus, Thoas, Idomeneus and Merion. Tyndarus was rather alarmed than pleased at the sight of such a number of illustrious princes who eagerly solicited each to become his son-in-law. He knew that he could not prefer one without displeasing all the rest, and from this perplexity he was at last drawn by the artifice of Ulysses, who began already to be known in Greece by his prudence and sagacity. This prince who clearly saw that his pretensions to Helen would not probably meet with success in opposition to so many rivals, proposed to extricate Tyndarus from all his difficulties if he would promise him his niece Penelope in marriage. Tyndarus consented, and Ulysses advised the king to bind, by a solemn oath, all the suitors that they would approve of the uninfluenced choice which Helen should make of one among them, and engage to unite together to defend her person and character if ever any attempts were made to ravish her from the arms of her husband. The advice of Ulysses was followed, the princes consented, and Helen fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union, which continued for three years with mutual happiness. After this, Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, came to Lacedæmon on pretence of sacrificing to Apollo. He was kindly received by Menelaus, but shamefully abused of his favors, and in his absence in Crete he corrupted the fidelity of his wife Helen, and persuaded her to follow him to Troy. At his return Menelaus, highly sensible of the injury he had received, assembled the Grecian princes, and reminded them of their solemn promises. They resolved to make war against the Trojans; but they previously sent ambassadors to Priam to demand the restitution of Helen. The influence of Paris at his father's court prevented the restoration, and the Greeks returned home without receiving the satisfaction they required. Soon after their return the combined forces assembled and sailed for the coast of Asia. The behaviour of Helen during the Trojan war is not known for certainty. Some affirm that she had willingly followed Paris, and that she warmly supported the cause of the Trojans; while others believe that she always sighed after her husband, and cursed the day on which

suffered the greatest indignities from his pretended husband without dissatisfaction, and Hierocles by stooping to infamy became the most powerful of the favorites, and enriched himself by selling favors, and offices to the people. Such licentiousness soon displeased the populace, and Heliogabalus unable to appease the seditions of the soldiers, whom his rapacity and debaucheries had irritated, hid himself in the filth and excrements of the camp, where he was found in the arms of his mother. His head was severed from his body, A. D. 222, in the 18th year of his age, after a reign of three years, nine months and four days. He was succeeded by Alexander Severus. His cruelties were as conspicuous as his licentiousness. He burdened his subjects with the most oppressive taxes, his halls were covered with carpets of gold and silver tissue, and his mats were made with the down of hares, and with the soft feathers which were found under the wings of partridges. He was fond of covering his shoes with precious stones to draw the admiration of the people as he walked along the streets, and he was the first Roman, who ever wore a dress of silk. He often invited the most common of the people to share his banquets, and made them sit down on large bellows full of wind which by suddenly emptying themselves, threw the guests on the ground, and left them a prey to wild beasts. He often tied some of his favorites on a large wheel, and was particularly delighted to see them whirled round like Ixions, and sometimes suspended in the air, or sunk beneath the water.

Heliŏpŏlis, a famous city of lower Egypt, in which was a temple sacred to the sun. The inhabitants worshipped a bull, called Mnevis, with the same ceremonies as the Apis of Memphis. Apollo had an oracle there. *Strab.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.

Helisson, a town and river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 29.

Helius, a celebrated favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by order of Galba, for his cruelties.

Helixus, a river of Cos.

Hellanĭce, a sister of Clytus, who was nurse to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Hellanĭcus, a celebrated Greek historian born at Mitylene, about 494 years before the Christian era. He wrote an history of the antient kings of the earth, with an account of the founders of the most famous towns in every kingdom. *Paus.* 2, c. 3. ——A brave officer rewarded by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——An historian of Miletus, who wrote a description of the earth.

Hellanocrătes, a man of Larissa, &c. *Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 10.

Hellas, an ancient name of Thessaly, more generally applied to the territories of Acarnania, Attica, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Bœotia and Phocis, and also to all Greece. It received this name from Deucalion. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 20.

Helle, a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister to Phryxus. She fled from her father's house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of her mother-in-law, Ino. According to some accounts she was carried through the air on a golden ram which her mother had received from Neptune, and in her passage she became giddy and fell from her seat into that part of the sea which from her received the name of Hellespont. Others say that she was carried on a cloud, or rather upon a ship, from which she fell into the sea and was drowned. Phryxus, after he had given his sister a burial on the neighbouring coasts, pursued his journey and arrived safe in Colchis. [*Vid.* Phryxus.] *Ovid Heroid.* 13 & 13.

Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned in Phthiotis about 1526 years before the christian era, and gave the name of Hellenians to his subjects. He had by his wife Orseis, three sons; Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus, who gave their names to the three different nations known under the name of Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians. These last derive their name from Ion, son of Xuthus, and from the difference either of expression or pronunciation in their respective languages, arose the different dialects well known in the Greek language. *Paus.* 3, c. 20, l. 7, c. 1.—*Diod.* 5.

Hellēnes, the inhabitants of Greece. *Vid.* Hellen.

Hellespontus, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, near the Propontis, which received its name from Helle who was drowned there in her voyage to Colchis. [*Vid Helle.*] It is about 33 miles long, and in the broadest parts, the Asiatic coast, is about one mile and a half distant from the European, and only half a mile in the narrowest, according to a modern investigation, and the cocks are heard crowing from the opposite shores. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, [*Vid. Hero.*] and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece. The folly of this great prince is well known in beating and fettering the waves of the sea, whose impetuosity fettered his ships, and rendered all his labors ineffectual. *Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 8, c. 32.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 34.—*Polyb.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.—*Diod.* 5, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 467.

Hellopia, a small country of Eubœa. The people were called Hellopes. The whole island bore the same name, according to Strabo 10. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Hellōtia, two festivals, one of which was observed in Crete, in honor of Europa, whose bones were then carried in solemn procession with a myrtle garland no less than twenty cubits in circumference, called ἑλλωτίς. The other festival was celebrated at Corinth with games and races, where young men entered the lists and generally ran with burning torches in their hands. It was instituted in honor of Minerva, surnamed Eloris, απο του ἕλους, *from a certain land* of Marathon, where one of her statues was erected, or απο του ελειν τον ἵππον τον Πεγασον, because by her assistance Bellerophon took and managed the horse Pegasus, which was the original cause of the institution of the festival. Others derive the name from Hellotis a Corinthian woman from the following circumstance: when the Dorians and the Heraclidæ invaded Peloponnesus, they took and burnt Corinth; the inhabitants, and particularly the women, escaped by flight, except Hellotis and her sister Eurytione, who took shelter in Minerva's temple, relying for safety upon the sanctity of the place. When this was known, the Dorians set fire to the temple, and the two sisters perished in the flames. This wanton cruelty was followed by a dreadful plague, and the Dorians, to alleviate the misfortunes which they suffered, were directed by the oracle to appease the manes of the two sisters, and, therefore they raised a new temple to the goddess Minerva, and established the festivals, which bore the name of one of the unfortunate women.

Helnes, an antient king of Arcadia, *&c. Polyæn.* 1.

Helōris, a general of the people of Rhegium, sent to besiege Messina, which Dionysius the tyrant defended. He fell in battle and his troops were defeated. *Id.* 14.

Helōrum & Helōrus, a town and river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 270.——A river of Magna Græcia.

Helos, a place of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 36.——A town of Laconia taken and destroyed by the Lacedæmonians, under Agis the third, king of the race of the Heraclidæ, because they refused to pay the tribute which was imposed upon them. The Lacedæmonians carried their resentment so far that not satisfied with the ruin of the city, they reduced the inhabitants to the lowest and most miserable slavery, and made a law which forbad their masters of either giving them their liberty, or selling them in any other country. And to complete their infamy, all the slaves of the state and the prisoners of war, were called by the mean appellation of *Helotæ*. Not only the servile offices in which they were employed denoted their misery and slavery, but they were obliged to wear peculiar garments, which exposed them to greater contempt and ridicule. They never were instructed in the liberal arts, and their cruel masters often obliged them to drink to excess, to show the free born citizens of Sparta the beastliness and disgrace of intoxication. They once every year received a number of stripes, that by this wanton flagellation they might recollect that they were born and died slaves. The Spartans even declared war against them, but Plutarch, who, from interested motives endeavours to palliate the guilt and cruelty of the people of Lacedæmon, declares that it was because they had assisted the Messenians in their war against Sparta, after it had been overthrown by a violent earthquake. This earthquake was supposed by all the Greeks, to be a punishment from heaven for the cruelties which the Lacedæmonians had exercised against the Helots. In the Peloponnesian war, these miserable slaves behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty by the Lacedæmonians, and appeared in the temples, and at public shows crowned with garlands, and with every mark of festivity and triumph. This exultation did not continue long, and the sudden disappearance of the two thousand manumitted slaves was attributed to the inhumanity of the Lacedæmonians. *Thucyd.* 4.—*Pollux.* 3, c. 8.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plut. in Lyc. &c.*—*Aristot. Polit.* 2.—*Pauf. Lacon. &c.*

Helōtæ & Helōtes, the public slaves of Sparta, &c. *Vid.* Helos.

Helvetia, a vestal virgin struck dead with lightning in Trajan's reign.

Helvētii, an antient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1. &c.

Helvia, the mother of Cicero.

Helvii, a people of Gaul, near the Arverni. *Id. Ib.*

Helvīna, a fountain of Latium. *Juv.* 3. v. 320.

Helvius Cinna proposed a law which however, was not passed, to permit Cæsar to marry whatever women he chose. *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 52.

Helum, a river of Scythia.

Helymus & Panopes, two hunters at the

the court of Acestes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 73, &c.

Hemathion, a son of Aurora and Cephalus.

Hemithea, a daughter of Cycnus and Proclea. She was so attached to her brother Tenes, that she refused to abandon him when his father Cycnus exposed him on the sea. They were carried by the wind to Tenedos, where Hemithea long enjoyed tranquility till Achilles, captivated by her charms, offered her violence. She was rescued from his embrace by her brother Tenes, who was instantly slaughtered by the offended hero. Hemithea could not have been rescued from the attempts of Achilles, had not the earth opened and swallowed her, after she had fervently entreated the assistance of the gods. *Vid.* Tenes. *Pans.* 10, c. 14.—*Diod.* 4.

Hemon. *Vid.* Hæmon.

Hemus. *Vid.* Hæmus.——A Roman *Jun.* 6, v. 195.

Heneti, a people of Paphlagonia. *Eur.*

Heniochi, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near Colchis. *Flacc.* 6, v. 42.

Hephæstia, the capital town of Lemnos. ——A festival in honor of Vulcan Ἡφαίστος, at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and who ever could carry it to the end of the course before it was extinguished, obtained the prize. They delivered it one to the other after they finished their course, and from that circumstance we see many allusions in antient authors who compare the vicissitudes of human affairs to this delivering of the torch, particularly in these lines of Lucretius 2.

Inque brevi spatio mutantur sæcla animantum,
Et quasi cursores vitai lampada tradunt.

Hephæstii, mountains in Lycia, which are set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch. Their very stones burn in the middle of water according to *Pliny*. 6. c. 106.

Hephæstio, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus. There remains of his compositions a treatise entitled *Enchiridion de metris & poemate.*

Hephæstion, a Macedonian famous for his intimacy with Alexander. He accompanied the conqueror in his Asiatic conquests, and was so faithful and attached to him, that Alexander often observed that Craterus was the friend of the king, but Hephæstion the friend of Alexander. He died at Ecbatana 325 years before the christian era. His death is attributed to excess of drinking, or eating. Alexander was so inconsolable at the death of this faithful subject, that he shed tears at the intelligence, and ordered the sacred fire to be extinguished, which was never done but at the death of a Persian monarch. The physician who attended Hephæstion in his illness, was put to death, by the king's orders, and the games were interrupted. His body was entrusted to the care of Perdiccas, and honored with the most magnificent funeral at Babylon. He was so like the king in features and stature, that he was often saluted by the name of Alexander. *Curt.*—*Arrian.* 7. &c.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 7. c. 8.

Heptaphonos, a portico, which received this name, because the voice was reechoed seven times in it. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.

Heptapolis, a country of Egypt, which contained seven cities.

Heptapylos, a surname of Thebes in Bœotia from its seven gates.

Hera, the name of Juno among the Greeks.——A daughter of Neptun and Ceres when transformed into a mare.——A town of Æolia and of Arcadia. *Pans.* 6, c. 7.

Heraclea, an antient town of Sicily, near Agrigentum. Minos planted a colony there when he pursued Dædalus, and the town antiently known by the name of Macara, was called from him Minoa. It was called Heraclea after Hercules, when he obtained a victory over Eryx.——A town of Macedonia.——Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power, and its consequence among the Asiatic states. The inhabitants conveyed home in their ships the 10,000 at their return.—Another in Crete. ——Another in Parthia —Another in Bithynia.——Another in Phthiotis, near Thermopylæ. It was called, also, Trachinea to distinguish it from others. —— Another in Magna Græcia.——Another in Syria.——Another in Chersonesus Taurica. ——Another in Thrace, and three in Egypt, &c. There were no less then 40 cities of that name in different parts of the world, all built in honor of Hercules, whence the name is derived—A daughter of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, &c.

Heraclea, a festival at Athens celebrated every fifth year, in honor of Hercules. The Thisbians and Thebans in Bœotia, observed a festival of the same name, in which they offered apples to the god. This custom of offering apples arose from this: It was always usual to offer sheep, but the overflowing of the river

Asopus

Asopus prevented the votaries of the god from observing it with the antient ceremony, and as the word μηλον signifies both an *apple*, and a *sheep*, some youths acquainted with the ambiguity of the word, offered apples to the god, with much sport and festivity. To represent the sheep, they raised an apple upon four sticks as the legs, and two more were placed at the top to represent the horns of the victim. Hercules was delighted with the ingenuity of the youths, and the festivals were ever continued with the offering of apples. *Pollux.* 8, c. 9. There was also a festival at Sicyon in honor of Hercules. It continued two days the first was called ονεμαστας, the second ηρακλεια.——At a festival of the same name at Cos, the priest officiated with a mitre on his head, and in women's apparel.——At Lindus a solemnity of the same name was also observed, and at the celebration nothing was heard but execrations and profane words, and whosoever accidentally dropped any other words, was accused of having profaned the sacred rites.

HERACLEUM a promontory of Cappadocia.

HERACLEŌTES, a surname of Dionysius the philosopher.—A philosopher of Heraclea, who like his master Zeno, and all the Stoics firmly believed that pain was not an evil. A severe illness attended with the most acute pains obliged him to renounce his principles, and at the same time the philosophy of the Stoics, about 264 years before the Christian era. He became afterwards one of the Cyrenaic sect, which placed the *summum bonum* in pleasure. He wrote some poetry, and chiefly treatises of philosophy. *Diog. in vit.*

HERACLĪDÆ, the descendants of Hercules, greatly celebrated in antient history, Hercules at his death left to his son Hyllus all the rights and demands which he had upon the Peloponnesus, and permitted him to marry Iole, as soon as he came of age. The posterity of Hercules, were not more kindly treated by Eurystheus, than their father had been, and they were obliged to retire for protection to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachinia. Eurystheus pursued them thither, and Ceyx afraid of his resentment, begged the Heraclidæ to depart from his dominions. From Trachinia they came to Athens, where Theseus, the king of the country, who had accompanied their father in some of his expeditions, received them with great humanity, and assisted them against their common enemy, Eurystheus. Eurystheus was killed by the hand of Hyllus himself, and his children perished with him, and all the cities of the Peloponnesus became the undisputed property of the Heraclidæ. Their triumph, however, was short, their numbers were lessened by a pestilence, and the oracle informed them that they had taken possession of the Peloponnesus before the gods permitted their return. Upon this they abandoned Peloponnesus, and came to settle in the territories of the Athenians, where Hyllus obedient to his father's commands, married Iole the daughter of Eurytus. Soon after he consulted the oracle, anxious to recover the Peloponnesus, and the ambiguity of the answer determined him to make a second attempt. He challenged to single combat Atreus, the successor of Eurystheus on the throne of Mycenæ, and it was mutually agreed that the undisturbed possession of the Peloponnesus should be ceded to whosoever defeated his adversary. Echemus accepted the challenge for Atreus, and Hyllus was killed, and the Heraclidæ a second time departed from Peloponnesus. Cleodæus the son of Hyllus, made a third attempt, and was equally unsuccessful, and his son Aristomachus some time after met with the same unfavorable reception and perished in the field of battle. Aristodemus, Temenus and Chresphontes, the three sons of Aristomachus encouraged by the more expressive word of an oracle, and desirous to revenge the death of their progenitors, assembled a numerous force, and with a fleet invaded all Peloponnesus. Their expedition was attended with much success, and after some decisive battles they became masters of all the peninsula. The recovery of the Peloponnesus by the descendants of Hercules forms an interesting epoch in antient history, which is universally believed to have happened 80 years after the Trojan war or 1190 years before the Christian era. This conquest was totally atchieved about 120 years after the first attempt of Hyllus who was killed about 20 years before the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Herodot.* 9, c. 26.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 17.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 2.—*Clemens Alex. Strom.* 1.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c. *Aristot. de Rep.* 7, c. 16.

HERĀCLĪDES, a philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, sometimes disciple of Seuxippus and Aristotle. He wished it to be believed that he was carried into heaven the very day of his death, and the more firmly to render it credible, he begged one of his friends to put a serpent in his bed. The serpent disappointed him, and the noise which the number of visitors occasioned frightened him from the bed, before the

attacked him with his club, purſued him to his den, and after a cloſe and ſharp engagement he choaked him to death. He carried the dead beaſt on his ſhoulders to Mycenæ, and ever after cloathed himſelf with the ſkin. Euryſtheus was ſo aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the beaſt, and at the courage of Hercules, that he ordered him never to enter the gates of the city when he returned from his expeditions, but to wait for his orders without the walls. He even made himſelf a brazen veſſel into which he retired whenever Hercules returned.——The ſecond labor of Hercules, was to deſtroy the Lernæan hydra, which had ſeven heads according to Apollodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 100 according to Diodorus. This celebrated monſter he attacked with his arrows, and ſoon after he came to a cloſe engagement, and by means of his heavy club he deſtroyed the heads of his enemy. But this was productive of no advantage, for as ſoon as one head was beaten to pieces by the club, immediately two ſprang up, and the labor of Hercules would have remained unfiniſhed, had not he commanded his friend Iolas to burn, with a hot iron, the root of the head which he had cruſhed to pieces. This ſucceeded. [*Vid. Hydra*] and Hercules become victorious, opened the belly of the monſter, and dipped his arrows in the gall to render the wounds which he gave fatal and incurable.——He was ordered in his third labor to bring alive and unhurt into the preſence of Euryſtheus a ſtag, famous for its incredible ſwiftneſs, its golden horns, and brazen feet. This celebrated animal frequented the neighbourhood of Œnoe, and Hercules was employed for a whole year in continually purſuing it, and at laſt he caught it in a trap, or when tired, or according to others, by ſlightly wounding it and leſſening its ſwiftneſs. As he returned victorious Diana ſnatched the goat from him, and ſeverely reprimanded him for moleſting an animal which was ſacred to her. Hercules pleaded neceſſity, and by repreſenting the commands of Euryſtheus, he appeaſed the goddeſs and obtained the beaſt ——The fourth labor was to bring alive to Euryſtheus a wild boar which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition he deſtroyed the centaurs, [*Vid. Centauri*] and caught the boar by cloſely purſuing him through the deep ſnow. Euryſtheus was ſo frightened at the ſight of the boar, that, according to Diodorus, he hid himſelf in his brazen veſſel for ſome days.——In his fifth labor Hercules was ordered to clean the ſtables of Augias, where 3000 oxen had been confined for many years. [*Vid. Augias.*]——For his ſixth labor he was ordered to kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalus in Arcadia. [*Vid Stymphalis.*]——In his ſeventh labor he brought alive into Peloponneſus a prodigious wild bull which laid waſte the iſland of Crete.——In his eighth labor he was employed in obtaining the mares of Diomedes, which fed upon human fleſh. He killed Diomedes and gave him to be eat by his mares which he brought to Euryſtheus. They were ſent to mount Olympus by the king of Mycenæ, where they were devoured by the wild beaſts; or, according to others, they were conſecrated to Jupiter, and their breed ſtill exiſted in the age of Alexander the great.——For his ninth labor, he was commanded to obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. [*Vid. Hippolyte.*]—In his tenth labor he killed the monſter Geryon, king of Gades, and brought to Argos his numerous flocks which fed upon human fleſh. [*Vid. Geryon.*]—The 11th labor was to obtain apples from the garden of the Heſperides. [*Vid Heſperides.*]—The twelfth and laſt, and moſt dangerous of his labors was to bring upon earth the three headed dog Cerberus. This was cheerfully undertaken by Hercules, and he deſcended into hell by a cave on mount Tænarus. He was permitted by Pluto to carry away his friends Theſeus and Pirithous, who were condemned to puniſhment in hell, and Cerberus alſo was granted to his prayers, provided he made uſe of no arms, but only force to drag him away. Hercules, as ſome report, carried him back to hell after he had brought him before Euryſtheus. —Beſides theſe arduous labors, which the jealouſy of Euryſtheus impoſed upon him, he alſo atchieved others of his own accord equally great and celebrated. [*Vid. Cacus, Anteus, Buſiris, Eryx.* &c.] He accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis before he delivered himſelf up to the king of Mycenæ. He aſſiſted the gods in their wars againſt the giants, and it was through him alone that Jupiter obtained a victory. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] He conquered Laomedon, and pillaged Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] When Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, of whom he was deeply enamoured, was refuſed to his entreaties, he became the prey of a ſecond fit of inſanity, and he murdered Iphitus, the only one of the ſons of Eurytus who favored his addreſſes to Iole. [*Vid. Iphitus.*] He was ſome time after purified of the murder, and his inſanity ceaſed, but the gods perſecuted

secuted him more and he was visited by a disorder which obliged him to apply to the oracle of Delphi for relief. The coldness with which the Pythia received him irritated him, and he resolved to plunder Apollo's temple and carry away the sacred tripod. Apollo opposed him, and a severe conflict was begun, which nothing but the interference of Jupiter with his thunderbolts could have prevented. He was upon this told by the oracle that he must be sold as a slave, and remain three years in the most abject servitude to recover from his disorder. He complied, and Mercury, by order of Jupiter, conducted him to Omphale, queen of Lydia, to whom he was sold as a slave. Here he cleared all the country from robbers, and Omphale, who was astonished at the greatness of his exploits, restored him to liberty, and married him. Hercules had Agelaus and Lamon, according to others, by Omphale, from whom Crœsus, king of Lydia, was descended. He became also enamoured of one of Omphale's female servants, by whom he had Alceus. After he had completed the years of his slavery, he returned to Peloponnesus, where he re-established on the throne of Sparta Tyndarus, who had been expelled by Hippocoon. He became one of Dejanira's suitors, and married her after he had overcome all his rivals. [*Vid. Achelous.*] He was obliged to leave Calydon, his father-in-law's kingdom, because he had inadvertently killed a man with a blow of his fist, and it was on account of this expulsion that he was not present at the hunting of the Calydonian boar. From Calydon he retired to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachinia. In his way he was stopped by the swollen streams of the Evenus, where the centaur Nessus attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, under the perfidious pretence of conveying her over the river. Hercules perceived the distress of Dejanira, and killed the centaur, who as he expired gave her a tunic, which as he observed had the power of recalling a husband from unlawful love. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Ceyx, king of Trachinia, received him and his wife with great marks of friendship and purified him of the murder which he had committed at Calydon. Hercules was still mindful that he had once been refused the hand of Iole, he therefore made war against her father Eurytus, and killed him, with three of his sons. Iole fell into the hands of her father's murderer, and found that she was loved by Hercules as much as before. She accompanied him on mount Œta, where he was going to raise an altar and offer a solemn sacrifice to Jupiter. As he had not then the tunic in which he arrayed himself to offer a sacrifice, he sent Lichas to Dejanira in order to provide himself a proper dress. Dejanira informed of her husband's tender attachment to Iole, sent him a philter, or more probably the tunic which she had received from Nessus, and Hercules as soon as he had put it on fell into a desperate distemper, and found the poison of the Lernæan hydra penetrate through his bones. He attempted to pull off the fatal dress, but it was too late, and in the midst of his pains and tortures he inveighed in the most bitter imprecations against the credulous Dejanira, the cruelty of Eurystheus, and the jealousy and hatred of Juno. As the distemper was incurable, he implored the protection of Jupiter, and gave his bow and arrows to Philoctetes, and erected a large burning pile on the top of mount Œta. He spread on the pile the skin of the Nemæan lion, and laid himself down upon it as on a bed, leaning his head on his club. Philoctetes, or according to others, Pæan or Hyllus, was ordered to set fire to the pile, and the hero saw himself on a sudden surrounded with the flames, without betraying any marks of fear or astonishment. Jupiter saw him from heaven, and told to the surrounding gods that he would raise to the skies the immortal parts of a hero who had cleared the earth from so many monsters and tyrants. The gods applauded Jupiter's resolution, the burning pile was suddenly surrounded with a dark smoke, and after the mortal parts of Hercules were consumed, he was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses. Some loud claps of thunder accompanied his elevation, and his friends unable to find either his bones or ashes, showed their gratitude to his memory by raising an altar where the burning pile had stood. Menœtius, the son of Actor, offered him a sacrifice of a bull, a wild boar and a goat, and enjoined the people of Opus yearly to observe the same religious ceremonies. His worship soon became as universal as his fame, and Juno, who had once persecuted him with such inveterate fury, forgot her resentment, and gave him her daughter Hebe in marriage. Hercules has received many surnames and epithets, either from the place where his worship was established, or from the labors which he atchieved. His temples were numerous and magnificent, and his divinity revered. No dogs or flies ever entered his temple at Rome, and that of Gades, according to Strabo, was always forbidden to women and pigs. The Phœnicians offered quails on his altars, and as it was supposed that he presided over dreams, the sick and infirm were sent to sleep in his temples, that they might

might receive in their dreams the agreeable prelages of their approaching recovery. The white poplar was particularly dedicated to his service. Hercules is generally represented naked, with strong and well proportioned limbs, he is sometimes covered with the skin of the Nemæan lion, and holds a knotted club in his hand, on which he often leans. Sometimes he appears crowned with the leaves of the poplar, and holding the corn of plenty under his arm. At other times he is represented standing with Cupid, who insolently breaks to pieces his arrows and his club, to intimate the passion of love in the hero who suffered himself to be beaten and ridiculed by Omphale, who dressed himself in his armour while he was sitting to spin with her female servants. The children of Hercules are as numerous as the labors and difficulties which he underwent, and indeed they became so powerful soon after his death that they alone had the courage to invade all Peloponnesus. [*Vid. Heraclidæ.*] He was father of Deicoon and Therimachus, by Megara; of Ctesippus, by Astydamia; of Palemon, by Autonoe; of Everes, by Parthenope; of Glycisonetes, Gyneus and Odites, by Dejanira; of Thessalus, by Chalciope; of Thestalus, by Epicaste; of Tlepolemus, by Astyoche; of Agathyrsus, Gelon, and Scytha, by Echidna, &c. Such are the most striking characteristics of the life of Hercules, who is said to have supported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders, [*Vid. Atlas,*] and to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labors. [*Vid. Abyla.*] He is held out by the antients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality. His judicious choice of virtue in preference to pleasure, as described by Xenophon, is well known. *Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, *&c.*—*Apollod.* 1 & 2—*Paus.* l. 3, 5, 9 & 10.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc. &c.*—*Hygin.* fab. 29, 32, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 236, *&c. Her.* 9. *Amor. Trist. &c.*—*Homer. Il.* 8, *&c.*—*Theocrit.* 24.—*Eurip. in Herc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 294.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—*Apollon.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Sophcl. in Trachin.*—*Plut. in Amphit.*—*Senec. in Herc. furent. & Œt.*—*Plin* 4, c. 6. l. 11, *&c.*—*Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 5—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 42, *&c.*—*Quint. Smyrn.* 6, v. 207, *&c.*—*Callim. Hymn. in Dian.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* od. 3.—*Ital.* 1, v. 438.—*Stat.* 2. *Theb.* v. 564.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Lactant. de falf. Rel.*—*Strab.* 3, *&c.*—*Horat. Od. Sat. &c.*——A son of Alexander the Great.—A surname of the emperor Commodus, &c.

Hercŭleum, a promontory in the country of the Brutii.

Hercŭleus, one of Agrippina's murderers. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 8.

Hercŭleus Lacus, a lake of Sicily.

Hercŭlis Columnæ, two lofty mountains, situate one on the most southern extremities of Spain, and the other on the opposite part of Africa. They were called by the antients Abyla and Calpe. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and according to antient tradition, they were joined together till they were severed by the arm of the hero, and a communication opened between the Mediteranean and Atlantic seas. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Hercŭna, a virgin who accompanied Ceres as she travelled over the world. A river of Bœotia bore her name. *Paus.* 9, c. 39.

Hercŭnia, a celebrated forest of Germany, which, according to Cæsar required nine days journey to cross it; and which on some parts was found without any boundaries, though travelled over for sixty days successively. It contained the modern countries of Switzerland, Basil, Spires, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia. In length of time the trees were rooted up, and when population encreased the greatest part of it was made habitable. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6, c. 24.—*Mela.*

Herdonia, a small town of Apulia. *Ital.* 1, v. 568.

Herdonius, a man put to death by Tarquin because he had boldly spoken against him in an assembly, &c.

Herennius Senecio, a Roman historian under Domitian. *Tacit. Agric.* 2, &c.

Herennius, an officer of Sertorius defeated by Pompey, &c. *Plut.*——A centurion sent in pursuit of Cicero by Antony. He cut off the orator's head. *Plut in Cic.*——A Samnite general, &c.

Herennius Philo, a Phœnician who wrote a book on Adrian's reign. He also composed a treatise divided into 12 parts, concerning the choice of books, &c.

Hereus, a son of Lycaon, who founded a city in Arcadia, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Herillus, a philosopher of Chalcedon, disciple to Zeno. *Diog.*

Herilus, a king of Præneste, son of the nymph Feronia. As he had three lives he was killed three times by Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 563.

Hermăchus, a native of Mitylene, successor and disciple of Epicurus. *Diog.*

Hermæ, statues of Mercury in the city of

of Athens. *C. Nep. in Alcib.*——Two youths who attended those who consulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Pauf.* 9, c. 39.

Hermæa, a festival in Crete where the masters waited upon the servants. It was also observed at Athens and Babylon. *Pauf.* 8, c. 14.

Hermæum, a town of Arcadia.

Hermagoras Æolides, a famous rhetorician who came to Rome in the age of Augustus.—A philosopher of Amphipolis—A famous orator and philosopher.

Hermanduri, a people of Germany.

Hermanni, a people of Germany.

Hermaphroditus, a son of Venus and Mercury educated on mount Ida by the Naiades. At the age of 15 he began to travel to gratify his curiosity. When he came to Caria he bathed himself in a fountain. Salmacis, the nymph who presided over the fountain, became enamoured of him and attempted to seduce him. Hermaphroditus continued deaf to all her entreaties and offers, and Salmacis endeavouring to obtain by force what was denied to prayers, closely embraced him and entreated the gods to make them two but one body. Her prayers were heard, and Salmacis and Hermaphroditus now two in one body, still preserved the characteristics of both their sexes. Hermaphroditus begged the gods that all who bathed in that fountain might become effeminate. *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 317.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

Hermathena, a statue which represented Mercury and Minerva in the same body. This statue was generally placed in schools where eloquence and philosophy were taught, because these two deities presided over the arts and sciences.

Hermeas, a tyrant who revolted from Artaxerxes Ochus.——A general of Antiochus, &c.

Hermeias, a native of Methymna who wrote an history of Sicily.

Hermes, the name of Mercury among the Greeks. [*Vid. Mercurius.*]—A famous gladiator. *Martial* 5, ep. 25.——An Egyptian philosopher. *Vid.* Mercurius Trismegistus.

Hermesianax, an elegiac poet of Colophon, about the 125th Olympiad. His father's name was Agoneus. He was publicly honored with a statue. *Pauf.* 6, c. 17.——A native of Cyprus who wrote an history of Phrygia. *Plut.*

Hermias, a Galatian philosopher in the second century.

Herminius, a general of the Hermanni, &c.—A Roman who defended a bridge with Cocles against the army of Porsenna. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.

Hermione, a daughter of Mars and Venus who married Cadmus. The Gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their presence, and she received as a present, a rich veil and a splendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a serpent with her husband Cadmus, and placed in the Elysian fields. [*Vid.* Harmonia.] *Apollod.* 3—*Ovid Met.* 4, fab. 13.——A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes the son of Agamemnon, but her father ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, whose services he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her. Hermione tenderly attached to her cousin Orestes looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addresses of Pyrrhus with pleasure, and even reproached Andromache his concubine with stealing his affections from her. Her jealousy for Andromache, according to some, induced her to unite herself to Orestes, and to destroy Pyrrhus. She gave herself to Orestes after this murder and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dowry. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Eurip. in Andr. & Oreft.*—*Ovid Heroid* 8.—*Propert.* 1.——A town of Argolis where Ceres had a famous temple. *Strab* 8.—*Mela* 2.—*Pauf* 2, c. 34.

Hermioniæ, a city near the Riphæan mountains. *Orph in Arg.*

Hermionicus sinus, a bay on the coast of Argolis near Hermione *Strab.* 1 & 8.

Hermippus, a freed man, disciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He wrote five books upon dreams.—A man who accused Aspasia the mistress of Pericles of impiety and prostitution. *Plut.*

Hermocrates, a general of Syracuse, against Nicias the Athenian. His lenity towards the Athenian prisoners was looked upon as treacherous. He was banished from Sicily without even a trial, and he was murdered as he attempted to return back to his country. *Plut. in Nic. &c*——A sophist celebrated for his rising talents. He died in the 28th year of his age, in the reign of the emperor Severus.——The father-in-law of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily.—A Rhodian employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the Grecian states, &c.—A sophist, preceptor to Pausanias the murderer of Philip. *Diod.* 16.

Hermodorus, a Sicilian, pupil to Plato.—A philosopher of Ephesus.—A native of Salamis contemporary with Philo the Athe-

nian architect.—A poet who wrote a book called Νομιμα.

Hermógenes, an architect employed in building the temple of Diana at Magnesia. He wrote a book upon his profession. He was a native of Alabanda in Caria. A rhetorician in the second century.—A sophist of Tarsus.

Hermolāus, a young Macedonian among the attendants of Alexander. As he was one day hunting with the king he killed a wild boar which was coming towards him. Alexander, who followed close behind him, was so disappointed because the beast had been killed before he could dart at it, that he ordered Hermolaus to be severely whipped. This treatment irritated Hermolaus, and he conspired to take away the king's life, with others who were displeased with the cruel treatment he had received. The plot was discovered by one of the conspirators, and Alexander seized them and asked what had impelled them to conspire to take his life. Hermolaus answered for the rest, and observed that it was unworthy of Alexander to treat his most faithful and attached friends like slaves, and to shed their blood without the least mercy. Alexander ordered him to be put to death. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Hermotīmus, a famous prophet of Clazomenæ. It is said that his soul separated itself from his body, and wandered in every part of the earth to explain futurity, after which it returned again and animated his frame. His wife who was acquainted with the frequent absence of his soul, took advantage of it and burnt his body, as if totally dead, and deprived the soul of its natural receptacle. Hermotimus received divine honors in a temple at Clazomenæ, into which it was unlawful for women to enter. *Plin.* 7, c. 52, *&c.*—*Lucian.*

Hermundūri, a people of Germany, subdued by Aurelius.

Hermus, a river of Asia minor, whose sands, according to the poets, were covered with gold. It flowed into the Ægean sea. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 137.—*Martial* 8, ep. 78.

Hernĭci, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inveterate enmity to the rising power of Rome. *Liv.* 1, *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 8.

Hero, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly enamoured of Leander, a youth of Abydos. These two lovers were so faithful to one another, that Leander in the night escaped from the vigilance of his family, and swam across the Hellespont, while Hero in Sestos directed his course by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderness, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted his usual course, and Hero in despair threw herself down from her tower and perished in the sea. *Musæus de Leand. & Hero.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 17 & 18.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 258.

Herōdes, surnamed the great, followed the interest of Brutus and Cassius, and afterwards that of Antony. He was made king of Judæa by means of Antony, and after the battle of Actium he was continued in his power by his flattery and submission to Augustus. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, and as he knew that the day of his death would become a day of mirth and festivity, he ordered the most illustrious of his subjects to be confined and murdered the very moment that he expired, that every eye in the kingdom might seem to shed tears at the death of Herod. He died in the 70th year of his age, after a reign of 40 years. *Josephus.*

Herōdes Antipas, a son of Herod the Great, governor of Galilæa. &c.

Herodes Agrippa, a Jew intimate with the emperor Caligula, &c. This name was common to many of the Jews. *Josephus.*

Herodiānus, a Greek historian who flourished in the reign of Commodus, &c. He was born at Alexandria, and he was employed among the officers of the Roman emperors. He wrote a Roman history in eight books from the death of Marcus Aurelius to Maximinus. His style is peculiarly elegant, but it wants precision, and the work too plainly betrays that the author was not a perfect master of geography. He is accused of being too partial to Maximinus, and too severe upon Alexander Severus. His book comprehends the history of 68 or 70 years, and he asserts that he has been an eye witness of whatever he has written.

Herŏdŏtus, a celebrated historian, born 484 years before the Christian era. His father's name was Lyxus, and his mother's Dryo. He fled to Samos from Halicarnassus which labored under the oppressive tyranny of Lygdamis, and travelled over Egypt, Italy, and all Greece. He afterwards returned to Halicarnassus, and expelled the tyrant. This patriotic deed, far from gaining the esteem and admiration of the populace, displeased and iritated them, and Herodotus was obliged to fly into Greece from the public resentment. To procure a lasting fame he publicly repeated at the Olympic games, the history which he had composed. It was received with such universal applause that the names of the nine

Muse'

Muses were unanimously given to the nine books into which it is divided. This celebrated composition, which has procured its author the title of father of history, is written in the Ionic dialect. Herodotus is among the historians what Homer is among the poets, and Demosthenes among the orators. The style abounds with elegance, ease and sweetness, and if there is any of the fabulous or incredible, the author candidly informs the reader that it is introduced upon the narration of others. The work is an history of the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from the age of Cyrus to the battle of Mycale in the reign of Xerxes, and besides this it gives an account of the most celebrated nations in the world. Herodotus had written another history of Assyria and Arabia, which is not extant. The life of Homer, generally attributed to him, is supposed by some not to be the production of his pen. Plutarch has accused him of malevolence towards the Greeks. *Cic. de leg.* 1. *de orat.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plut. de mal. Herod.*——A man who wrote a treatise concerning Epicurus. *Diog.*——A Theban wrestler of Megara in the age of Demetrius, son of Antigonus. He was six feet and a half in height and he eat generally twenty pounds of flesh with bread in proportion as each of his meals.

Herōes, a name which was given by the antients to such as were born from a god, or to such as had signalized themselves by their actions, and seemed to deserve immortality by the service they had rendered their country. The heroes which Homer describes, such as Ajax, Achilles, were of such a prodigious strength, that they could lift up and throw stones which the united force of four or five men of his age could not have even moved. The heroes were supposed to be interested in the affairs of mankind after death, and they were invoked with much solemnity. As the altars of the gods were crouded with sacrifices and libations, so the heroes were often honored with a funeral solemnity, in which their great exploits were enumerated. The origin of heroism might proceed from the opinions of some philosophers who taught that the souls of great men were often raised to the stars, and introduced among the immortal gods. According to the notions of the stoics, the antient heroes inhabited a pure and serene climate, situate above the moon.

Herōis, a festival, celebrated every 9th year by the Delphians, in honor of a heroine. There were in the celebration a great number of mysterious rites, with a representation of something like Semele's resurrection.

Heron, two mathematicians, one of whom is called the antient and the other the younger. The former, who lived about 100 years before Christ, was disciple of Ctesibius, and wrote a book, translated into Latin, under the title of *Spiritalium liber.*

Herophila, a Sibyl, who, as some suppose, came to Rome in the reign of Tarquin. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*] *Paus.* 10, c. 12.

Herophilus, an impostor in the age of J. Cæsar, who pretended to be the grandson of Marius. He was banished from Rome by Cæsar, for his seditions, and was afterwards strangled in prison.——A Greek physician, about 570 years before the Christian era. He was one of the first who dissected bodies. Pliny, Cicero, and Plutarch, have greatly commended him.

Herostratus. *Vid.* Erostratus.

Herpa, a town of Cappadocia.

Herse, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. The god discl sed his love to Aglauros, Herse's sister, in hopes of procuring an easy admission to Herse, but Aglauros, through jealousy, discovered the amour. Mercury was so offended at her behaviour, that he struck her with his caduceus and changed her into a stone. Herse became mother of Cephalus by Mercury, and after death she received divine honors at Athens. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 559, &c.——A wife of Danaus. *Apolled.*

Hersilia, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Consualia. She was given and married to Romulus. She was presented with immortality by Juno, and received divine honors under the name of Ora. *Liv.* 1, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 832.

Hertha & Herta, a goddess among the Germans supposed to be the same as the earth. She had a temple and a chariot dedicated to her service in a remote island, and was supposed to visit the earth at stated times, when her coming was celebrated with the greatest rejoicings and festivity. *Tacit. de Germ.*

Herŭli, a savage nation in the northern parts of Europe who attacked the Roman power in its decline.

Hesænus, a mountain near Pæonia.

Hēsiŏdus, a celebrated poet, born at Ascra in Bœotia. His father's name was Dius, and his mother's Pycimede. He lived in the age of Homer, and even obtained a poetical prize in competition with him, according to Varro and Plutarch.

Quin-

Quintilian, Philostratus, and others maintain that Hesiod lived before the age of Homer; but Val. Paterculus, &c. support that he florished about 100 years after him. Hesiod is the first who wrote a poem on agriculture. This composition is called, *The Works and the Days*; and besides the instructions which are given to the cultivator of the field, the reader is pleased to find many moral reflections worthy of a refined Socrates or a Plato. His theogony is a miscellaneous narration executed without art, precision, choice, judgment, or connection, yet it is the more valuable for the faithful account it gives of the gods of antiquity. His shield of Hercules is but a fragment of a larger poem, in which it is supposed he gave an account of the most celebrated heroines among the antients. Hesiod, without being master of the fire and sublimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction, and the sweetness of his poetry. Besides these poems he wrote others now lost. Virgil in his Georgics has imitated the compositions of Hesiod, and taken his *opera* and *dies* for model as he acknowledges. Cicero strongly commends him, and the Greeks were so partial to his poetry and moral instructions that they ordered their children to learn all by heart. Hesiod was murdered by the sons of Ganyctor of Naupactum, and his body was thrown into the sea. Some dolphins brought back the body to the shore, which was immediately known, and the murderers were discovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the sea. He florished about 944 years before the Christian era, *Cic. Fam.* 6, ep. 18.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 3, &c.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.*—*Varro.*—*Plut. de* 7, *Sep. & de Anim. Sag.*

Hēsĭŏnē, a daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. It having fallen to her lot to be exposed to a sea monster to whom the Trojans yearly presented a marriageable virgin to appease the resentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended, Hercules offered to deliver her provided he received as a reward six beautiful horses. Laomedon consented, and Hercules attacked the monster just as he was going to devour Hesione, and he killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refused to reward the hero's services, and Hercules incensed at his treachery, besieged Troy and put the king and all his family to the sword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had advised his father to give the promised horses to his sister's deliverer. The conqueror gave Hesione in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had assisted him during the war, and he established Priam upon his father's throne. The removal of Hesione to Greece proved at last fatal to the Trojans, and Priam, who remembered with indignation that his sister had been forcibly given to a foreigner, sent his son Paris to Greece to reclaim the possessions of Hesione, or more probably to revenge his injuries upon the Greeks by carrying away Helen, which gave rise soon after to the Trojan war. Lycophron mentions that Hercules threw himself armed from head to foot into the mouth of the monster to which Hesione was exposed, and that he tore his belly to pieces and came out safe only with the loss of his hair after a confinement of three days. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 212.——The wife of Nauplius.

Hespĕria, a large island of Africa, once the residence of the Amazons. *Diod.* 3.——A name common both to Italy and Spain. It is derived from Hesper or Vesper, the setting sun, or the evening, whence the Greeks called Italy Hesperia, because it was situate at their setting sun, or in the west. The same name for similar reasons was applied to Spain by the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 534, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 36 ——A daughter of the Cebrenus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 769.

Hespĕrĭdes, three celebrated nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. Apollodorus mentions four, Ægle, Erythia, Vesta, and Arethusa; and Diodorus confounds them with the Atlantides, and supposes that they were the same number. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials, and the place of their residence placed beyond the ocean by Hesiod, is more universally believed to be near mount Atlas in Africa, according to Apollodorus. This celebrated place or garden abounded with fruits of the most delicious kind, which was carefully guarded by a dreadful dragon which never slept. It was one of the labors of Hercules to procure some of the golden apples of the Hesperides. The hero, ignorant of the situation of this celebrated garden, applied to the nymphs in the neighbourhood of the Po for information, and was told that Nereus the god of the sea, if properly managed, [*Vid. Nereus*] would direct him in his pursuits. Hercules seized Nereus as he was asleep, and the sea god, unable to escape from his grasp, answered all the questions which he proposed. Some say that Nereus sent Hercules to Prometheus, and that from him he received all his information. When Hercules came into Africa, he repaired to Atlas, and demanded him three of

of the golden apples. Atlas unloaded himself, and placed the burden of the heavens on the shoulders of Hercules, while he went in quest of the apples. At his return Hercules expressed his wish to ease his burden by putting something on his head, and when Atlas assisted him to remove his inconveniences, Hercules artfully left the burden, and seized the apples which Atlas had thrown on the ground. According to other accounts Hercules gathered the apples himself, without the assistance of Atlas, and he previously killed the watchful dragon which kept the tree. These apples were brought to Eurystheus, and afterwards carried back by Minerva into the garden of the Hesperides, as they could be preserved in no other place. Hercules is sometimes represented gathering the apples, and the dragon which guarded the tree appears bowing down his head, as having received a mortal wound. This monster, as it is supposed, was the offspring of Typhon, and it had a hundred heads and as many voices. This number however is reduced by some to only one head. Those that attempt to explain mythology, observe that the Hesperides were certain persons who had an immense number of flocks, and that the ambiguous word μηλον, which signifies *an apple* and *a sheep*, gave rise to the fable of the golden apples of the Hesperides. *Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 637, &c. l. 9, v. 90.—*Hygin.* fab. 30.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 215, &c.

Hesperis. *Vid.* Hesperus.

Hesperitis, a country of Africa. *Diod.* 4.

Hesperus, a son of Japetus brother to Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country received the name of Hesperia from him, according to some accounts. He had a daughter called Hesperis, who married Atlas, and became mother of seven daughters called Atlantides or Hesperides. *Diod.* 4.——The name of Hesperus was also applied to the planet Venus, when it appeared after the setting of the sun. It was called Phosphorus or Lucifer when it preceded the sun. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 20. *Senec. in Hippol.*

Hestia, one of the Hesperides. *Apollod.*

Hestiæa, a town of Eubœa.

Hesus, a deity among the Gauls, the same as the Mars of the Romans. *Lucan.* 1. v. 445.

Hesychia, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Hetricŭlum, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Hetrūria & Etruria, a celebrated country of Italy, at the west of the Tyber. It originally contained 12 different nations, which had each their respective monarch. Their names were Veientes, Clusini, Perusini, Cortonenses, Arretini, Vetulonii, Volaterrani, Rusellani, Volsinii, Tarquinii, Falisci and Cæretani. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their superstition, and strict confidence in omens, dreams, auguries, &c. They all proved powerful and resolute enemies to the rising empire of the Romans, and were conquered only after much effusion of blood. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Heuippa, a surname of Diana.

Hexapŭlum, a certain eminence at Syracuse. *Liv.* 24, c. 21.

Hibernia & Hybernia, a large island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland. Some of the antients have called it Ibernia, Juverna, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.—*Strab.* 4.—*Orpheus.*—*Aristot.*

Hibrides, an Athenian general, A. U. C. 262, &c. *Dionys. Hal.* 7.

Hicetāon, a son of Laomedon, brother to Priam, &c. *Homer Il.* 3.——The father of Thymœtes, who came to Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

Hicētas, a philosopher of Syracuse who believed that the earth moved, and that all the heavenly bodies were stationary. *Diog. in Phil.*

Hiempsal, a king of Numidia, &c. *Plut.*

Hiera, a beautiful woman who married Telephus king of Mysia.——The mother of Pandarus and Bitias. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 673.——One of the Æolian islands. *Paus.* 10, c. 11.

Hierapŏlis, a town of Syria.——Another of Phrygia.——Another of Crete.

Hiĕrax, a youth who awoke Argus to inform him that Mercury was stealing Io. Mercury killed him and changed him into a bird of prey. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——Antiochus king of Syria and brother to Seleucus received the surname of Hierax. *Justin.* 27, c. 3.——An Egyptian philosopher in the third century.

Hiĕro 1st, a king of Syracuse, after his brother Gelon, A. U. C. 276. He rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war against Theron the tyrant of Agrigentum and took Himera. He obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games, two in horse races, and one at a chariot race. Pindar has celebrated him as being victorious at Olympia. In the latter part of his reign the conversation of Simonides, Epicharmus, Pindar, &c. softened in some measure the roughness of his morals and rendered

rendered him the patron of learning, genius, and merit. He died after a reign of 18 years, leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus, who disgraced himself by his vices and tyranny. *Diod.* 11.

HIERO 2d. a king of Syracuse, descended from Gelon. He was unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians. He joined his enemies in besieging Mesana which had surrendered to the Romans, but he was beaten by Appius Claudius the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the Romans, and proved so faithful to his engagements during the fifty nine years of his reign, that the Romans never had a more firm, or more attached ally. He died in the 94th year of his age, about 215 years before the christian æra. He was universally regretted, and all the Sicilians showed by their lamentations that they had lost a common father and friend. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. He wrote a book on agriculture now lost. He was succeeded by Hieronymus. *Ælian V. H.* 4, 8.—*Justin.* 23, c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.—*Liv.* 16.——An Athenian intimate with Nicias the general. *Plut. in Nic.*——A Parthian. &c. *Tacit.*

HIEROCEPIA, an island near Paphos in Cyprus.

HIERŎCLES, a general in the interest of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A Platonic philosopher in the fifth century, &c.——A governor of Bithynia and Alexandria, under Diocletian.——An officer. *Vid.* Heliogabalus.

HIERODŪLUM, a town of Libya.

HIERONĬCA LEX, by Hiero tyrant of Sicily, to settle the quantity of corn, the price and time of receiving it between the farmers of Sicily and the collectors of the corn tax at Rome. This law on account of its justice and candor was continued by the Romans, when they became masters of Sicily.

HIERONŸMUS, a tyrant of Sicily, who succeeded his father or grandfather Hiero, when only fifteen years old. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honor and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family was overwhelmed in his fall, and totally extirpated. ——An historian of Rhodes, who wrote an account of the actions of Demetrius Poliorcetes, by whom he was appointed over Bœotia. *Plut. in Dem.*——An Athenian set over the fleet, while Conon went to the king of Persia.

HIEROPHILES, a Greek physician. He instructed his daughter Agnodice in the art of midwifery, &c. *Vid.* Agnodice.

HIEROSOLŸMA, a celebrated city of Palestine, the capital of Judæa. It was taken by Pompey, who on that account is surnamed Hierosolymarius. *Cic. ad attic.* 2.

HIGNATIA VIA, a large road which led from the Ionian sea to the Hellespont, across Macedonia, about 530 miles. *Strab.* 7.

HILAIRA, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. As she and her sister Phœbe were going to marry their cousins Lynceus and Idas, they were carried away by Castor and Pollux who married them. Hilaira had Anagon by Castor. *Paus.* 3, c. 22, *l.* 3, c. 16.——Festivals at Rome in honor of the mother of the gods.

HIMELLA, a small river in the country of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

HIMERA, a city of Sicily built by the people of Zancle, A. U. C. 105. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians, A. U. C. 345. *Strab* 6.——There were two rivers of Sicily of the same name.——The antient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Polyb.*

HIMILCO, a Carthaginian sent to explore the western parts of Europe. *Fest Avien.*——A son of Amilcar who succeeded his father in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Sicily. He died with his army by a plague. *Justin.* 19, c. 2.

HIPPAGŎRAS, a man who wrote an account of the republic of Carthage

HIPPALCIMUS a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who was among the Argonauts.

HIPPALUS, the first who sailed in open sea from Arabia to India. *Arrian.* in *Peripl.*

HIPPARCHIA, a woman in Alexander's age, who became enamoured of Crates, the Cynic philosopher, because she had heard him discourse. She married him, though he at first disdained her addresses and represented his poverty and meanness. She was so attached to him that she was his constant companion, and was not ashamed publicly to gratify his impurest desires. She wrote somethings, now lost. *Vid.* Crates.

HIPPARCHUS, a son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. He patronized some of the learned men of the age, and distinguished himself by his fondness for literature. The seduction of a sister of Harmodius

modius raised him many enemies, and he was at last assassinated by a desperate band of conspirators, with Harmodius and Aristogiton at their head, 513 years before Christ. —One of Antony's freed men.—The first person who was banished by ostracism at Athens.—The father of Asclepiades.—A mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa, about 159 years before the Christian era. He published different treatises and observations upon the stars, and was the first who, after Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, found out the exact time of eclipses, of which he made a calculation for 600 years. He published an account of the stars, to which he gave a name, and which he numbered and ably divided into different classes. *Plin.* 2, c. 26. &c.——An Athenian who conspired against Heraclides, who kept Athens for Demetrius, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

Hipparinus, a son of Dionysius the younger, who ejected Callipus from Syracuse, and seized the sovereign power for 5 years. *Polyæn.* 5.—The father of Dion.

Hipparion, one of Dion's sons.

Hippasus, a son of Ceyx, who assisted Hercules against Eurytus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7. ——A pupil of Pythagoras. *Diog.*——A centaur killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 352.——An illegitimate son of Priam. *Hygin.* fab. 90.

Hippeus, an illegitimate son of Hercules by a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Hippi, four small islands near Erythræ.

Hippias, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men. At the Olympic games he boasted that he was master of all the liberal and mechanical arts and he said that the ring upon his finger, the tunic, cloak, and shoes which he then wore, were all the work of his own hands. *Cic. de orat.* 3.——A son of Pisistratus, who became tyrant of Athens after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He was willing to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, and for this violent measure he was driven from his country. He fled to king Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians. He had five children by Myrrhine, the daughter of Callias. *Herodot.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 7.

Hippis, an historian and poet of Rhegium, in the reign of Xerxes. *Ælian.* 8, *H. An.* c. 33.

Hippius, a surname of Neptune.

Hippo, a daughter of Scedasus who upon being ravished by the ambassadors of Sparta, killed herself, cursing the city that gave birth to such men. *Paus.* 9, c. 13.——A celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, *Ital.* 3, v. 259.——*Strabo* 17, says that there are two of the same name in Africa.

Hippobotes, a large meadow near the Caspian sea, where 50,000 horses could graze.

Hippobotus, a Greek historian who composed a treatise on philosophers. *Diog. in Pyth.*

Hippocentauri, a race of monsters who dwelt in Thessaly. *Vid.* Centauri.

Hippocoon, a son of Œbalus, brother to Tyndarus. He was put to death by Hercules, because he had driven his brother from the kingdom of Lacedæmon. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. &c. l. 3, c. 10.—*Paus. Lacon.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 314.

Hippocorystes, a son of Ægyptus,—of Hippocoon. *Apollod.*

Hippocrate, a daughter of Thespius. *Id.*

Hippocrates, a celebrated physician, born at Cos, one of the Cyclades, about 460 years before Christ. He studied physic, in which his grandfather Nebrus had so eminently distinguished himself, and he improved himself by reading the tablets in the temples of the gods, where each individual had written down the diseases under which he had laboured, and the means by which he had recovered. He delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and he was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, the privileges of a citizen of Athens, and the initiation at the grand festivals. Skilful and diligent in his profession, he openly declared the measures which he had taken to cure a disease, and candidly confesses that of 42 patients which were entrusted to his care, only 17 had recovered, and the rest had fallen a prey to the distemper in spite of his medical applications. He devoted all his time for the service of his country, and when Artaxerxes invited him, even by force of arms, to come to his court, Hippocrates firmly and modestly answered, that he was born to serve his countrymen, and not a foreigner. He enjoyed the rewards which his well directed labors claimed, and while he lived in the greatest popularity, he was carefully employed in observing the symptoms and the growth of every disorder, and from his judicious remarks succeeding physicians have received the most valuable advantages. The experiments which he had tried upon the human frame increased his knowledge, and from his consummate observations, he knew how to moderate his own life as well as to prescribe to others. He died in the 109th year

year of his age, free from all disorders of the mind and body; and after death he received the same honors which were paid to Hercules. His writings, few of which remain, have procured him the epithet of divine, and show that he was the Homer of his profession. His memory is still venerated at Cos, and the present inhabitants of the island, show a small house, which Hippocrates, as they mention, once inhabited. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.——An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war. *Plut.*——A mathematician.—An officer of Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alc.*——A Syracusan defeated by Marcellus.—The father of Pisistratus.—A tyrant of Gela.

Hippocratia, a festival in honor of Neptune in Arcadia.

Hippōcrēne, a fountain of Bœotia near mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It first rose from the ground, when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus, whence the name ἵππου κρήνη, *the horse's fountain. Ovid.* 5 *Met.* v. 256.

Hippŏdămas, a son of the Achelous,—of Priam. *Apollod.*

Hippŏdăme & Hippodamīa, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa in Elis, who married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father who was either enamoured of her himself, or afraid lest he should perish by one of his daughter's children, according to the oracle, refused to marry her only to him who could overcome him in a chariot race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was greatly celebrated, many courted her, and accepted her father's conditions, tho' death attended a defeat. Thirteen had already been conquered, and laid down their life when Pelops came from Lydia. Pelops previously bribed Myrtilus the charioteer of Œnomaus, and ensured himself of victory. In the race Œnomaus mounted on a broken chariot, which the corrupted Myrtilus had purposely provided for him, was easily overcome, and was killed in the course, and Pelops married Hippodamia, and avenged the death of Œnomaus by throwing into the sea the perfidious Myrtilus, who claimed for the reward of his treachery the favor which Hippodamia could grant only to her husband. Hippodamia became mother of Atreus and Thyestes, and it is said that she died of grief for the death of her father, which her guilty correspondence with Pelops and Myrtilus had occasioned. *Hygin.* fab. 84.—*Paus.* 5, c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8 & 17.——A daughter of Adrastus king of Argos. She married Pirithous the king of the Lapithæ. The festivity which prevailed on the day of her marriage was interrupted by the attempts of Eurytus to offer her violence. [*Vid. Pirithous.*] *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Plut. in Thes.*——A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*——A priestess of Achilles, daughter of Brises.—A daughter of Anchises, who married Alcathous. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Hippŏdămus, a man of Miletus who settled a republic without any previous knowledge of government. *Aristot.* 2 *Polit.*

Hippŏdĭce, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Hippodrŏmus, a son of Hercules. *Id.*——A Thessalian who succeeded in a school at Athens, in the age of M. Antony. *Philostr.*——A place where horse races were exhibited. *Martial.* 12, ep. 50.

Hippŏla, a town of Peloponnesus.—*Paus.* 3, c. 25.

Hippŏlŏchus, a son of Bellerophon, father to Glaucus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A son of Antimachus, slain in the Trojan war. *Id.* 11.

Hippŏlŭte, a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. [*Vid. Hercules.*] She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Propert.* 4. el. 3.——The wife of Acastus, who fell in love with Peleus, who was in exile at her husband's court. She accused him of incontinence, and of attempts upon her virtue before Acastus, only because he refused to gratify her desires. She is also called Astyochia. [*Vid. Acastus.*]——A daughter of Cretheus. *Apollod.*

Hippŏlŭtus, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his virtues and his misfortunes. His step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person before Theseus. Her accusation was readily believed, and Theseus entreated Neptune severely to punish the incontinence of his son. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, and as he pursued his way along the sea shores, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea calves which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran among the rocks till his chariot was broken and his body torn to pieces. Temples were raised to his memory particularly at Trœzene, where he received divine honors. According to some accounts Diana restored him to life. *Ovid Fast.* 3, v. 268. *Met.* 15, v. 496.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761.——A son of a king of Sicyon greatly beloved by Apollo. *Plut. in Num.*——A giant killed by Mercury.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 1 & 2.

Hippŏmăchus, a musician who severely rebuked one of his pupils because he was raised by the multitude, and observed that

it was the greatest proof of his ignorance. *Ælian* 2. *V. H.* c. 6.

Hippŏmĕdon, a son of Nisimachus and Mythidice, who was one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. He was killed by Ismarus son of Acastus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6. *Pans.* 2, c. 36.

Hippŏmĕdūsa, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Hippŏmĕnes, an Athenian archon who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses, because guilty of adultery. *Ovid in Ib.* 459.——A son of Macareus and Merope who married Atalanta, [*Vid. Atalanta.*] with the assistance of Venus. These two fond lovers were changed into lions by Cybele, whose temple they had profaned in their impatience to consummate their nuptials. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 585, &c.—The father of Megareus.

Hippomolgi, a people of Scythia. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Hippon & Hippo, a town of Africa.

Hippōna, a goddess who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in horses' stables. *Juv.* 8, v. 157.

Hippōnax, a Greek poet born at Ephesus 540 years before the Christian era. He cultivated the same satyrical poetry as Archilochus, and was not inferior to him in the beauty or vigor of his lines. His satyrical raillery obliged him to fly from Ephesus. As he was naturally deformed, two brothers, Buphalus and Anthermus, made a statue of him, which, by the deformity of its features exposed the poet to universal ridicule. Hipponax resolved to revenge the injury, and he wrote such bitter invectives and satyrical lampoons against them, that they hanged themselves in despair. *Cic. ad famil.* 7, ep. 24.

Hipponiates, a bay in the country of the Brutii.

Hippōnium, a city in the country of the Brutii where Agathocles built a dock. *Strab.*

Hipponous, the father of Peribœa and Capaneus. He was killed by the thunderbolts of Jupiter before the walls of Thebes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 1.——The first name of Bellerophon.——A son of Priam.

Hippopŏdes, a people of Scythia who have horse's feet. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Hipposthrātus, a favorite of Lais.

Hippŏtādes, the patronymic of Æolus grandson of Hippotas by Segesta. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 431.

Hippotas or Hippotes, a Trojan prince changed into a river. *Vid.* Crinisus.

Hippothoe, a daughter of Nestor and Lycidice, carried away to the islands called Echinades by Neptune by whom she had a son named Taphius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Id.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Pelias. *Id.*

Hippŏthoon, a son of Neptune and Alope daughter of Cercyon. He was exposed in the woods by his mother, that her amours with Neptune might be concealed from her father. Her shame was discovered and her father ordered her to be put to death. Neptune changed her into a fountain, and the child was preserved by mares, whence his name. *Hygin.* fab. 187.—*Pans.* 1, c. 38.

Hippothoontis, one of the 12 Athenian tribes which received its name from Hippothoon.

Hippŏthous, a son of Lethus killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2 & 17.——A son of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son of Ægyptus. *Id.*——One of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 307.

Hippŏtion, a prince who assisted the Trojans and was killed by Merion. *Homer Il.* 13 & 14.

Hippŭris, one of the Cyclades. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Hippus, a river falling into the Phasis.

Hipsides, a Macedonian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

Hira, a maritime town of Peloponnesus. *Homer Il.* 11.

Hirpini, a people of the Samnites.

Hirtia lex *de magistratibus*, by A. Hirtius. It required that none of Pompey's adherents should be raised to any office or dignity in the state.

Hirtius Aulus, a consul with Pansa. He went to assist D. Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony. They defeated Antony but were both killed in battle. *Suet. in Aug.* 10.——An historian to whom the 8th book of Cæsar's history of the Gallic wars, as also that of the Alexandrian and Spanish wars is attributed.

Hispānia or Hispaniæ, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the sea. It was long subjected to the power of Carthage. The Romans became sole masters of it at the end of the second Punic war. They divided it at first into *citerior* and *ulterior*, which last was afterwards separated into *Batica* and *Lusitania* by Augustus. The Hispania *citerior* was also called *Tarraconensis*. The inhabitants were naturally warlike, and they often destroyed a life which was become useless and even burdensome by its infirmities. It was famous for its rich mines of silver which employed 40,000 workmen, and daily yielded to the Romans no less than 20,000 drachms. It gave birth to

Quin-

Quintilian, Lucan, Seneca, &c.—*Justin* 44.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela* 2, c. 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1 & 20.

Hispellum, a town of Umbria

Histaspes, a relation of Darius 3d. killed in a battle, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 4.

Histiæa, a city of Eubœa, anciently called Talantia. It was near the promontory called Ceneum.

Histiæa, a city of Eubœa. *Homer Il.* 2.

Histiæotis, a country of Thessaly situate below mount Olympus and mount Ossa. It was antiently called Doris from Dorus the son of Deucalion, and inhabited by the Pelasgi. The Pelasgi were driven from the country by the Cadmeans, and these last were also dispossessed by the Perrhæbeans, who gave to their newly acquired possessions the name of Histiæotis, or Estiæotis, from Estiæa, or Histiæa, a town of Eubœa, which they had then lately destroyed, and whose inhabitants they had carried to Thessaly with them. *Strab.*—*Herodot.* 4.——A small country of Eubœa, of which Histiæa, or Estiæa was the capital.

Histiæus, a tyrant of Miletus who excited the Greeks to take up arms against Persia. *Herodot.* 5, &c.——An historian of Miletus.

Histria. *Vid.* Istria.

Hodius, a herald in the Trojan war.

Holŏcron, a mountain of Macedon.

Hŏmērus, a celebrated Greek poet, the most antient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known. Some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Patereulus he florished 968 years before the christian era, or 884 according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be contemporary with Hesiod. This diversity of opinions proves the antiquity of Homer, and the same uncertainty prevails also, concerning the place of his nativity. No less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, which has been explained in these lines:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.

He was called Melesigenes because born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had established a school at Chios in the latter part of his life, and indeed this opinion is favored by the present inhabitants of the island, who still glory in showing to travellers the seats where the venerable master and his pupils sat in the hollow of a rock at the distance of about four miles from the modern capital of the island. These difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Aristotle, Herodotus, Plutarch and others, have employed their pen in writing his life. In his two celebrated poems called the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the fire, sweetness and elegance of his poetry. He deserves a greater share of admiration when we consider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have not been able to surpass their great master. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him; and we must observe that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy successor Virgil. In his Iliad Homer has described the resentment of Achilles and its fatal consequences in the Grecian army before the walls of Troy. In the Odyssey the poet has for object the return of Ulysses into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. These two poems are each divided into 24 books the same number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and though the Iliad claims an uncontested superiority over the Odyssey, yet the same force, the same sublimity and elegance prevails, though divested of its most powerful fire; and Longinus, the most refined of critics, compares the Iliad to the mid-day and the Odyssey to the setting sun, and observes that the latter still preserves its original splendor and majesty though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was so universally admired that in antient times every man of learning could repeat with facility any passage in the Iliad or Odyssey, and indeed it was a sufficient authority to settle disputed boundaries or to support any argument. The poems of Homer are the compositions of a man who travelled and examined with the most critical accuracy whatever deserved notice and claimed attention. The modern travellers are astonished to see the different scenes which the pen of Homer described about 3000 years ago, still existing in the same unvaried form, and the sailor who steers his course along the Ægean, sees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Nestor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The antients had such veneration for Homer that they not only raised temples and altars to him but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated festivals every fifth year in

s his honor, and medals were struck which represented him sitting on a throne, holding his Iliad and Odyssey. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boasted that Homer was buried in their land, and the Cyprians claimed the same honor, and said that he was born of Themisto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was so fond of Homer that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow with his sword, and he carefully deposited the Iliad in one of the richest and most valued caskets of Darius, observing that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the Iliad and Odyssey in the manner in which they now appear to us, and that it is to the well directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Many of the antients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labors have not much contributed to prove the native place, the parentage, and connections of a man whom some have represented as deprived of sight. Besides the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer wrote according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaraus' expedition against Thebes, besides the Phoceis, the Cercopes, the small Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to some of the gods. *Herodot.* 2, c. 53.—*Theocrit.* 16.—*Aristot. Poet.*—*Strab.*—*Dio. Chrys.* 33. *Orat.*—*Paus.* 2, 9, 10.—*Heliodor.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 8.—*Quintil.* 1, 8, 10, 12.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Plut. in Alex.* &c.——One of the seven Greek poets called Pleiades. He was born at Hierapolis about the 25th olympiad. He wrote 45 tragedies, all lost.——There were seven other poets of inferior note who bore the name of Homer.

Homŏle, a lofty mountain of Thessaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

Homŏlea, a mountain of Magnesia.

Homolippus, a son of Hercules and Xanthis. *Apollod.*

Homoloides, one of the seven gates of Thebes. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 252.

Homonadenses, a people of Cilicia.

Honŏrius, an emperor of the western empire of Rome, son of Theodosius the Great. He succeeded his father with his brother Arcadius, A. D. 395. He was neither bold nor vicious, but he was of a modest and timid disposition, unfit for enterprize and fearful of danger. He conquered his enemies by means of his generals, and suffered himself and his people to be governed by ministers, who took advantage of their imperial master's indolence and inactivity. He died of a dropsy in the 39th year of his age, A. D. 423. He left no issue though he had married two wives. Under him and his brother the Roman power was divided into two different empires. The successors of Honorius, who fixed their residence at Rome, were called the emperors of the west, and the successors of Arcadius, who sat on the throne of Constantinople were distinguished by the name of emperors of the eastern Roman empire. This division of power proved fatal to both empires, and they soon looked upon one another with indifference, contempt and jealousy.

Hora, a goddess at Rome supposed to be Hersilia, who married Romulus. She was supposed to preside over beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 851.

Horacitæ, a people near Illyricum.

Horæ, three sisters daughters of Jupiter and Themis, according to Hesiod. They were called Eunomia, Dice and Irene, and they were the same as the seasons who presided over the spring, summer and winter. They are represented by the poets, as opening the gates of heaven and of Olympus. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Paus.* 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

Hŏrātius Cocles. *Vid.* Cocles.

Hŏrātius Q. Flaccus, a celebrated poet born at Venusia, A. U. C. 690. His father was a freed man, and though poor in his circumstances he liberally educated his son and sent him to learn philosophy at Athens, after he had received the lessons of the best masters at Rome. He followed Brutus from Athens, and the timidity which he betrayed at the battle of Philippi so effectually discouraged him, that he for ever abandoned the profession of arms, and at his return to Rome he applied himself to cultivate poetry. His rising talents claimed the attention of Virgil and Varius who recommended him to the care of Mecænas and Augustus, the most celebrated patrons of literature. Under the fostering patronage of the emperor and of his minister, Horace gave himself up to indolence, and refined pleasure. He was a follower of Epicurus, and while he liberally indulged his appetites, he neglected the calls of ambition, and never suffered himself to be carried away by the tide of popularity or public employments. He even refused to become the secretary of Augustus, and the emperor was not offended at his refusal. He lived at the tables of his illustrious patrons as if he were in his own house, and Augustus, while at his meals he sat with Virgil at his right hand, and Horace

at his left, often ridiculed the short breath of the former, and the watery eyes of the latter, by observing that he sat between tears and sighs, *Ego sum inter suspiria et lacrymas.* Horace was warm in his friendship, and if ever any ill judged reflection had caused offence, the poet immediately made every concession, which could effect a reconciliation and not destroy the good purposes of friendly society. Horace died in the 57th year of his age. His gaiety was suitable to the liveliness and dissipation of a court, and his familiar intimacy with Mecænas has induced some to believe that the death of Horace was violent and that he hastened himself out of the world to accompany his friend. The 17th ode of his second book, which was written during the last illness of Mecænas is too serious to be considered as a poetical rhapsody and effusion, and indeed the poet survived the patron only three weeks, and ordered his bones to be buried near those of his friend. He left all his possessions to Augustus. The poetry of Horace so much commended for its elegance and sweetness is deservedly censured for the licentious expressions and indelicate thoughts which he too frequently introduces. In his odes he has imitated Pindar and Anacreon, and if he has confessed himself to be inferior to the former, he has shown that he beats the palm over the latter by his more ingenious and refined sentiments, by the ease and melody of his expressions, and by the pleasing variety of his numbers. In his satyrs and epistles, Horace displays much wit, and much satyrical humor without much poetry, and his stile simple and unadorned, differs little from prosaical composition. In his art of poetry he has shown much taste and judgment, and has rendered in Latin hexameters, what Aristotle had some ages before delivered to his pupils in Greek prose. The poet gives judicious rules and useful precepts to the most powerful and opulent citizens of Rome, who in the midst of peace and enjoyment wished to cultivate poetry, and court the muses. *Suet. in Aug. Ovid. Trist.* 4. *el.* 10, v. 49.

HŎRĂTII, three brave Romans born at the same birth, who fought against the three Curiatii, about 669 years before Christ. This celebrated fight was fought between the hostile camps of the people of Alba and Rome, and on their success depended the victory. In the first attack two of the Horatii were killed, and the only surviving one by joining artifice to valor obtained an honorable trophy. By pretending to fly from the field of battle, he easily separated his antagonists, and in attacking them one by one he was enabled to conquer them all. As he returned victorious to Rome, his sister reproached him with the murder of one of the Curiatii, to whom she was promised in marriage. He was incensed at the rebuke and killed his sister. This violence raised the indignation of the people, he was tried and capitally condemned. His eminent services, however, pleaded in his favor, the sentence of death was exchanged for a more moderate, but more ignominious punishment, and he was only compelled to pass under the yoke. A trophy was raised in the Roman forum on which he suspended the spoils of the conquered Curiatii. *Liv.* 1, c. 24, &c—*Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 3.——A Roman consul who defeated the Sabines.——A consul who dedicated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

HORCIAS, the general of 3 000 Macedonians, who revolted from Antigonus in Cappadocia. *Polyæn.* 4.

HORRATUS, a Macedonian soldier who fought with another private soldier in sight of the whole army of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

HORTENSIA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius whose eloquence she had inherited in the most eminent degree. When the triumvirs had obliged 1400 women to give upon oath an account of their possessions to defray the expences of the state, Hortensia undertook to plead their cause and was so successful in her attempt, that 1000 of her female fellow sufferers escaped from the avarice of the triumvirate, A. U. C. 689. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

HORTENSIA LEX, by Q. Hortensius the dictator, A. U. C. 467. It ordered the whole body of the Roman people to pay implicit obedience to whatever was enacted by the commons. The nobility before this law was enacted, had claimed an absolute exemption.

Q. HORTENSIUS, a celebrated orator who began to distinguish himself by his eloquence in the Roman forum at the age of nineteen. His friend and successor Cicero speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and mentions the uncommon extent of his memory. The affected actions of Hortensius at the bar procured him the ridiculous surname of Dionysia, a celebrated stage dancer at that time. He was prætor and consul and died 49 years before Christ. His orations are not extant. Quintilian mentions them as undeserving the great commendations which Cicero had so liberally bestowed upon them. Hortensius died very rich, and no less than 10,000

10,000 casks of Arvisian wine were found in his cellar after his death. He had written pieces of amorous poetry and annals, all lost. *Cic. in Brut. ad Attic. de Orat, &c.* —*Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 5.

Hortensius Corbio, a grandson of the orator of the same name, famous for his lasciviousness.

Hortensius, a rich Roman who asked the elder Cato his wife to procreate children. Cato gave his wife to his friend and took her again after his death. This behaviour of Cato was highly censured at Rome, and it was observed that Cato's wife had entered the house of Hortensius very poor, but re-entered the bed of Cato in the greatest opulence. *Plut. in Cat.*——A Roman slain by Antony on his brother's tomb. *Id.*——A prætor who gave up Macedonia to Brutus *Id.*——One of Sylla's lieutenants. *Id.*——A Roman, the first who introduced the eating of peacocks at Rome. This was at the feast he gave when he was created augur.

Hortōna, a town of Italy on the confines of the Æqui. *Liv.* 3, c, 30.

Horus, a son of Isis, one of the deities of the Egyptians.——A king of Assyria.

Hostilia Lex was enacted, A. U. C. 583. By it such as were among the enemies of the republic, or absent when the state required their assistance, were guilty of rapine.

Hostilia, a large town on the Po. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 40.

Hostius Hostilius, a warlike Roman presented with a crown of boughs by Romulus for his intrepid behaviour in a battle. *Dionys. Hal.*——A consul.

Hostius, a latin poet in the age of J. Cæsar.

Hyacinthia, an annual solemnity at Amyclæ in Laconia in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It continued for three days, during which time the grief of the people was so great for the death of Hyacinthus, that they did not adorn their hair with garlands during their festivals, nor eat bread, but fed only upon sweetmeats. They did not even sing Pæans in honor of Apollo, or observe any of the solemnities which were usual at other sacrifices. On the second day of the festival there were a number of different exhibitions. Youths with their garments girt about them entertained the spectators, by playing sometimes upon the flute, or upon the harp, and by singing anapestic songs in loud echoing voices in honor of Apollo. Others passed across the theatre mounted upon horses richly adorned, and at the same time choirs of young men came upon the stage singing their uncouth rustic songs, and accompanied by persons who danced at the sound of vocal and instrumental music, according to the antient custom. Some virgins were also introduced in chariots of wood covered at the top, and magnificently adorned. Others appeared in race chariots. The city began then to be fill'ed with joy, and immense number of victims were offered on the altars of Apollo, and the votaries liberally entertained their friends and slaves. During this latter part of the festivity all were eager to be present at the games, and the city was almost desolate, and without inhabitants. *Athen.* 4.

Hyacinthus, a son of Amyclas and Diomede, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the former's love, and Zephyrus, incensed at his coldness and indifference, resolved to punish his rival. As Apollo, who was intrusted with the education of Hyacinthus, once played at quoit with his pupil, Zephyrus blew the quoit, as soon as it was thrown by Apollo, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow. Apollo was so disconsolate at the death of Hyacinthus, that he changed his blood into a flower which bore his name, and placed his body among the constellations.——The Spartans also established yearly festivals in honor of the nephew of their king. [*Vid.* Hyacinthia.] *Paus.* 3, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 185. &c. —*Apollod.* 3, &c.

Hyades, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas who had been killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac They received the name of Hyades, from their brother Hyas Their names are Phaola, Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxo. To these some have added Thione and Prodice, and they maintained that they were daughters of Hyas and Æthra, one of the Oceanides. Euripides calls them daughters of Erechtheus. The antients supposed that the rising and setting of the Hyades was always attended with much rain. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 165.—*Hygin.* fab. 182.—*Eurip. in Ion.*

Hyagnis, a Phrygian, father of Marsyas. He invented the flute. *Plut de Music.*

Hyala, a city at the mouth of the Indus, where the government is the same as at Sparta.

Hyampolis, a city of Phocis near Bœotia.

HYANTHES, the antient name of the inhabitants of Bœotia, from king Hyas. Cadmus is sometimes called Hyanthius, because he is king of Bœotia. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 147.

HYENTIS, an antient name of Bœotia.

HYAS, a son of Atlas, of Mauritania, by Æthra. His extreme fondness for shooting proved fatal to him, and in his attempts to rob a lioness of her whelps he was killed by the enraged animal. Some say that he died by the bite of a serpent, and others that he was killed by a wild boar. His sisters mourned his death with such continual lamentations, that Jupiter in compassion of their sorrow, changed them into stars. *Vid.* Hyades. *Hygin.* fab. 192.—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 170.

HYBLA, a mountain in Sicily where thyme and odoriferous flowers of all sorts grew in abundance. It is famous for its honey. There is at the foot of the mountain a town of the same name. There is also another near mount Ætna, and a third near Catana. *Pauf.* 5, c. 23.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Stat.* 14, v. 201.——A city of Attica bears also the name of Hybla.

HYBRĒAS, an orator of Caria, &c. *Strab.* 13.

HYBRIANES, a people near Thrace.

HYCCARA, a town of Sicily, the native place of Lais.

HYDA & HYDE, a town of Lydia under mount Tmolus. Some suppose it to be the same as Sardes.

HYDARA, a town of Armenia. *Strab*, 12.

HYDARNES, one of the seven noble Persians who conspired to destroy the usurer Smerdis, &c. *Herodot.* 3 & 6.——*Strab* 11.

HYDASPES, a river of Asia flowing by Susa.——Another in India, the boundaries of Alexander's conquests in the east. It falls into the Indus. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 227.—*Strab.* 15.

HYDRA, a celebrated monster, which infested the neighbourhood of the lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It was the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. It had an hundred heads according to Diodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 9 according to the more received opinion of Apollodorus, Hyginus, &c. As soon as one those heads was cut off, two immediately grew up if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy this dreadful monster, and this he easily effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as soon as one head was cut off. While Hercules was destroying the hydra, Juno, jealous of his glory, sent a sea crab to bite his foot. This new enemy was soon dispatched, and Juno, unable to succeed in her attempts to lessen the fame of Hercules, placed the crab among the constellations, where it is now called the Cancer. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the hydra. From that circumstance all the wounds which he gave proved incurable and mortal. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 69.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 61.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 658.

HYDRAOTES, a river of India, crossed by Alexander.

HYDROPHŎRIA, a festival observed at Athens, called απο του φορειν ὑδωρ, *from carrying water*. It was celebrated in commemoration of those who perished in the deluge.

HYDRUNTUM & HYDRUS, a city of Calabria.

HYDRŪSA, a town of Attica. *Strab.* 9.

HYĔLA, a town of Lucania. *Strab.* 6.

HYEMPSAL, a son of Micipsa, brother to Adherbal. He was murdered by Jugurtha, after the death of his father. *Sallust. de Jug. bell.*.

HYETTUS, a town of Bœotia. *Pauf* 9, c. 24.

HYGEIA, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius. She was held in great veneration among the antients. Her statues represented her with a veil, and the matrons usually consecrated their locks to her. She was also represented in monuments like a young woman holding a serpent in one hand, and in the other a cup, out of which the serpent sometimes drank. According to some authors, Hygeia is the same as Minerva, who received that name from Pericles, who erected her a statue, because in a dream, she had told him the means of curing an architect, whose assistance he wanted to build a temple. *Plut. in Pericl.*.—*Pauf* 1, c. 23.

HYGIANA, a town of Peloponnesus.

C. JUL. HYGĪNUS, a grammarian, one of the freedmen of Augustus. He was a native of Alexandria; or, according to some, he was a Spaniard, very intimate with Ovid. He was appointed librarian of the library of mount Palatine, and he was able to maintain himself by the liberality of C. Licinius. He wrote a mythological history which he called fables, and Poeticon astronomicon. These compositions have been greatly mutilated, and their incorrectness and their bad latinity have induced some to suppose that they are spurious. *Sarton. de Gram.*

Hyla & Hylas, a river of Mysia, where Hylas was drowned. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 6.——A colony of Phocis.

Hylactor, one of Actæon's dogs.

Hylæus, a name given to some centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous.

Hylas, a son of Thiodamas, king of Mysia and Menodice, stolen away by Hercules, and carried on board the ship Argo, to Colchis. On the Asiatic coast the Argonauts landed to take a supply of fresh water, and Hylas following the example of his companions, went to the fountain with a pitcher, and fell into the water and was drowned. The poets have embellished this tragical story, by saying that the nymphs of the river, enamoured of the beautiful Hylas, carried him away, and that Hercules, disconsolate at the loss of his favorite youth, filled the woods and mountains with his complaints, and at last abandoned the Argonautic expedition to go and seek him. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 271.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Propert.* 1, el. 20.

Hylax, a dog mentioned in *Virgil. Ecl* 8.

Hyle, a small town of Bœotia.

Hylias, a river of Magna Græcia.

Hyllaicus, a part of Peloponnesus near Messenia.

Hyllus, a son of Hercules and Dejanira. Soon after his father's death he married Iole. He, as well as his father, was persecuted by the envy of Eurystheus, and obliged to fly from the Peloponnesus. The Athenians gave a kind reception to Hyllus and the rest of the Heraclidæ, and marched against Eurystheus. Hyllus obtained a victory over his enemies, and killed with his own hand Eurystheus, and sent his head to Alcmena, his grandmother. Sometime after he attempted to recover the Peloponnesus with the Heraclidæ, and was killed in single combat by Echemus king of Arcadia. [*Vid.* Heraclidæ, Hercules.] *Hesiod.* 7, v. 204, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.——A river of Lydia, flowing into the Hermus. It is called also Phryx. *Liv.* 37, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 180.

Hylonome, the wife of Cyllarus who killed herself the moment that her husband was murdered by the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 405.

Hylophagi, a people of Æthiopia. *Diod* 3.

Hymenæus & Hymen, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or according to others of Apollo, and one of the muses. Hymenæus, according to the more received opinions, was a young Athenian of extraordinary beauty but ignoble origin. He became enamoured of the daughter of one of the richest and noblest of his countrymen, and as the rank and elevation of his mistress removed him from her presence and conversation, he contented himself to follow her wherever she went. In a certain procession, in which all the matrons of Athens went to Eleusis, Hymenæus, to accompany his mistress, disguised himself in woman's cloaths, and joined the religious troop. His youth and the fairness of his features, favored his disguise. A great part of the procession was seized by the sudden arrival of some pirates, and Hymenæus who shared the captivity of his mistress, encouraged his female companions and assassinated their ravishers while they were asleep. Immediately after this Hymenæus repaired to Athens and promised to restore to their liberty the matrons who had been enslaved, provided he was permitted to marry one among them who was the object of his passion. The Athenians consented, and Hymenæus experienced so much felicity in his marriage state, that the people of Athens instituted festivals in his honor, and solemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins had their Thalassius. Hymen was generally represented as crowned with flowers, chiefly with marjorum or roses, and holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a vest of a purple color. It was supposed that he always attended at nuptials, for if not matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in the most dreadful calamities. *Ovid. Met.* 12. v. 215.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Catull. ep.* 62.

Hymettus, a mountain of Attica, about 22 miles in circumference. It is about two miles from Athens. It is famous for its bees and excellent honey. There was also a quarry of marble there. Jupiter had there a temple, whence he is called Hymettius. *Strab.* 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 200.

Hypæpa or Ipepæ, a town of Lydia, sacred to Venus, between mount Tmolus and the Caystrus. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 152.

Hypæsia, a country of Peloponnesus.

Hypanis, a river of European Scythia, which falls into the Borysthenes. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52, &c.——*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 285.——A river of India.——A Trojan killed by his own people in the night at the taking of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340.

Hyparinus, a son of Dion, who reigned at Syracuse for two years after his father.——The father of Dion.

Hypates, a river of Sicily near Camarina. *Ital.* 14, v. 231.

Hypatha,

HYPĂTHA, a town of Thessaly.

HYPĒNŌR, a Trojan killed by Diomedes at Troy. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HYPERBIUS, a son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

HŸPERBŎREI, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The word signifies *people who inhabit beyond the wind Boreas.* Thrace was the residence of Boreas, according to the antients. Whenever the Hyperboreans made offerings they always sent them towards the south, and the people of Dodona were the first who received them. The word Hyperboreans is applied, in general, to all those who inhabit any cold climate. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 196.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.

HYPEREA & HYPERIA, a fountain of Thessaly. *Strab.* 9.——Another in Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Flacc.* 1, v. 375.

HYPERESIA, a town of Achaia. *Strab.* 8.

HYPĔRIA, a town of Thessaly, with a fountain near Pheræ.

HYPĔRĬDES, an Athenian orator, disciple to Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demosthenes. His father's name was Glaucippus. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the unfortunate battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut off his tongue. He was put to death by order of Antipater. Only one of his numerous orations remains, admired for the sweetness and elegance of the stile. It is said, that Hyperides once defended the courtezan Phryne, who was accused of impiety, and that when he saw his eloquence ineffectual he unveiled the bosom of his client, upon which the judges influenced by the sight of her beauty acquitted her. *Plut. in Demost. Cic. in Orat.* 1, &c.—*Quintil.* 10. &c.

HYPĔRION, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the sun and moon. Hyperion is often taken by the poets for the sun itself. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1 & 2.—*Homer hymn ad. Ap.*——A son of Priam. *Apollod.*

HYPERMNESTRA, one of the 50 daughters of Danaus, who married Lynceus, son of Ægyptus. She disobeyed her father's bloody commands, who had ordered her to murder her husband the first night of her nuptials, and suffered Lynceus to escape unhurt from the bridal bed. Her father summoned her to appear before justice for her disobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was reconciled to her and her husband, to whom he left his kingdom at his death. Some say, that Lynceus returned to Argos with an army, and that he conquered and put to death his father-in-law, and usurped his crown. *Vid.* Danaides. *Paus.* 2, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——A daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.*

HYPERŎCHUS, a man who wrote a poetical history of Cuma. *Paus.* 10, c. 12.

HYPHÆUS, a mountain of Campania. *Plut. in Syll.*

HYPSA, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 228.

HYPSÆA, an infamous woman who had lost her eyes. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 91.

HYPSĒNOR, a priest of the Scamander, killed during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HYPSEUS, a son of the river Peneus.

HYPSICRĀTĒA, the wife of Mithridates, who accompanied her husband in a man's cloaths, when he fled before Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

HYPSICRĀTES, a Phœnician, who wrote an history of his country, in the Phœnician language. This history was saved from the flames of Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio. It was translated into Greek.

HYPSĬPŸLE, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas. During her reign Venus, whose altars had been universally slighted, punished the Lemnian women, and rendered their mouths and breath so extremely offensive to the smell, that their husbands abandoned them and gave themselves up to some female slaves whom they had taken in a war against Thrace. This contempt was highly resented by all the women of Lemnos, and they resolved on revenge, and all unanimously put to death their male relations, Hypsipyle alone excepted who spared the life of her father Thoas. Soon after this cruel murder the Argonauts landed at Lemnos in their expedition to Colchis, and remained for some time in the island. During their stay the Argonauts rendered the Lemnian women mothers, and Jason the chief of the Argonautic expedition left Hypsipyle pregnant at his departure, and promised her eternal fidelity. Hypsipyle brought twins, Euneus and Nebrophonus, whom some have called Deiphilus or Thoas. Jason forgot his vows and promises to Hypsipyle, and the unfortunate queen was soon after forced to leave her kingdom by the Lemnian women who conspired against her life, still mindful that Thoas had been preserved by means of his daughter. Hypsipyle in her flight was seized by pirates and sold to Lycurgus king of Nemæa. She was entrusted with the

the care of Archemorus, the son of Lycurgus, and when the Argives marched against Thebes, they met Hypsipyle and obliged her to show them a fountain, where they might quench th ir thirst. To do this more expeditiously, she laid down the child on the grass, and in her absence he was killed by a serpent. Lycurgus attempted to revenge the death of his son, but Hypsipyle was screened from his resentment by Adrastus the leader of the Argives. *Ovid. Heroid.* 6.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Stat.* 3. *Theb.*—*Flacc.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, *l.* 3, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 15, 74, &c. *Vid.* Archemorus.

HYRCĀNIA, a large country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and at the west of Media. It is very mountainous, and unfit for drawing a cavalry in order of battle. It abounds in serpents, wild beasts, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 367.—*Strab.* 2, & 11.—— A town of Asia destroyed by a violent earthquake in the age of Tiberius.

HYRCĀNUM MARE, a large sea. *Vid.* Caspium mare.

HYRCĀNUS, a name common to some of the high priests of Judæa. *Josephus.*

HYRIA, a country of Bœotia near Aulis, with a lake and town of the same name. *Herodot* 7, c. 170.——A town of Isauria on the Calycadnus.

HYRIEUS & HYREUS, a peasant, or as some say a prince of Tanagra, who kindly entertained Jupiter, Neptune and Mercury, when travelling over Bœotia. Being childless, he asked of the gods to give him a son without his marrying, as he promised his wife who was lately dead and whom he tenderly loved, that he never would marry again. The gods to reward the hospitality of Hyreus, made water in the hide of a bull, which had been sacrificed the day before to their divinity, and they ordered him to wrap it up and bury it in the ground, for nine months. At the expiration of the nine months, Hyreus opened the earth and found a beautiful child in the bull's hide, whom he called Orion. *Vid.* Orion.

HYRMINA, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus. *Strab.* 8.

HYRNETO & HYRNETHO, a daughter of Teneenus, king of Argos, who married Deyphon son of Celeus. She was the favorite of her father who greatly enriched her husband. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 2, c. 19.

HYRNĪTHIUM, a plain of Argos, fertile in olives.

HYRTĀCUS, a Trojan of mount Ida, father to Nisus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 400. Hence the patronymic of Hyrtacides is applied to Nisus.

HYSIA, a town of Bœotia, built by Nycteus Antiope's father.——A village of Argos.——A city of Arcadia.——The royal residence of the king of Parthia.

HYSPA, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 228.

HYSSUS & HYSSIS, a port and river of Cappadocia on the Euxine sea.

HYSTASPES, a noble Persian of the family of the Achæmenides. His father's name was Arsames. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. It is said by Ctesias, that he wished to be carried to see the royal monument which his son has built between two mountains. The priests who carried him, as reported, slipped the cord with which he was suspended in ascending the mountain, and he died of the fall. Hystaspes was the first who introduced the learning and mysteries of the Indian brachmans into Persia, and to his researches in India, the sciences were greatly indebted particularly in Persia. Darius is called *Hystaspes*, or son of Hystaspes, to distinguish him from his royal successors of the same name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 209. l. 5, c 83.—*Ctesias fragm.*

HYSTIÆUS. *Vid.* Histiæus.

IA, a daughter of Midas who married Atys, &c.

IACCHUS, a surname of Bacchus, *ab ἰαχεῖν*, from the *noise* and *shouts* which the Bacchanals raised at the festivals of this deity. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 1, v. 166.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, 15.——Some suppose him to be a son of Ceres, because in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries the word Iacchus was frequently repeated. *Herodot* 8, c. 65.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2.

IADER, a river of Dalmatia.

IALĒMUS, a wretched singer, son of the muse Calliope.

IALMĒNUS, a son of Mars and Astyoche who went to the Trojan war with 30 ships with his brother Ascalaphus. *Homer Il.* 2.

IĀLŸSUS, a town of Rhodes built by Ialysus, of whom Protogenes was making a beautiful painting when Demetrius Poliorcetes took Rhodes. *Plin.* 35, c. 6.—*Cic.* 2, *ad Attic.* ep. 21.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Ælian* 12, c. 4.

IAMBE, a servant maid of Metanira, wife of Celeus king of Eleusis. She tried to exhilarate Ceres when she travelled over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine. From the jokes and stories which she made use of, free and satyrical verses have been called Iambics. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.

IAMENUS, a Trojan killed by the Greeks. *Homer.*

IAMĬDÆ, certain prophets among the Greeks descended from Iamus a son of Apollo who received the gift of prophecy from his father, which remained among his posterity. *Paus* 6. c. 2.

IANĬCŬLUM & Ianicularius mons, one of the seven hills at Rome joined to the city by Ancus Martius. It was made a kind of citadel to protect Rome against an invasion. This hill, which was on the opposite shore of the Tiber, was joined to the city by the bridge Sublicius, the first ever built across that river, and perhaps in Italy. It was less inhabited than the other parts of the city on account of the grossness of the air. It is famous for the burial of king Numa, and the poet Italicus. Porsenna king of Etruria pitched his camp on mount Ianiculum, and the senators took refuge there in the civil wars to avoid the resentment of Octavius. *Liv.* 1, c. 33, &c.—*Dio.* 47.—*Ovid* 1, *Fast.* v. 246.—*Virg.* 8, v. 358.

IANĪRA, one of the Nereides.

IANTHE a girl of Crete who married Iphis. [*Vid. Iphis.*] *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 714, &c.

IANTHEA, one of the Oceanides.—One of the Nereides. *Paus.* 4, c 30.—*Homer Il.* 8.

JĀNUS, the most antient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and son of Apollo according to some. He came to Italy where he planted a colony and built a small town on the river Tiber, which he called Janiculum. Some authors make him son of Cœlus and Hecate, and others make him a native of Athens. During his reign, Saturn, driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, came to Italy where Janus received him with much hospitality, and made him his colleague on the throne. Janus is represented with two faces because he was acquainted with the past and future, or according to others because he was taken for the sun who opens the day at his rising and shuts it at his setting. Some statues represented Janus with four heads. He sometimes appeared with a beard and sometimes without. In religious ceremonies his name was always invoked the first because he presides over all gates and avenues, and it is through him only that prayers can reach the immortal gods. From that circumstance he often appears with a key in his right hand, and a rod in his left. Sometimes he holds the number 300 in one hand and in the other 65, to shew that he presides over the year, of which the first month bears his name. Some suppose that he is the same as the world, or Cœlus, and from that circumstance they call him Eanus, *ab eundo*, because of the revolution of the heavens. He was called by different names, such as *Consivius a Conserendo*, because he presided over generation. *Quirinus* or *Martialis*, because he presided over war. He is also called *Patulcius* & *Clusius* because the gates of his temples were opened during the time of war and shut in time of peace. He was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, where he had many temples, some erected to Janus Bifrons, others to Janus Quadrifrons. The temples of Quadrifrons were built with four equal sides with a door and three windows on each side. The four doors were the emblems of the four seasons of the year, and the three windows in each of the sides, the three months of each season, and all together the 12 months of the year. Janus was generally represented in statues as a young man. After death Janus was ranked among the gods for his popularity, and the civilization which he had introduced among the wild inhabitants of Italy. His temple which was always open in times of war was shut only three times during above 700 years, and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war. *Ovid Fast.* 1, v. 65, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 608.—*Varro de L. L.* 1.—*Macrob. Sat.* 1.——A street at Rome near the temple of Janus. It was generally frequented by usurers.

JĀPĒTUS, a son of Cœlus or Titan, by

Terra. He married Asia, or according to others, Clymene, by whom he had Atlas, Menœtius, Prometheus and Epimetheus. The Greeks looked upon him as the father of all mankind. His sons receive the patronymic of Iapetionides. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 631.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

IAPIS, an Ætolian who founded a city upon the banks of the Timavus. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 475.

IAPYGIA, a country on the confines of Italy in the form of a peninsula, between Tarentum and Brundusium. It is called by some Messapia, Peucetia and Salentinum. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Strab.* 6.

IAPYS, a physician to whom Apollo revealed the power of medicinal herbs. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 391.

IAPYX, a son of Dædalus, who conquered a part of Italy, which he called Iapygia. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 458.——A wind which blows from Apulia. *Horat.* 1, od. 3.

IARBAS, a son of Jupiter and Garamantis, king of Gætulia, from whom Dido bought land to build Carthage. He courted Dido, but the arrival of Æneas prevented his success, and the queen rather than marry Iarbas destroyed herself. *Vid.* Dido. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 35, &c.—*Justin.* 18, c. 6.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 552.

IARCHAS & JARCHAS, a celebrated Indian philosopher. His seven rings are famous, they could restore old men to the bloom and vigor of youth, according to the traditions of *Philostr. in Apoll.*

IARDANUS, a Lydian, father of Omphale the mistress of Hercules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7. ——A river of Arcadia.——Another in Crete. *Homer. Il.* 7

IASION & IASIUS, a son of Jupiter and Electra one of the Atlantides. He reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He married the goddess Cybele or Ceres, and all the gods were present at the celebration of his nuptials. He had by Ceres two sons Philomelus and Plutus, to whom some have added a third Corybas, who introduced the worship and mysteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had also a daughter whom he exposed as soon as born, saying that he would raise only male children. The child was suckled by a she bear and preserved. She rendered herself famous afterwards under the name of Atalanta. Jasion was killed with a thunderbolt of Jupiter, and ranked among the gods after death by the inhabitants of Arcadia. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 168.—*Hygin. Poet.* 2, c. 4.

IASIUS, a son of Abas king of Argos. ——A son of Jupiter. *Vid.* Iasion.

JASON, a celebrated hero son of Alcimede, daughter of Phylacus, by Æson the son of Cretheus, by Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus. Tyro before her connection with Cretheus the son of Æolus, had two sons Pelias and Neleus, by Neptune. Æson was king of Iolchos, and at his death the throne was usurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jason, the lawful successor. The education of young Jason was entrusted to the care of the Centaur Chiron, and he was removed from the presence of the usurper who had been informed by an oracle that one of the descendants of Æolus would dethrone him. After he had made the most rapid progress in every branch of science, Jason left the Centaur, and by his advice he went to consult the oracle. He was ordered to go to Iolchos his native country, covered with the spoils of a leopard and dressed in the garments of a Magnesian. In his journey he was stopped by the inundation of the river Evenus or Enipeus, over which he was carried by Juno, who had changed herself into an old woman. In crossing the streams he lost one of his sandals, and at his arrival at Iolchos the singularity of his dress and the fairness of his complexion attracted the notice of the people, and drew a crowd around him in the market place. Pelias came to see him with the rest, and as he had been warned by the oracle to beware of a man who should appear at Iolchos with one foot bare and the other shod, the appearance of Jason, who had lost one of his sandals alarmed him. His terrors were soon after augmented Jason accompanied by his father and friends repaired to the palace of Pelias, and boldly demanded the kingdom, which he had unjustly usurped. The boldness and popularity of Jason intimidated Pelias, he was unwilling to abdicate the crown, and yet he feared the resentment of his adversary As Jason was young and ambitious of glory, Pelias, at once, to remove his immediate claims to the crown, reminded him that Æetes king of Colchis, has severely treated and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus. He observed that such a treatment called aloud for punishment, and that the undertaking would be accompanied with much glory and fame. He farther added that his old age had prevented him from avenging the death of Phryxus, and that if Jason would undertake the expedition, he would resign to him the crown of Iolchos when he returned victorious from Colchis. Jason readily accepted a proposal which seemed to promise such military fame. His intended expedition was made known in every

every part of Greece, and the youngest and bravest of the Greeks assembled to accompany him and share his toils and glory. They embarked on board a ship called Argo, and after a series of adventures they arrived in Colchis. (*Vid. Argonautæ.*) Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls who breathed flames, and who had the feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to Mars. After this he was to sow in the ground the teeth of a serpent from which armed men would arise, whose fury would be converted against him who plowed the field. He was also to kill a monstrous dragon who watched night and day at the foot of the tree, on which the golden fleece was suspended. All were concerned for the fate of the Argonauts, but Juno who watched with an anxious eye over the safety of Jason, extricated them from all these difficulties. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and as her knowledge of herbs, enchantments and incantations was uncommon, she pledged herself to deliver her lover from all his dangers if he promised her eternal fidelity. Jason not insensible to her charms and to her promises vowed eternal fidelity in the temple of Hecate, and received from Medea whatever instruments and herbs could protect him against the approaching dangers. He appeared in the field of Mars, he tamed the fury of the oxen, ploughed the plain and sowed the dragon's teeth. Immediately an army of men sprang from the field and ran towards Jason. He threw a stone among them, and they fell one upon the other till all were totally destroyed. The vigilance of the dragon was lulled to sleep by the power of herbs, and Jason took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the sole object of his voyage. These actions were all performed in the presence of Æetes, and his people, who were all equally astonished at the boldness and success of Jason. After this celebrated conquest Jason immediately set sail for Europe with Medea, who had been so instrumental in his preservation. Upon this Æetes desirous to revenge the perfidy of his daughter Medea, sent his son Absyrtus to pursue the fugitives. Medea killed her brother and strewed his limbs in her father's way, that she might more easily escape, while he was employed in collecting the mangled members of his son. (*Vid. Absyrtus.*) The return of the Argonauts in Thessaly was celebrated with universal festivity, but Æson, Jason's father was unable to attend on account of the infirmities of his old age. This obstruction was removed, and Medea, at the request of her husband, restored Æson to the vigor and sprightliness of youth. (*Vid. Æson.*) Pelias the usurper of the crown of Iolchos, wished also to see himself restored to the flower of youth, and his daughters persuaded by Medea, who wished to avenge her husband's wrongs, cut his body to pieces, and placed his limbs in a cauldron of boiling water. Their credulity was severely punished. Medea suffered the flesh to be consumed to the bones, and Pelias was never restored to life. This inhuman action drew the resentment of the populace upon Medea, and she fled to Corinth with her husband Jason, where they lived in perfect union and love during ten successive years. Jason's partiality for Glauce, the daughter of the king of the country, soon disturbed their matrimonial happiness, and Medea was divorced that Jason might more freely indulge his amorous propensities. This infidelity was severely avenged by Medea, (*Vid. Glauce.*) who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. (*Vid. Medea.*) After his separation from Medea, Jason lived an unsettled and melancholy life. As he was one day reposing himself by the side of the ship which had carried him to Colchis, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death. This tragical event had been predicted to him before by Medea, according to the relation of some authors. Some say that he afterwards returned to Colchis, where he seized the kingdom and reigned in great security. *Eurip. in Med.*—*Ovid. Met. 7*, fab. 2, 3, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pans.* 2, & 8.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Cic. de Nat.* 3.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, *el.* 9.—*Strab* 7.—*Apoll.*—*Flacc.*—*Hygin.* 5, &c.—*Pindar.* 3. *Nem.*—*Justin.* 42, c. 2, &c.—*Senec. in Med.*—*Tzetz. ad Lycophr.* 175, &c.—*Athen.* 13.

JASON, a native of Argos who wrote an history of Greece in four books, which ended at the death of Alexander. He lived in the age of Adrian.——A tyrant of Thessaly who made an alliance with the Spartans, &c.

JASON TRALLIANUS, a man who wrote tragedies, and gained the esteem of the kings of Parthia. *Polyæn.* 7.

IASUS, a king of Argos, who succeeded his father Triopas. *Paus.* 2, c. 16.——A son of Argus, father of Agenor.——A son of Argus and Isinena.——A son of Lycurgus of Arcadia.

IBERIA, a country of Asia, between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east,

vast. It was governed by kings. Pompey invaded it and made great slaughter of the inhabitants, and obliged them to surrender by setting fire to the woods where they had fled for safety. *Plut. in Luc. Antos. &c.—Dio.* 36.—*Flor.* 3.—*Appian. Parthic.*——An antient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 258. *Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 50.——A country of Scythia.

Ibĕrus, a river of Spain, which formerly separated the Roman from the Carthaginian possessions in that country. *Lucan.* 4, v. 335.——A river of Iberia in Asia, flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus. *Strab.* 3.——A fabulous king of Spain.

Ibi, an Indian nation.

Ibis, a poem of the poet Callimachus, in which he bitterly satyrizes the ingratitude of his pupil the poet Apollonius. Ovid has also written a poem, which is of the same nature and which bears the same name.

Ibŭcus, a lyric poet of Rhegium about 540 years before Christ. He was murdered by robbers, and at the moment of death he implored the assistance of some cranes which at that moment flew over his head. Some time after as the murderers were in the market-place, one of them observed some cranes in the air, and said to his companions, ἰδ Ἰβύκου ἐνδικοι παρεισιν, *there are the birds that are conscious of the death of Ibycus.* These words and the recent murder of Ibycus raised suspicions in the people, the assassins were seized and tortured, and they confessed their guilt. *Ælian. V. H.*

Icăria, a small island in the Ægean sea, near Samos. *Strab.* 10 & 14.

Icărium mare, a part of the Ægean sea near the islands of Mycone and Gyaros. *Vid.* Icarus.

Icărius, an Athenian, father of Erigone. He gave wine to some peasants who drank it with the greatest avidity, ignorant of its intoxicating nature They were soon deprived of their reason, and the fury and resentment of their friends and neighbours was immediately turned upon Icarius who perished by their hands. After death he was honoured with public festivals and his daughter was led to discover the place of his burial by means of his faithful dog Mœra. Erigone hung herself in despair, and was changed into a constellation called Virgo. Icarius was changed into the star Bootes, and the dog Mœra into the star Canis. *Hygin.* fab. 130.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A son of Œbalus of Lacedæmon. He gave his daughter Penelope in marriage to Ulysses king of Ithaca, but he was so tenderly attached to her that he wished her husband to settle at Lacedæmon. Ulysses refused, and when he saw the urgent petitions of Icarius, he told Penelope as they were going to embark, that she might choose freely, either to follow him to Ithaca, or to remain with her father. Penelope blushed in the deepest silence, and covered her head with her veil. Icarius upon this permitted his daughter to go to Ithaca and immediately erected a temple to the goddess of modesty, on the spot where Penelope had covered her blushes with her veil. *Homer Od.*

Icărus, a son of Dædalus who with his father fled with wings from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos. His flight being too high proved fatal to him, and the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings and he fell into that part of the Ægean sea which was called after his name. [*Vid.* Dædalus.] *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 231.——A mountain of Attica.

Icĕlos, one of the sons of Somnus who changed himself into all sorts of animals. *Ovid Met* 11, v. 640.

Icēni, a people of Britain who submitted to the Roman power.

Icĕtas, a man who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, for which he was conquered, &c.

Ichnæ, a town of Macedonia, whence Themis and Nemesis are called Ichnæa.

Ichnūsa, an ancient name of Sardinia. It received this name from its likeness to a human foot. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*Ital.* 12, v. 358.

Ichonūphys, a priest of Heliopolis at whose house Eudoxus resided when he visited Egypt with Plato. *Diog.*

Ichthyophăgi, a people of Æthiopia who received this name from their eating fishes. There was also an Indian nation of the same name who made their houses with the bones of fishes. *Diod.* 3.—*Strab.* 2, &c.

Ichthys, a promontory of Elis in Achaia. *Strab.* 11.

L. Icilius, a tribune of the people who made a law A. U. C. 397, by which mount Aventine was given to the Roman people to build houses upon. *Liv.* 3, c. 54.——A tribune who made a law A. U. C. 261, that forbad any man to oppose or interrupt a tribune while he was speaking in an assembly. *Liv.* 2. c. 58.——A tribune who signalized himself by his inveterate enmity against the Roman senate. He took an active part in the management of affairs after the murder of Virginia, &c.

Icius, a harbour in Gaul from which Cæsar crossed into Britain.

Icos, a small island near Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.

Ictinus,

Ictinus, a celebrated architect 430 years before Christ. He built a famous temple to Minerva at Athens, &c.

Ictumulorum, vicus, a place at the foot of the Alps abounding in gold mines.

Ida, a nymph of Crete who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 177.——The mother of Minos 2d.—A celebrated mountain, or more properly a ridge of mountains in Troas, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Troy. The abundance of its waters became the source of many rivers, and particularly of the Simois, Scamander, Æsepus, Granicus, &c. It was on mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. It was covered with green wood, and the elevation of its top opened a fine extensive view of the Hellespont and the adjacent countries, from which reason it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war, according to Homer. *Strab.* 13.—*Mela* 1, c. 18.—*Homer Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 8. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 79.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.——A mountain of Crete the highest in the island. It is reported that Jupiter was educated there by the Corybantes, who on that account are called Idæi. *Strab.* 10.

Idæa, the surname of Cybele because she was worshipped on mount Ida. *Lucret.* 2, v. 611.

Idæus, a surname of Jupiter.

Idalus, a mountain of Cyprus at the foot of which is Idalium a town sacred to Venus who was called Idalæa. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 685.—*Catull.* 37 & 62.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13.

Idanthyrsus a powerful king of Scythia who refused to give his daughter in marriage to Darius the 1st, king of Persia. This refusal was the cause of a war between the two nations, and Darius marched against Idanthyrsus at the head of 700,000 men. He was defeated and retired to Persia after an inglorious campaign. *Strab.* 13.

Idarnes, an officer of Darius, by whose negligence the Macedonians took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Idas, a son of Aphareus and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory. He was among the Argonauts, and married Marpessa the daughter of Evenus king of Ætolia. Marpessa was carried away by Apollo, and Idas pursued his wife's ravisher with bows and arrows and obliged him to restore her. [*Vid. Marpessa.*] According to Apollodorus, Idas with his brother Lynceus associated with Pollux and Castor to carry away some flocks, but when they had obtained a sufficient quantity of plunder, they refused to divide it into equal shares. This provoked the sons of Leda, Lynceus was killed by Castor, and Idas to revenge his brother's death, immediately killed Castor, and in his turn perished by the hand of Pollux. According to Ovid and Pausanias the quarrel between the sons of Leda and those of Aphareus arose from a more tender cause: Idas and Lynceus, as they say, were going to celebrate their nuptials with Phœbe and Hilaira the two daughters of Leucippus, but Castor and Pollux who had been invited to partake the common festivity offered violence to the brides and carried them away. Idas and Lynceus fell in the attempt to recover their wives *Homer Il.* 9.—*Hygin.* ab. 14, 100, &c.—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 700.—*Apollod.* 1 & 3—*Paus.* 4, c. 2, & l. 5, c. 18. ——A son of Ægyptus.

Idea, a daughter of Dardanus who became the second wife of Phineus king of Bithynia.—The mother of Teucer by the Scamander. *Apollod.*

Idessa, a town of Iberia on the confines of Colchis.

Iditarisus, a plain in Germany, &c. *Tacit Ann.* 2, c. 16.

Idmon, son of Apollo and Asteria, was the prophet of the Argonauts. He was killed in hunting a wild boar in Bithynia, where his body received a magnificent funeral. He had predicted the time and manner of his death. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Orpheus.*——A name of Cyzicus killed by Hercules, &c. *Flacc.* 3.——A son of Ægyptus killed by his wife. *Vid.* Danaides.

Idomene, a daughter of Pheres who married Amythaon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Idomeneus succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war with a fleet of 90 ships. During this celebrated war he rendered himself famous by his valor, and slaughtered many of the enemy. At his return from the Trojan war he made a vow to Neptune in a dangerous tempest, that if he escaped from the fury of the seas and storms, he would offer to the god whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was no other than his son, who came to congratulate his father upon his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise to the god, and the inhumanity and rashness of this sacrifice rendered him so odious in the eyes of his subjects, that he left Crete, and migrated in quest of a settlement. He came to Italy and founded a city on the coast of Calabria, which he called Salentum. He died in an extreme old age, after he had had the satisfaction of seeing his new kingdom florish, and his subjects happy. According to the Greek scholiast of Lycophron, v. 1217, Idomeneus during his absence in the Trojan war, entrusted the management of

of his kingdom to Leucos, to whom he promised his daughter Clisithere in marriage at his return. Leucos at first governed with moderation, but he was persuaded by Nauplius king of Eubœa to put to death Meda the wife of his master, with her daughter Clisithere, and to sieze the kingdom. After these violent measures he strengthened himself on the throne of Crete, and Idomeneus at his return found it impossible to expel the usurper. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 358.—*Hyg. n* 97.—*Homer. Il.* 11, *&c. Od.* 19.—*Paus.* 5, c. 25.

IDŎMĔNEUS, a son of Priam.—A Greek historian of Lampsacus in the age of Epicurus. He wrote an history of Samothrace.

IDŎTHEA, a daughter of Proteus king of Argos. She was restored to her senses with her sisters by Melampus. [*Vid. Proetides.*] *Horat. Od.* 11.——A daughter of Proteus the god. She told Menelaus how he could return to his country in safety. *Homer. Od.* 4.——One of the nymphs who educated Jupiter.

IDRIEUS, the son of Eurymus of Caria, brother to Artemisia. He succeeded to Mausolus, and invaded Cyprus. He died in the 109th olympiad. *Diod.* 16.—*Polyæn.* 7.

IDUBEDA, a river and mountain of Spain.

IDŪME & IDŪMĒA, a county of Syria. Gaza is its capital, where Cambyses deposited his riches, as he was going to Egypt. *Lucan.* 3, v. 216.

IDYIA, one of the Oceanides, who married Æetes king of Colchis, by whom she had Medea, &c. *Hygin. Hesiod.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

JENISUS, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 3, c. 5.

JERA, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

JERĬCHO, a city of Palestine, besieged and taken by the Romans under Vespasian and Titus. *Plin.* 5, c. 14.—*Strab.*

JERŌMUS & JERONŸMUS, a Greek of Candia, about the 103d olympiad, who wrote an history of Alexander.—A native of Rhodes, disciple of Aristotle, of whose compositions some few historical fragments remain. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

JERUSALEM, the capital of Judea.

IETÆ, a place of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 272.

IGENI, a people of Britain. *Tacit.* 12 & *Ann.*

IGNATIUS, an officer of Crassus in his Parthian expedition.

ILAĪRA, a daughter of Leucippus, carried away with her sister Phœbe, by the sons of Leda, as she was going to be married, &c.

ILBA, an island of the Tyrrhene sea, two miles from the continent. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 173.

ILĒCAONES & ILECAONENSES, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 22, c. 21.

ILERDA, a town of Spain. *Lucan.* 4, v. 13.

ILIA or RHEA, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was consecrated by her uncle Amulius, to the service of Vesta, which required perpetual chastity, that she might not become a mother to dispossess him of his crown. He was however disappointed, violence was offered to Ilia, and she brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the usurper from his throne, and restored the crown to their grand father Numitor, its lawful possessor. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Vesta, and because her tomb was near the Tiber, some suppose that she married the god of that river. *Horat.* 1 od. 2. —*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 598.——A wife of Sylla.

ILIĂDES, a name of the women of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 483.

ILIAS, a celebrated poem composed by Homer upon the Trojan war. It delineates the wrath of Achilles, and all the calamities which fell upon the Greeks, from the refusal of that hero to appear in the field of battle. It finishes in the death of Hector, whom Achilles had sacrified to the shades of his friend Patroclus. It is divided into 24 books. *Vid.* Homerus.

ILIAS, a surname of Minerva.

ILION. *Vid.* Ilium.

ILIŎNE, the eldest daughter of Priam, who married Polymnestor king of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 657.

ILIŎNEUS, a Trojan, son of Phorbas. He came into Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 525.——A son of Artabanus, made prisoner by Parmenio, near Damascus. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

ILISSUS, a small river of Attica, falling into the sea near the Piræus. There was a temple on its banks sacred to the Muses. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 52.

ILĬTHYĬA, a goddess called also Juno Lucina. She was daughter of Jupiter and Juno. Some suppose her to be the same as Diana. She presided over the travails of women. In her temple at Rome, it was usual to carry a small piece of money as an offering. This custom was first established by Servius Tullius, who by enforcing it was enabled to know the exact number of the Roman people. *Hesiod.*—*Homer. Il.* 11, *Od.* 19.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Horat. carm. sæcul.* —*Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 283.

ILIUM or ILION, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken for Troy itself, and some have supposed that the town was called Ilium, and the

the adjacent country Troja. [*Vid. Troja.*] *Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 505.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Justin.* 11, c. 5. l. 31, c. 8.

Illibĕris, a town of Gaul, thro' which Hannibal passed as he marched into Italy.

Illipŭla, two towns of Spain, one of which is called Major, and the other Minor.

Illiturgis, Iliturgis or Ilirgia, a city of Spain on the river Bætis, destroyed by Scipio for having revolted to the Carthaginians. *Liv.* 23, c. 49.

Illyrĭcum, Illyris & Illyria, a country bordering on the Adriatic sea, opposite Italy. Its boundaries have been different at different times. It became a Roman province after Gentius its king had been conquered by the prætor Anicius. *Strab.* 2 & 7.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2. *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, 2. *&c.*

Illyrĭcus sinus, that part of the Adriatic, which is on the coast of Illyricum.

Illyrius, a son of Cadmus and Hermione, from whom Illyricum received its name. *Apollod.*

Ilua, an island in the Tyrhene sea. The people are called Iluates. *Liv.* 30, c. 39.

Ilyrgis, a town of Hispania Bætica. *Polyb.*

Ilus, the 4th king of Troy, was son of Tros by Callirhoe. He married Eurydice the daughter of Adrastus, by whom he had Themis who married Capys, and Laomedon the father of Priam. He built or rather embellished the city of Ilium, called also Troy, from his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that as long as it remained in Troy, so long would the town remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium, for which action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess. He was afterwards restored to his eye sight. *Homer. Il.* —*Strab.* 13.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 33. l. 6, v. 419.——A name of Ascanius while he was at Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 270.

Imanuentius, a king of part of Britain, killed by Cassivelaunus, &c. *Caes. bell. G.* 5.

Imaus, a large mountain of Scythia, which is part of mount Taurus. It divides Scythia, which is generally called Intra Imaum, and Extra Imaum. It extends, according to some, as far as the boundaries of the eastern ocean. *Plin.* 5, *&c.*—*Strab.* 2.

Imbărus, a part of mount Taurus in Armenia.

Imbrăsus, or Parthenius, a river of Samos. Juno, who was worshipped on the banks, received the surname of Imbrasia. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.——The father of Pirus, the leader of the Thracians during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 10 & 12.—*Homer. Il.* 4.

Imbreus, one of the Centaurs, killed by Dryas at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.

Imbrius, a Trojan killed by Teucer, son of Mentor. He had married Medesicaste, Priam's daughter. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Imbrivium, a place of Samnium.

Imbros, an island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace, 32 miles from Samothrace. It has a small river and town of the same name. Imbros was governed for some time by its own laws, but afterwards subjected to the power of Persia, Athens, Macedonia, and the kings of Pergamus. It afterwards became a Roman province. *Thucyd.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—*Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Inăchi, a name given to the Greeks, particularly the Argives from king Inachus.

Inachia, a name given to Peloponnesus, from the river Inachus.—A festival in Crete in honor of Inachus, or according to others of Ino's misfortunes.

Inăchĭdæ, the name of the eight first successors of Inachus, on the throne of Argos.

Inăchium, a town of Peloponnesus.

Inăchus, a son of Oceanus and Tethys, who founded the kingdom of Argos, about 1980 years before the Christian era. He was succeeded by his son Phoroneus, and gave his name to a river of Argos, of which he became the tutelar deity. He reigned 60 years. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.*——A river of Argos.—Another in Epirus.

Inamămes, a river in the east, as far as which Semiramis extended her empire. *Polyæn.* 8.

Inarime, an island near Campania, with a mountain, under which Jupiter confined the giant Typhœus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

Inărus, a town of Egypt, in whose neighbourhood the town of Naucratis was built by the Milesians.

Incitātus, a horse of the emperor Caligula, made high priest.

Indathyrsus. *Vid.* Idanthyrsus.

India, the most celebrated and opulent of all the countries of Asia. It is bounded on one side by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is situate at the south of the kingdoms of Persia, Parthia, &c. along the maritime coasts. It has always been reckoned famous for the riches it contains, and so persuaded were the ancients of its wealth, that they supposed that its very sands were gold. It contained 5000 different

different nations, and 5000 remarkable cities, according to geographers. Bacchus was the first who conquered it. In more recent ages part of it was tributary to the power of Persia. Alexander invaded it, but his conquest was checked by the valor of Porus, one of the kings of the country, and the Macedonian warrior was unwilling or afraid to engage another. Semiramis also extended her empire far in India. The Romans knew little of the country, yet their power was so universally dreaded, that the Indians paid homage by their ambassadors to the emperors Antoninus, Trajan, &c. India is divided into several provinces. There is an India extra Gangem, an India intra Gangem, and an India propria, but these divisions are not particularly noticed by the antients. *Diod.* 1.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 28.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.—*Justin.* 1, c. 2. l. 12, c. 7.

Indĭgĕtes, a name given to those deities who were worshipped only in some particular places, or who were become gods from men, as Hercules, Bacchus, &c. Some derive the word from *inde* & *geniti*, born in the same place where they received their worship. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 498.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 608.

Indĭgĕti, a people of Spain.

Indus, a large river of Asia, from which the adjacent country has received the name of India. It falls into the Indian ocean by two mouths. According to Plato, it was larger than the Nile, and Pliny says that 19 rivers discharge themselves into it before it falls into the sea. *Strab.* 15.—*Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Diod.* 2.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 720.

Ino, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, who nursed Bacchus. She married Athamas king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicerta and Learchus, and soon conceived an implacable hatred against the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle, were informed of Ino's machinations and they escaped to Colchis on a golden ram. (*Vid. Phryxus.*) Juno jealous of Ino's prosperity resolved to disturb her peace, and more particularly because she was of the descendants of her greatest enemy, Venus. Tisiphone was sent by order of Juno to the house of Athamas, and she filled the whole palace with such fury, that Athamas taking Ino to be a lioness and her children whelps, pursued her and dashed her son Learchus against a wall. Ino escaped from the fury of her husband, and from a high rock, she threw herself into the sea with Melicerta in her arms. The gods pitied her fate, and Neptune made her a sea deity, which was afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicerta became also a sea god, known by the name of Palemon. *Homer.* od. 5.—*Cic. Tusc. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 48.—*Plut. Symp.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13, &c.—*Pous.* 1, 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 12, 14, & 15.

Inōa, festivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with sports and sacrifices at Corinth. An anniversary sacrifice was also offered to Ino at Megara, where she was first worshipped under the name of Leucothoe.——Ano her in Laconia, in honor of the same. It was usual at the celebration to throw cakes of flour into a pond, which if they sunk were presages of prosperity, but if they swam on the surface of the waters they were inauspicious and very unlucky.

Inŏres, a river of Delos, which the inhabitants suppose to be the Nile coming from Egypt under the sea. It was near its banks that Apollo and Diana were born. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 105.—*Strab.* 6.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.

Insŭbres, the inhabitants of Insubria, a country near the Po. They were of Gallic origin. They were conquered by the Romans, and their country became a province. *Strab.* 5.

Intaphernes, one of the seven Persian noblemen, who conspired against Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia. He was so disappointed for not obtaining the crown, that he fomented seditions against Darius, who had been raised to the throne after the death of the usurper. When the king had ordered him and all his family to be put to death, his wife by frequently visiting the palace excited the compassion of Darius, who pardoned her, and permitted her to redeem from death any one of her relations whom she pleased. She obtained her brother, and when the king expressed his astonishment, because she preferred him to her husband and children, she replied, that she could procure another husband and children likewise, but that she could never have another brother as her father and mother were dead. Intaphernes was put to death.

Interamna, an antient city of Umbria. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 64.——A colony on the confines of Samnium.

Intercatia, a town of Spain.

Interrex, a supreme magistrate at Rome, who was entrusted with the care of the government after the death of a king, till the election of another. This office was exercised by the senators alone, and one

one continued in power no longer than five days, or according to Plutarch only 12 hours. There was sometimes an interrex during the consular government, but this happened only to hold assemblies in the absence of the magistrates, or when the election of any of the acting officers was disputed.

Inycus, a city of Sicily.

Io, daughter of Inachus, or according to others of Jasus or Pirene, was priestess of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her, but Juno jealous of his intrigues, discovered the object of his affection, and surprised him in the company of Io. Jupiter changed his mistress into a beautiful heifer, and the goddess who well knew the fraud, obtained from her husband the animal, whose beauty she had condescended to commend. Juno commended the hundred eyed Argus to watch the heifer, but Jupiter anxious for the situation of Io sent Mercury to destroy Argus, and to restore her to liberty. (*Vid. Argus.*) Io freed from the vigilance of Argus, was now persecuted by Juno, who sent one of the furies, or rather a malicious insect to torment her. She wandered over the greatest part of the earth and crossed over the sea, till at last she stopped on the banks of the Nile, still exposed to the unceasing torments of Juno's insect. Here she entreated Jupiter to restore her to her antient form, and when the god had changed her from a heifer into a woman, she brought forth Epaphus. Afterwards she married Telegonus king of Egypt or Osiris, according to others, and she treated her subjects with such mildness and humanity, that after death she received divine honors, and was worshipped under the name of Isis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wished to make reprisals for Europa who had been stolen from them by the Greeks. Some suppose that Io never came to Egypt. She is sometimes called Phoronis from her brother Phoroneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 748.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 25. *l.* 3, c. 18.—*Moschus.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 789.—*Hygin.* fab. 145.

Iobates & Jobates, a king of Lycia, father of Stenobæa, the wife of Prœtus king of Argos. He was succeeded on the throne by Bellerophon to whom he had given one of his daughters called Philonoe in marriage. (*Vid.* Bellerophon.) *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.

Iobes, a son of Hercules by a daughter of Thespius. He died in his youth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7

Jocasta, a daughter of Menœceus, who married Laius king of Thebes, by whom she had Œdipus. She afterwards married her son Œdipus, without knowing who he was, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, &c. (*Vid. Laius, Œdipus.*) When she discovered that she had married her own son and been guilty of incest, she hanged herself in despair. She is called Epicasta by some mythologists. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 42.—*Senec. & Sophocl. in Œdip.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hygin* fab. 66, &c.—*Homer. Od.* 11.

Iolaia, a festival at Thebes, the same as that called Heracleia. It was instituted in honor of Hercules and his friend Iolas, who assisted him in conquering the hydra. It continued during several days, on the first of which were offered solemn sacrifices. The next day horse races and athletic exercises were exhibited. The following day was set apart for wrestling, the victors were crowned with garlands of myrtle generally used at funeral solemnities. They were sometimes rewarded with tripods of brass. The place where the exercises were exhibited was called Iolaion, where there was to be seen the monument of Amphitryon and the cenotaph of Iolas, who was buried in Sardinia. These monuments were strewed with garlands and flowers on the day of the festival.

Iŏlas or Iolāus, a son of Iphicles king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the Hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off, to prevent the growth of others. He was restored to his youth and vigor by Hebe, at the request of his friend Hercules. Sometime afterwards Iolas assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus, and killed the tyrant with his own hand. According to Plutarch, Iolas had a monument in Bœotia and Phocis, where lovers used to go and bind themselves by the most solemn oaths of fidelity, considering the place as sacred to love and friendship. According to Diodorus and Pausanias, Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia, where he had gone to make a settlement at the head of the sons of Hercules by the 50 daughters of Thespius. *Ovid. Met* 9, v. 399.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 17.——A compiler of a Phœnician history.

Iolaus, a son of Antipater, cup bearer to Alexander. *Plut.*

Iolchos, a town of Thessaly where Jason was born. It was founded by Cretheus son of Æolus and Enaretta. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 192.

Iŏle, a daughter of Eurytus king of Œchalia. Her father promised her in marriage to Hercules, but he refused to perform

form his engagement, and Iole was carried away by force. (*Vid. Eurytus*) It was to extinguish the love of Hercules for Iole, that Dejanira sent him the poisoned tunic which caused his death. (*Vid. Hercules & Dejanira*) After the death of Hercules Iole married his son Hyllus by Dejanira. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.

Ion, a son of Xuthus and Creusa daughter of Erechtheus, who married Helice, the daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. He succeeded on the throne of his father-in-law, and built a city, which he called Helice on account of his wife. His subjects from him received the name of Ionians, and the country that of Ionia. (*Vid.* Iones & Ionia.) *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1. *Strab.* 7.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 94, &c.——A tragic poet of Chios who flourished about the 81d. Olympiad. His tragedies were represented at Athens, where they met with universal applause. He is mentioned and greatly commended by Aristophanes and Athenæus, &c. *Athen.* 10, &c.——A native of Ephesus introduced in Plato's dialogues, as reasoning with Socrates.

Īōnē, one of the Nereides.

Īōnes, a name originally given to the subjects of Ion, who dwelt at Helice. In the age of Ion the Athenians made a war against the people of Eleusis, and implored his aid against their enemies. Ion conquered the Eleusinians and Eumolpus, who was at their head; and the Athenians sensible of his services invited him to come and settle among them, and the more strongly to show their affection they assumed the name of Ionians. Some suppose that, after this victory, Ion passed into Asia minor, at the head of a colony. When the Achæans were driven from Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ, 80 years after the Trojan war, they came to settle among the Ionians, who were then masters of Ægialus. They were soon dispossessed of their territories by the Achæans, and went to Attica, where they met with a cordial reception. Sometime after the death of Codrus, about 140 years after the Trojan war, they passed into Asia minor with Neleus.

Īōnia, a country of Asia minor, bounded on the north by Æolia, on the west by the Ægean and Icarian seas, on the south by Caria, and on the east by Lydia and part of Caria. It was founded by colonies from Greece and particularly Attica, by the Ionians or subjects of Ion. Ionia was divided into 12 small states which formed a celebrated confederacy often mentioned by the antients. These 12 states were Priene, Miletus, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Ephesus, Lebedos, Teos, Phocæa, Erythræ, Smyrna, and the capitals of Samos and Chios. The inhabitants of Ionia built a temple which they called Pan Ionium from the concourse of people that flocked there from every part of Ionia. After they had enjoyed for sometime their freedom and independence, they were made tributary to the power of Lydia by Cræsus. The Athenians assisted them to shake off the slavery of the Asiatic monarchs, but they soon forgot their duty and relation to their mother country, and joined Xerxes when he invaded Greece. They were delivered from the Persian yoke by Alexander, and restored to their original independence. They were reduced by the Romans under the dictator Sylla. Ionia has been always celebrated for the salubrity of the climate, the fruitfulness of the ground, and the genius of its inhabitants. *Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1.

Īōnium mare, a part of the mediterranean sea, at the bottom of the Adriatic. It lies between Sicily and Greece. That part of the Ægean sea which lies on the coasts of Ionia in Asia, is called the sea of Ionia, and not the Ionian sea. According to some authors, the Ionian sea receives its name from Io, who swam across there after she had been metamorphosed into a heifer. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Dionys. Perieg.*

Īōpas, a king of Africa, among the suitors of Dido. He was an excellent musician, poet and philosopher. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 744.

Īōpe & Joppa, a famous town of Phœnicia. It is more antient than the deluge, according to some traditions. It was about 40 miles from the capital of Judæa, and was remarkable for a sea port much frequented though very dangerous, on account of the great rocks that lie before it. *Strab.* 16, &c.—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 28, v. 51.

Īōpe, a daughter of Iphicles who married Theseus. *Plut.*

Īōphon, a son of Sophocles who accused his father of imprudence in the management of his affairs, &c.—A poet of Gnossus in Crete. *Pauf.* 1, c. 34.

Jordānes, a river of Judæa, *Strab.* 16.

Ios, an island in the Myrtoan sea, celebrated as some say, for the tomb of Homer, and the birth of his mother. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Josēphus Flavius, a celebrated Jew born in Jerusalem, A. D. 37. He signalized his military abilities in supporting a siege of 47 days against Vespasian and Titus in a small town of Judæa. When the city surrendered there were found not less than 40,000 Jews slain, and the number of captives amounted to 1,200 Josephus saved his

fate. Some time after Autolycus stole away the oxen of Eurytus, and Hercules was suspected of the theft. Iphitus was sent in quest of the oxen, and in his search he met with Hercules, whose good favors he had gained by advising Eurytus to give Iole to the conqueror. Hercules assisted Iphitus in seeking the lost animals, but when he recollected the ingratitude of Eurytus, he killed Iphitus by throwing him down from the walls of Tyrinthus. *Homer. Od.* 21.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 6.——A Trojan who survived the ruin of his country. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340.——A king of Elis, son of Praxonides, in the age of Lycurgus. He reestablished the Olympic games 442 years after their institution by Hercules, or about 884 years before the Christian era. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as every thing previous to it seems involved in fabulous obscurity. *Paterc.* 1, c. 8. *Paus.* 5, c. 4.

Iphthime, a sister of Penelope, who married Eumelus. She appeared to her sister in a dream, to comfort her in the absence of her son Telemachus. *Hom. Od.* 4.

Ipsea, the mother of Medea. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 232.

Ipsus, a place of Phrygia celebrated for a battle which was fought there about 299 years before the Christian era, between Antigonus and his son, and Seleucus and his allies. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated. *Plut. in Demetr.*

Ire, a city of Messenia, which Agamemnon promised to Achilles, if he would resume his arms to fight against the Trojans. *Hom. Il.* 9.—*Strab.* 7.

Irene, a daughter of Cratinus the painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——One of the Seasons among the Greeks, called by the moderns Horæ. Her two sisters were Dia and Eunomia, all daughters of Jupiter and Themis. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

Iresus, a delightful spot in Libya near Cyrene, where Battus fixed his residence. The Egyptians were once beaten there by the inhabitants of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 158, &c.

Iris, a daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides. She was the messenger of the gods, and more particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. She is the same as the rainbow, and from that circumstance she is represented with all the variegated and beautiful colors of the rainbow, and appears sitting behind Juno ready to execute her commands. *Hesiod Theog.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 480, l. 11, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 693.——A river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia and falling into the Euxine sea. *Flacc.* 5, v. 121.——A river of Pontus.

Irus, a beggar of Ithaca, who executed the commissions of Penelope's suitors. When Ulysses returned home disguised in a beggar's dress, Irus hindered him from entering the gates and even challenged him. Ulysses brought him to the ground with a blow, and dragged him out of the house. *Hom. Od.* 8.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 7, v. 42.—A mountain of India.

Is, a small river falling into the Euphrates. Its waters abound with bitumen. *Herodot.* 1, c. 179.——A small town on the river of the same name. *Id. ib.*

Isadas, a Spartan who upon seeing the Thebans entering the city, stripped himself naked, and with a spear and sword engaged the enemy. He was rewarded with a crown for his valor. *Plut.*

Isæa, one of the Nereides.

Isæus, an orator born at Chalcis in Eubœa. He came to Athens about 344 years before the Christian era, and became there the pupil of Lysias, and soon after the master of Demosthenes. Some suppose that he reformed the dissipation and imprudence of his early years by frugality and temperance. Demosthenes imitated him in preference to Isocrates, because he studied force and energy of expression rather than floridness of stile. Ten of his orations are extant. *Juv.* 3, v. 74.—*Plut. de 10 Orat. de Dem.*——Another Greek orator, who came to Rome A. D 17. He is greatly commended by Pliny the younger, who observes that he always spoke extempore, and wrote with elegance, unlaboured ease, and great correctness.

Isamus, a river of India.

Isander, a son of Bellerophon, killed in the war which his father made against the Solymi. *Homer. Il.* 6.

Isapis, a river of Umbria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

Isar & Isara, a river of Gaul, where Fabius routed the Allobroges. *Id.* 1, v. 399.

Isar & Isæus, a river of Vindelicia. *Strab.* 4.

Isauria, a county of Asia Minor near mount Taurus. The inhabitants were bold and warlike. The Roman emperors, particularly Probus and Gallus, made war against them and conquered them. *Flor.* 3, c. 6.—*Strab.*

Isauricus, a surname of P. Servilius, from his conquests over the Isaurians.

Isaurus, a river of Umbria, falling into the Adriatic.—Another in Magna Græcia. *Lucan*, 2, v. 406.

Ischenia, an annual festival at Olympia, in honor of Ischenus the grandson of Mercury and Hierea, who in a time of famine devoted himself for his country, and was honored with a monument near Olympia.

Ischolaus, a brave and prudent general of Sparta, &c. *Polyæn.*

Ischomachus, a noble athlete of Crotona.

Ischopolis, a town of Pontus.

Isia, certain festivals observed in honor of Isis, which continued nine days. It was usual to carry vessels full of wheat and barley, as the goddess was supposed to be the first who taught mankind the use of corn. These festivals were adopted by the Romans, where they soon degenerated into licentiousness. They were abolished by a decree of the senate A. U. C. 696. They were introduced again about 200 years after by Commodus.

Isiacorum portus, a harbour on the shore of the Euxine near Dacia.

Isidorus, a native of Charax in the age of Ptolemy Lagus, about 300 years before the Christian era. He wrote some historical treatises, besides a description of Parthia.

Isis, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and governed the people with mildness and equity, from which reasons she received divine honors after death. According to some traditions mentioned by Plutarch, Isis married her brother Osiris, and was pregnant by him even before she had left her mother's womb. These two ancient deities, as some authors observe, comprehended all nature and all the gods of the heathens. Isis was the Venus of Cyprus, the Minerva of Athens, the Cybele of the Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleusis, the Proserpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, the Bellona of the Romans, &c. Osiris and Isis reigned conjointly in Egypt, but the rebellion of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, proved fatal to this sovereign. [*Vid. Osiris & Typhon.*] The ox and the cow were the symbols of Osiris and Isis, because these deities, while on earth, had diligently applied themselves in cultivating the earth. [*Vid. Apis.*] As Isis was supposed to be the moon as Osiris the sun, she was represented as holding a globe in her hand, with a vessel full of ears of corn. The Egyptians believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Isis shed for the loss of Osiris, whom Typhon had basely murdered. The word *Isis*, according to some, signifies *antient*, and on that account the inscriptions on the statues of the goddess were often in these words: *I am all that has been, that shall be, and none among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil.* The worship of Isis was universal in Egypt, the priests were obliged to observe perpetual chastity, their head was closely shaved, and they always walked barefooted and clothed themselves in linen garments. They never eat onions, they abstained from salt with their meat, and were forbidden to eat the flesh of sheep and of hogs. During the night they were employed in continual devotion near the statue of the goddess. Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dress herself like this goddess, and affected to be called a second Isis. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Plut. de Isid. & Osir.*—*Diod.* 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 59.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 831.

Ismarus & Ismara, a rugged mountain of Thrace, covered with vines and olives, near the Hebrus. Its wines are excellent. *Homer. Od.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 37.—*Æn.* 10, v. 351.

Ismarus, a Theban, son of Astacus.—A son of Eumolpus. *Apollod.*

Ismene, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, who, when her sister Antigone had been condemned to be buried alive by Creon, for giving burial to her brother Polynices, against the tyrant's positive orders, declared herself as guilty as her sister, and insisted upon being equally punished with her. This instance of generosity was strongly opposed by Antigone, who wished not to see her sister involved in her calamities. *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A daughter of the river Asopus, who married the hundred-eyed Argus, by whom she had Jasus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Ismenias, a celebrated musician of Thebes. When he was taken prisoner by the Scythians, Atheas the king of the country observed, that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying of an ass. *Plut. in Apoph.*——A Theban bribed by Timocrates of Rhodes, &c. *Paus.* 3, c. 9.——A Theban general sent to Persia with an embassy by his countrymen. As none were admitted into the king's presence, without prostrating themselves at his feet, Ismenias had recourse to artifice, to avoid doing an action which would prove disgracefu

graceful to his country. When he was introduced he dropped his ring, and the motion he made to recover it from the ground was mistaken for the most submissive homage, and Ismenias had a satisfactory audience of the monarch.——A river of Bœotia falling into the Euripus. Apollo had there a temple, from which he was called Ismenius. A youth was yearly chosen by the Bœotians to be the priest of the god, an office to which Hercules was once appointed. *Paus.* 9, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Strab.* 9.

Ismenus, a son of Apollo and Melia one of the Nereides, who gave his name to a river of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 10.——A son of Asopus and Metope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 5.

Isŏcrătes, a celebrated orator, son of a rich musical instrument maker at Athens, born 436 years before the Christian era. He was taught in the schools of Gorgias and Prodicus, but his oratorical abilities were never displayed in public; and Isocrates was prevented by an unconquerable timidity from speaking in the popular assemblies. He opened a school of eloquence at Athens, where he distinguished himself by the number, character and fame of his pupils, and by the immense riches which he amassed. He was intimate with Philip of Macedon, and regularly corresponded with him; and to his familiarity with that monarch the Athenians were indebted for the few peaceful years which they passed. The aspiring ambition of Philip however displeased Isocrates, and the defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa had such an effect upon his spirits, that he did not survive the disgrace of his country, but died, after he had been four days without taking any aliment, in the 98th year of his age, about 338 years before Christ. Isocrates has always been admired for the sweetness and graceful simplicity of his stile, for the harmony of his expressions and the dignity of his language. The remains of his orations extant inspire the world with the highest veneration for his abilities as a moralist, an orator, and above all as a man. The severe conduct of the Athenians against Socrates highly displeased him, and in spite of all the undeserved unpopularity of that great philosopher, he put on mourning the day of his death. About 31 of his orations are extant. Isocrates was honored after death with a brazen statue by Timotheus one of his pupils, and Aphareus his adopted son. *Plut. de* 10 *Orat* &c.—*Cic. Orat.* 20. *de Inv.* 2. c. 126. *in Brut.* c. 15. *de Orat.* 2, c. 6.—*Quintil.* 2, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——One of the officers of the Peloponnesian fleet, &c. *Thucyd.*——One of the disciples of Isocrates.——A rhetorician of Syria, enemy to the Romans, &c.

Issa, an island in the Adriatic sea, on the coast of Dalmatia.——A town of Illyricum. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Marcel.* 26, c. 25.

Isse, a daughter of Macareus the son of Lycaon. She was beloved by Apollo, who to obtain her confidence changed himself into the form of a shepherd to whom she was attached. This metamorphosis of Apollo was represented on the web of Arachne. *Ovid. Met.* 6, c. 124.

Issus, a town of Cilicia on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and the Persians under Darius their king. In this battle the Persians lost in the field of battle 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and the Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 horse according to Diodorus Siculus. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse, and 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Macedonians, as he farther adds, was no more than 130 foot and 150 horse. According to Curtius the Persian slain amounted to 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and those of Alexander to 32 foot and 150 horse killed, and 504 wounded. *Plut.* in *Alex.*—*Justin.* 11, c. 9.—*Curt.* 3.—*Arrian.*—*Diod.* 17.

Ister & Istrus, an historian, disciple to Callimachus. *Diog.*

Ister, a large river of Europe, falling into the Euxine sea. [*Vid. Danubius.*] A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Isthmia, sacred games among the Greeks, which receive their name from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicerta, who was changed into a sea deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herself into the sea with him in her arms. The body of Melicerta, according to some traditions, when cast upon the sea-shore, received an honorable burial, in memory of which the Isthmian games were instituted. They were interrupted after they had been celebrated with great regularity during some years, and Theseus at last reinstituted them in honor of Neptune, whom he publicly called his father. These games were observed every third or rather fifth year, and held so sacred and inviolable, that even a public calamity could not prevent the celebration. When Corinth was destroyed by Mummius the Roman

man general, they were observed with the usual solemnity, and the Sicyonians were entrusted with the superintendance, which had been before one of the privileges of the ruined Corinthians. Combats of every kind were exhibited, and the victors were rewarded with garlands of pine leaves. Some time after the custom was changed, and the victor received a crown of dry and withered parsley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of the Isthmian games, as among the Romans from the consular government. *Pauf. Corint.* &c.—*Plut in Thes.*

Isthmius, a king of Messenia, &c. *Pauf.* 4, c. 3.

Isthmus, a small neck of land which joins a country to another, and prevents the sea from making them separate, such as the isthmus of Corinth, which joins Peloponesus to Greece. Nero attempted to cut it across, and make a communication between the two seas, but in vain. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela* 2, c. 2. *Plin.* 4, c. 4.

Istiæotis, a country of Greece near Oeta. *Vide* Histiæotis.

Istria, a province at the west of Illyricum, at the top of the Adriatic sea. Its inhabitants were originally pirates and lived on plunder. They were not subjected to Rome till six centuries after the foundation of that city. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Liv.* 20. &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 19.

Istropolis, a city of Thrace, near the mouth of the Ister. It was founded by a Milesian colony. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Ius & Antiphus, sons of Priam, the latter by Hecuba and the former by a concubine. They were seized by Achilles, as they fed their father's flocks on mount Ida: they were redeemed by Priam, and fought against the Greeks. They were both killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A city of Bœotia. *Strab.* 9.

Italia, a celebrated country of Europe. It is bounded on the east by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene sea, and by the Alps. It has been compared, and with some similitude, to a man's leg. It has borne, at different periods, the different names of Saturnia, Œnotria, Hesperia, Ausonia, and Tyrrhenia. It received the name of Italy either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Italos, a Greek word which signifies *an ox*, an animal very common in that part of Europe. The boundaries of Italy appeared to have been formed by nature itself, which seems to have been particularly careful in supplying this country with whatever may contribute not only to the support, but also to the pleasures and luxuries of life. It has been called the garden of Europe, and the panegyric which Pliny bestows upon it seems not in any degree exaggerated. The antient inhabitants called themselves *Aborigines*, offspring of the soil, and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece. The Pelasgi and the Arcadians made settlements there, and the whole country was divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the power of Rome [*Vid Roma.*] changed the face of Italy, and united all its states in support of one common cause. Italy has been the mother of arts as well as of arms, and the immortal monuments which remain of the eloquence and poetical abilities of the inhabitants of Italy are well known. It was divided into eleven small provinces or regions by Augustus. *Ptol.* 3, c. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Justin.* 4, &c.—*C. Nep. in Dion.* *Alcib.* &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Varro de R. R.* 2, c. 1 & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Flor.* 2.—*Elian. V. H.* 1, c. 16.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 397, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5 & 8.

Italica, a town of Italy, called also Corfinium.

Italicus, a poet. *Vid.* Silius.

Italus, a son of Telegonus, *Hygin.* fab. 127.—An Arcadian prince who came to Italy, where he established a kingdom called after him.—A prince whose daughter Roma married Æneas or Ascanius. *Plut. in Rom.*——A king of the Cheruſci, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 16.

Itargris, a river of Germany.

Itea, a daughter of Danaus. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

Itemales, an old man who exposed Œdipus on mount Cithæron, &c. *Hygin.* fab. 65.

Ithaca, a celebrated island in the Ionian sea, at the western parts of Greece. It had a city of the same name. It is famous for being part of the kingdom of Ulysses. It is very rocky and mountainous, and measures about 25 miles in circumference. *Homer. Il. & Od.*—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Ithobalus, a king of Tyre, &c. *Josephus.*

Ithome, a town of Phthiotis. *Homer. Il.* 2.——Another of Messenia, which surrendered after 10 years siege to Lacedæmon, 722 years before the Christian era. Jupiter was called Ithomates from a temple which he had there, where games were also celebrated, and the conqueror rewarded with an oaken crown. *Pauf.* 4, c, 32.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 179.—*Strab.* 8.

Ithomaia, a festival in which musicians contended. It was observed at Ithome in

in honor of Jupiter, who had been nursed by the nymphs Ithome and Neda, the former of whom gave her name to a city and the latter to a river.

Ithyphallus, a surname of Priapus. *Columell.* 10.

Itōnia, a surname of Minerva, from a place in Bœotia where she was worshipped.

Itōnus, a king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion. He first invented the manner of polishing metals. *Lucan.* 6, v. 402.

Itūræa, a country of Palestine, whose inhabitants were very skilful in drawing the bow. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 448.

Itūrum, a town of Umbria.

Itŷlus, a son of Zethus and Ædon, killed by his mother. *Vid.* Ædon.

Ityræi, a people of Palestine. *Vid.* Ituræi.

Itys, a son of Tereus king of Thrace, by Procne daughter of Pandion king of Athens. He was killed by his mother, when he was about six years old, and served up before his father. He was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl. [*Vid. Philomela*] *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 620. *Amor.* 2, el. 14, v. 29.—*Horat.* 4, od. 12.——A Trojan who came to Italy with Æneas. He was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

Juba, a king of Numidia and Mauritania. He had succeeded his father Hiempsal, and he favored the cause of Pompey against J. Cæsar. He defeated Curio whom Cæsar had sent to Africa, and after the battle of Pharsalia he joined his forces to those of Scipio. He was conquered in a battle at Thapsus, and totally abandoned by his subjects. He killed himself with Petreius, who had shared his good fortune and his adversity, A. U. C. 707. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor. *Plut. in Pomp. & Cæs.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Suet. in Cæs.* c. 35.—*Dion.* 41.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.—*Cæsar. de bell. Civ.* 2.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 54.

Juba 2d, a son of Juba 1st. He was led among the captives to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæsar. His captivity was the source of the greatest honors, and his application to study procured him more glory than he would have obtained from the inheritance of a kingdom. He gained the heart of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and Augustus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, and conferring upon him the title of king, and making him master of all the territories which his father once possessed, A. U. C. 723. His popularity was so great that the Mauritanians rewarded his benevolence by making him one of their gods. The Athenians raised him a statue, and the Æthiopians worshipped him as a deity. Juba wrote an history of Rome in Greek, which is often quoted and commended by the antients. Of it only few fragments remain. He also wrote on the history of Arabia, and the antiquities of Assyria, chiefly collected from Berosus. Besides these he composed some treatises upon the drama, Roman antiquities, the nature of animals, painting, grammar, &c. now lost. *Strab.* 17.—*Sueton. in Cal.* 26.—*Plin.* 5, c. 25, & 32.—*Dion.* 51, & 89.

Judacilius, a native of Asculum, celebrated for his patriotism, in the age of Pompey, &c.

Judæa, a famous country of Syria bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phœnicia, the mediterranean sea, and part of Syria. *Plut. de Osir.*—*Strab.* 16.—*Dion.* 36.—*Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 6.

Jugantes, a people of Britain. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 32.

Jugarius, a street in Rome, below the capital.

Jugurtha, the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa. Micipsa and Manastabal were the sons of Massinissa, king of Numidia. Micipsa who had inherited his father's kingdom educated his nephew, with his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, but as he saw that he was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of Scipio, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquility of his children. His hopes were frustrated, Jugurtha showed himself brave and active, and he endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons, but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha destroyed Hiempsal, and stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to Rome for safety. The Romans listened to the well grounded complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators and the suppliant monarch forsaken in his distress perished by the snares of his enemy. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness and success soon reduced the crafty Numidian and obliged him to fly among his savage neighbours for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Metellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, from whom he claimed assistance, and he was delivered into the hands of

of Sylla, 106 years before the Christian era. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger. *Sallust in Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*

Julia lex, *prima de provinciis*, by J. Cæsar, A. U. C. 691. It confirmed the freedom of all Greece; it ordained that the Roman magistrates should act there as judges, and that the towns and villages, through which the Roman magistrates and ambassadors passed, should maintain them during their stay; that the governors at the expiration of their office should leave a scheme of their accounts in two cities of their province, and deliver a copy of it at the public treasury; that the provincial governors should not accept of a golden crown unless they were honored with a triumph by the senate; that no supreme commander should go out of his province, enter any dominions, lead an army, or engage in a war without the previous approbation and command of the Roman senate and people. ——Another *de sumptibus*, in the age of Augustus. It limited the expence of provisions on the *dies profesti*, or days appointed for the transaction of business, to 200 sesterces: on common calendar festivals to 300; and on all extraordinary occasions such as marriages, births, &c. to 1000.——Another *de provinciis*, by J. Cæsar Dictator. It ordained that no pretorian province should be held more than one year, and a consular province more two years.——Another called also *Campana agraria*, by the same, A. U. C. 691. It required that all the lands of Campania formerly rented according to the estimation of the state, should be divided among the plebeians, and that all the members of the senate should bind themselves by an oath to establish, confirm and protect that law.——Another *de civitate*, by L. J. Cæsar. A. U. C. 664. It rewarded with the name and privileges of citizens of Rome, all such as during the civil wars had remained the constant friends of the republican liberty. When that civil war was at an end all the Italians were admitted as free denizens and composed eight new tribes.——Another *de judicibus* by J. Cæsar. It confirmed the Pompeian law in a certain manner, requiring the judges to be chosen from the richest people in every century, allowing the senators and knights in the number, and excluding the tribuni ærarii.——Another *de ambitu* by Augustus. It restrained the illicit measures used at elections, and restored to the *comitia* their antient privileges, which had been destroyed by the ambition and bribery of J. Cæsar.——Another by Augustus *de adulterio & pudicitiâ*. It punished adultery with death. It was afterwards confirmed and enforced by Domitian. *Juvenal Sat.* 2, v. 30, alludes to it.——Another called also *Papia*, or *Papia Poppæa*, which was the same as the following, only enlarged by the consuls Papius and Poppæus, A. U. C. 762.——Another *de maritandis ordinibus*, by Augustus. Its proposed rewards to such as engaged in matrimony, of a particular description. It inflicted punishment on celibacy, and permitted the patricians, the senators, and sons of senators excepted, to intermarry with the *libertini*, or children of those that had been *liberti*, or servants manumitted. Horace alludes to it when he speaks of *lex marita*.——Another *de majestate*, by J. Cæsar. It punished with *aquæ & ignis interdictio*, all such as were found guilty of the *crimen majestatis* or treason against the state.

Julia, a daughter of J. Cæsar by Cornelia, famous for her personal charms and for her virtues. She married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey the Great. Her amiable disposition more strongly cemented the friendship of the father and of the son-in-law, but her sudden death in child bed, A. U. C. 700, broke all ties of intimacy and relationship, and soon produced a civil war. *Plut.*——The mother of M. Antony, whose humanity is greatly celebrated in saving her brother-in-law J. Cæsar from the cruel prosecutions of her son.—An aunt of J. Cæsar, who married C. Marius. Her funeral oration was publicly pronounced by her nephew.—The only daughter of the emperor Augustus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and debaucheries. She was tenderly loved by her father, who gave her in marriage to Marcellus, after whose death she was given to Agrippa. She became a second time a widow, and was married to Tiberius. Her lasciviousness and debaucheries so disgusted her husband, that he retired from the court of the emperor, and Augustus, informed of her lustful propensities and infamy, banished her from his sight, and confined her in a small island on the coast of Campania. She was starved to death A. D. 14, by order of Tiberius, who had succeeded to Augustus as emperor of Rome. *Plut.*——A daughter of the emperor Titus, who prostituted herself to her brother Domitian.—A daughter of Julia, the wife of Agrippa, who married Lepidus, and was banished for her licentiousness.—A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippa, born

born in the island of Lesbos, A. D. 17. She married a senator called M. Vinucius, at the age of 16, and enjoyed the most unbounded favors at the court of her brother Caligula, who is accused of being her first seducer. She was banished by Caligula, on suspicion of conspiracy. Claudius recalled her, but she was soon after banished by the powerful intrigues of Messalina, and put to death about the 24th year of her age. She was no stranger to the debaucheries of the age, and she prostituted herself as freely to the meanest of the people as to the nobler companions of her brother's extravagance. Seneca, as some suppose, was banished to Corsica for having seduced her.—A celebrated woman, born in Phœnicia. She is also called *Domna*. She applied herself to the study of geometry and philosophy, &c. and rendered herself conspicuous as much by her mental as her personal charms. She came to Rome, where her learning recommended her to all the literati of the age. She married Septimus Severus, who 20 years after this matrimonial connection was invested with the imperial purple. Severus was guided by the prudence and advice of Julia, but he was blind to her foibles, and often punished with the greatest severity those vices which were enormous in the empress. She is even said to have conspired against the emperor, but she resolved to blot, by patronizing literature, the spots which her debauchery and extravagance had rendered indelible in the eyes of virtue. Her influence after the death of Severus was for some time productive of tranquility and social union between his two sons and her sons. Geta at last, however, fell a sacrifice to his brother Caracalla, and Julia was even wounded in the arm, while she attempted to screen her favorite son from his brother's dagger. According to some, Julia committed incest with her son Caracalla, and poisoned him. She flattered herself when her ambitious views were defeated by Macrinus, who aspired to the empire in preference to her, after the death of Caracalla.——A town of Gallia Togata.

JULIANUS, a son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, born at Constantinople, A. D. 331. The massacre which attended the elevation of the sons of Constantine the Great to the throne nearly proved fatal to Julian and to his brother Gallus. The two brothers were privately educated together, and taught the doctrines of the Christian religion, and exhorted to be modest, temperate, and to despise the gratifications of all sensual desires. Gallus received the instructions of his pious teachers with deference, and submission, but Julian showed his dislike for Christianity by secretly cherishing a desire to become one of the votaries of Paganism. He gave sufficient proofs of this propensity when he went to Athens in the 24th year of his age, where he applied himself to the study of magic, and astrology. He was some time after appointed over Gaul, with the title of Cæsar, by Constans, and there he shewed himself worthy of the imperial dignity by his prudence, valor, and the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildness as well as his condescension gained him the hearts of his soldiers, and when Constans, to whom Julian was become suspected, ordered him to send him part of his forces to go into the east, the army immediately mutinied, and promised immortal fidelity to their leader, by refusing to obey the orders of Constans. They even compelled Julian by threats and entreaties to accept of the title of independent emperor and of Augustus, and the death of Constans, which soon after happened, left him sole master of the Roman empire, A. D. 361. Julian then disclosed his religious sentiments, and publicly disavowed the doctrines of Christianity, and offered solemn sacrifices to all the gods of ancient Rome. This change of religious opinion was attributed to the authority with which he received the precepts of Christianity, or according to others to the literary conversation and persuasive eloquence of some of the Athenian philosophers. From this circumstance therefore Julian has been called *Apostate*. After he had made his public entry at Constantinople, he determined to continue the Persian war, and check those barbarians, who had for 60 years derided the indolence of the Roman emperors. When he had crossed the Tigris, he burned his fleet, and advanced with boldness into the enemy's country. His march was that of a conqueror, he met with no opposition from a weak and indigent enemy, but the country of Assyria had been left desolate by the Persians, and Julian without corn or provisions, was obliged to retire. As he could not convey his fleet again over the streams of the Tigris, he took the resolution of marching up the sources of the river and imitate the bold retreat of the ten thousand Greeks. As he advanced thro' the country he defeated the officers of Sapor, the king of Persia, but an engagement proved fatal to him, and he received a deadly wound as he animated his soldiers to battle. He expired the following night, the 27th of June, A. D. 363, in the 32d year of his age. His last moments

meals were spent in a conversation with a philosopher about the immortality of the soul, and he breathed his last without expressing the least sorrow for his fate, or the suddenness of his death. Julian's character has been admired by some and censured by others, but the malevolence of his enemies arises from his apostacy. As a man and as a monarch he demands our warmest commendations, but we must blame his idolatry, and despise his bigoted principles. He was moderate in his successes, merciful to his enemies, and amiable in his character. He abolished the luxuries which reigned in the court of Constantinople, and dismissed with contempt the numerous officers which waited upon Constantius to anoint his head, or perfume his body. He was frugal in his meals, and slept little, reposing himself in a skin spread on the ground. He awoke at midnight, and spent the rest of the night in reading or writing, and rose early from his tent to pay his daily visit to the guards around the camp. He was not fond of public amusements, but rather dedicated his time to study and solitude. When he passed thro' Antioch in his Persian expedition, the inhabitants of the place offended at his religious sentiments, ridiculed his person, and lampooned him in satyrical verses. The emperor made use of the same arms for his defence, and rather than to destroy his enemies by the sword, he condescended to expose them to derision, and unveil their follies and debauchery in an humorous work which he called Misopogon, or *beard hater*. He imitated the virtuous example of Scipio and Alexander, and bid no temptations for his virtue by visiting some beautiful captives that had fallen into his hands. In his matrimonial connections Julian rather consulted policy than inclination, and his marriage with the sister of Constantius arose from his unwillingness to offend his benefactor rather than to obey the laws of nature. He was buried at Tarsus, and afterwards his body was conveyed to Constantinople. He distinguished himself by his writings, as well as by his military character. Besides his Misopogon, he wrote the history of Gaul. He also wrote two letters to the Athenians, and besides there are now extant sixty-four letters on various subjects. His Cæsars is the most famous of all his compositions. It is a satyre upon all the Roman emperors from J. Cæsar to Constantine. It is written in the form of a dialogue, in which the author severely attacks the venerable character of M. Aurelius, whom he had proposed to himself as a pattern, and speaks in a scurrilous and abusive language of his relation Constantine. It has been observed of Julian that, like Cæsar, he could employ at the same time his hand to write, his ear to listen, his eyes to read, and his mind to dictate. *Julian.—Socrat.—Eutrop.—Ammian.—Liban. &c.*

JULIĀNUS, a son of Constantine.—A maternal uncle of the emperor Julian.—A Roman emperor. [*Vid. Didius.*]—A Roman who proclaimed himself emperor in Italy during the reign of Diocletian, &c.—A governor of Africa.—A counsellor of the emperor Adrian.

JULII, a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they soon rose to the greatest honors of the state. J. Cæsar and Augustus were of this family, and it was said, perhaps thro' flattery, that they were lineally descended from Æneas, the founder of Lavinium.

JŪLIOMĀGUS, a city of Gaul.

JULIOPŎLIS, a town of Bithynia.

JŪLIS, a town in the island of Cos, which gave birth to Simonides, &c. The walls of this city were all marble, and there are now some pieces remaining entire above 12 feet in height, as the monuments of its ancient splendor. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

JŪLIUS CÆSAR. *Vid.* Cæsar.

JŪLIUS AGRICOLA, a governor of Britain, A. C. 80. He first discovered that Britain was an island by sailing round it. His son-in-law, the historian Tacitus, has written an account of his life. *Tacit. in Agric.*

JŪLIUS AGRIPPA was banished from Rome by Nero, after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy. *Tacit. An.* 15, c. 71.

JŪLIUS SOLĪNUS, a writer who lived, according to some, in the age of the emperor Severus. He wrote a description of the earth, which he called Polyhistor. It is still extant. It is chiefly collected from other writers, and displays not much judiciousness or precision.

JULIUS TITIĀNUS, a writer in the age of Diocletian. His son became famous for his oratorical powers, and was made preceptor in the family of Maximinus. Julius wrote a description of all the provinces of the Roman empire, greatly commended by the ancients. He also wrote some letters, in which he happily imitated the stile and elegance of Cicero, for which he was called *the ape of his age*.

JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, the father of the emperor Julian. He was killed at the accession of the sons of Constantine to the throne, and his son nearly shared his fate.

JULIUS POLLUX, a grammarian of Naupactum in Egypt. He florished about 180 A. D. and became a professor of rhetoric

toric at Athens. He wrote a Greek dictionary called *Onomasticon*, still extant.

Julius Canus, a celebrated Roman, put to death by order of Caracalla. He bore the undeserved punishment inflicted upon him with the greatest resignation and even pleasure.

Julius Proculus, a Roman who solemnly declared to his countrymen after Romulus had disappeared, that he had seen him above an human shape, and that he had ordered him to tell the Romans to honor him as a god. Julius was believed. *Plut. in Rom.—Ovid.*

L. Julius Cæsar, a Roman consul, uncle to Antony the triumvir, the father of Cæsar the dictator. He died as he was putting on his shoes.

Julius Celsus, a tribune imprisoned for conspiring against Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 14.

Julius Maximinus, a Thracian who from a shepherd became an emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Maximinus.

Iūlus, the name of Ascanius the son of Æneas. *Vid.* Ascanius.

Iūlus, a son of Ascanius, born in Lavinium. In the succession to the kingdom of Alba, Æneas Sylvius, the son of Æneas and Lavinia was preferred to him. He was however made chief priest. *Dionys.* 1.—— A son of Antony the triumvir and Fulvia.

Jūnia Lex *Sacrata*, by L. Junius Brutus the first tribune of the people, A. U. C. 260. It ordained that the person of the tribune should be held sacred and inviolable; that an appeal might be made from the consuls to the tribunes; and that no senator should be able to exercise the office of a tribune.——Another, A. U. C. 627, which excluded all foreigners from enjoying the privileges or names of Roman citizens.

Junia, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius. She died 64 years after her husband had killed himself at the battle of Philippi.

Junia Calvina, a beautiful Roman lady, accused of incest with her brother Silanus. She was descended from Augustus. She was banished by Claudius, and recalled by Nero. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.

Junius Blæsus, a proconsul of Africa under the emperors. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 35.

Junius Lupus, a senator who accused Vitellius of aspiring to the sovereignty, &c. *Tacit. An.* 12 c. 42.

D. Junius Silanus, a Roman who committed adultery with Julia the granddaughter of Augustus, &c. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 24.

Junius Brutus. *Vid.* Brutus.

Juno, a celebrated deity among the ancients, daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was sister to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or according to others in Samos, and was entrusted to the care of the Seasons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Thetys. Some of the inhabitants of Argolis supposed that she had been brought up by the three daughters of the river Asterion, and the people of Stymphalus in Arcadia maintained that she had been educated under the care of Temenus the son of Pelasgus. Juno was devoured by Saturn according to some mythologists, and according to Apollodorus she was again restored to the world by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn, to make him give up the stone which his wife had given him to swallow instead of Jupiter. [*Vid. Saturnus.*] Jupiter was not insensible to the charms of his sister, and the more powerfully to gain her confidence he changed himself into a cuckoo, and raised a great storm, and made the air uncommonly chill and cold. Under this form he went to the goddess, all shivering. Juno pitied the cuckoo and took him into her bosom. When Jupiter had gained these advantages he resumed his original form, and obtained the gratification of his desires, after he had made a solemn promise of marriage to his sister. The nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity; the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation attended. Chelone, a young woman, was the only one who refused to come, and who derided the ceremony. For this impiety Mercury changed her into a tortoise, and condemned her to perpetual silence, from which circumstance the tortoise has always been used as the symbol of silence among the antients. By her marriage with Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all the gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happiness, however, was frequently disturbed by the numerous amours of her husband, and she shewed herself jealous and inexorable in the highest degree. Her severity to the mistresses and illegitimate children of her husband was unparalleled. She persecuted Hercules and his descendants with the most inveterate fury; and her resentment against Paris, who had given the golden apple to Venus in preference to herself, was the cause of the Trojan war, and of all the miseries which happened to the unfortunate house of Priam. Her severities to Alcmena, Ino, Athamas, Semele, &c. are also well known. Juno had some children by Jupiter. According to Hesiod she was mother of Mars, Hebe, and Ilithyia or Lucina;

ina; and besides these she brought forth Vulcan, without having any commerce with the other sex, but only by smelling a certain plant. This was in imitation of Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brain. According to others it was no Vulcan, but Mars or Hebe that she brought forth in this manner, and this was after eating some lettuces at the table of Apollo. The daily and repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at last provoked Juno to such a degree that she retired to Eubœa, and resolved for ever to forsake his bed. Jupiter produced a reconciliation, after he had applied to Cithæron for advice, and after he had obtained forgiveness by fraud and artifice. [*Vid. Dædala.*] This reconciliation, however cordial it might appear, was soon dissolved by new offences, and to stop the complaints of the jealous Juno, Jupiter had often recourse to violence and blows. He even punished the cruelties which she had exercised upon his son Hercules, by suspending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and tying a heavy anvil to her feet. Vulcan was punished for assisting his mother in this degrading situation, and he was kicked down from heaven by his father, and broke his leg by the fall. This punishment rather irritated than provoked Juno. She resolved to revenge it and engage some of the gods to conspire against Jupiter, and to imprison him. Thetis delivered him from this conspiracy, by bringing to his assistance the famous Briareus. Apollo and Neptune were banished from heaven, for joining in the conspiracy, though some attribute their exile to different causes. The worship of Juno was universal, and even more than that of Jupiter, according to some authors. Her sacrifices were offered with the greatest solemnity. She was particularly worshipped at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. The antients generally offered on her altars an ewe lamb and a sow, the first day of every month. No cows were ever immolated to her, because she assumed the nature of that animal when the gods fled into Egypt in their war with the giants. Among the birds, the hawk, the goose, and particularly the peacock, often called *Junonia avis*, [*Vid. Argus.*] were sacred to her. The dittany, the poppy and the lilly were her favorite flowers. The latter flower was originally of the color of the crocus, but when Jupiter placed Hercules when young to the breasts of Juno while asleep, some of her milk fell down upon earth, and changed the color of the lillies from purple to a beautiful white. Some of the milk also dropped in that part of the heavens, which, from its whiteness, still retains the name of the milky way, *lactea via*. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, she often made use of the goddess Minerva as her messenger, and even had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when she pleased. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. At Rome no woman of a debauched character was permitted to enter her temple, or even to touch it. The surnames of Juno are various, they are derived either from the function or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She was the queen of the heavens; she protected cleanliness, and presided over marriage and child-birth, and particularly patronized the most faithful and virtuous of the sex, and severely punished incontinence and lewdness in matrons. She was the goddess of all power and empire, and she was also the patroness of riches. She is represented sitting on a throne with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre, while Iris behind her displayed the thousand colors of her beautiful rainbow. She is sometimes carried through the air, in a rich chariot drawn by peacocks. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana. She was generally represented as veiled from head to foot, and the Roman matrons always imitated this manner of dressing themselves, and deemed it indecent in any married woman to leave any part of her body but her face uncovered. She has received the surnames of Olympia, Samia, Lacedæmonia, Argiva, Telchinia, Candrena, Rescintues, Polymna, Imbrasia, Acræa, Citheronia, Bunea, Amnia, Fluonia, Anthea, Migale, Gemelia, Tropeia, Boopis, Parthenos, Teleia, Xera, Egophage, Hyperchinia Jugi, Hithvia Lucina, Pronuba, Caprotina, Mena, Populonia Lacinia, Sospita, Moneta, Curis, Domiduca, Februa, Opigenia, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.—*Pans.* 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 1 2, 3.—*Apollon.* 1. *Argon.*—*Hom. il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, 2. 4, &c.—*Sil.* 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 23, 24. 7, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, &c. *Fast.* 5.—*Plut. quæst. Rom.*—*Tibull.* 4, el. 13.—*Athen.* 15.—*Plin.* 34.

JUNONĀLIA & JUNONIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Juno. They are the same as the Heræa of the Greeks. *Vid.* Heræa.

JUNONES,

JUNŌNES, a name of the protecting genii of the women among the Romans. They generally swore by them, as the men by their genii. There were altars often erected to their honor. *Plin.* 2, c. 7.—*Seneca*, ep. 110.

JUNŌNIA, two islands, supposed to be among the fortunate islands.——A name which Gracchus gave to Carthage, when he went with 6000 Romans to rebuild it.

JUNŌNIS promontorium, a promontory of Peloponnesus.

JŪPITER, the most powerful of all the gods of the antients. According to Varro there were no less than 300 persons of that name; Diodorus mentions two, and Cicero three, two of Arcadia and one of Crete. To that of Crete who passed for the son of Saturn and Ops, the actions of the rest have been attributed. According to the opinion of the mythologists, Jupiter was saved from destruction by his mother and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born, but Ops offended at her husband's cruelty secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on mount Ida in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthæa, or upon honey, according to others. He received the name of *Jupiter, quasi juvans pater.* His cries were drowned by the noise of cymbals and drums which the Corybantes beat at the express command of Ops. [*Vid. Corybantes.*] As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered and Saturn set at liberty by the hands of his son. Saturn, however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was for this treachery driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly for safety into Latium. Jupiter now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the Giants who were sons of the earth, and who wished to revenge the death of their relations the Titans. They were so powerful that they hurled rocks and heaped up mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, so that all the gods to avoid their fury, fled to Egypt, where they escaped the danger by assuming the form of different animals. Jupiter, however, animated them, and by the assistance of Hercules he totally overpowered this gigantic race which had proved such tremendous enemies. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] Jupiter now freed from every enemy, gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Eurynome, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. [*Vid. Juno.*] He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. He introduced himself to Danae in a shower of gold, he corrupted Antiope in the form of a Satyr, and Leda in the form of a swan. He became a bull to seduce Europa, and he enjoyed the company of Ægina in the form of a flame of fire. He assumed the habit of Diana to corrupt Callisto, and became Amphitryon to gain the affections of Alcmena. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. [*Vid. Niobe, Laodamia, Pyrrha, Protogenia, Electra, Maia, Semele, &c.*] The worship of Jupiter was universal; he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or functions over which he presided. He was severally called Jupiter Feretrius, Inventor, Elicius, Capitolinus, Latialis, Pistor, Sponsor, Herceus, Anxurus, Victor, Maximus, Optimus, Olympius, Flovialis, &c. The worship of Jupiter surpassed that of the other gods in solemnity. His altars were not like those of Saturn and Diana stained with the blood of human victims, but he was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak is sacred to him because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented as sitting upon a golden or ivory throne holding in one hand thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, and in the other a sceptre of cypress. His looks express majesty, his beard flows long and neglected, and the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. He is sometimes represented with the upper parts of his body naked, and those below the waist carefully covered, as if to show that he is visible to the gods above, but that he is concealed from the sight of the inhabitants of the earth. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon in Libya. As Jupiter was the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the deities, and every thing was subservient to his will except the fates. From him mankind received their blessings and their miseries, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every thing,

past, present, and future. He was represented at Olympia with a crown like olive branches, his mantle was variegated with different flowers, particularly by the lily, and the eagle perched on the top of the sceptre which he held in his hand. The Cretans represented Jupiter without ears, to signify that the sovereign master of the world ought not to give a partial ear to any particular person, but be equally candid and propitious to all. At Lacedæmon he appeared with four heads, that he might seem to hear with greater readiness the different prayers and solicitations which were daily poured to him from every part of the earth. It is said that Minerva came all armed from his brains when he ordered Vulcan to open his head. *Paus.* 1, 2, &c.—*Cic. de N. D.*—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Lucian in Dial. Merc. & Phab.*—*Herodot.* 1, 2, &c.—*Liv.* 1, 4, 5, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 3.—*Homer Il.* 1, 5, &c. *Od.* 1, 4, &c. *Hymn. ad Jov.*—*Orpheus.*—*Callimac. Jov.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 1, 3, 5.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog. in Scut. Herc. Oper. & Dies.*—*Lycophron in Cass.*—*Virg.* 1, 2, &c. *G.* 3.—*Ovid Met.* 1, fab. 1, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od. 1, &c.

Justinus M. Junianus, a Latin historian in the age of Antoninus, who epitomized the history of Trogus Pompeius. This epitome, according to some traditions, was the cause that the comprehensive work of Trogus was lost. It comprehends the history of the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Macedonian, Roman empires, &c. in a neat and elegant stile. It is replete with many judicious reflexions, and animated harangues, but the author is often too credulous, and sometimes examines events too minutely while others are related only in a few words too often obscure. The indecency of many of his expressions is deservedly censured.

Juturna, a sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli. She heard with contempt the addresses of Jupiter, or according to others she was ravished by him, and made immortal. She was afterwards changed into a fountain near the Numicus. The waters of that fountain were used in sacrifices and particularly in those of Vesta. They had the power to heal diseases. *Varro de L. L.* 4. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 708. *l.* 2, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 139.

Juvenalis, Decius Junius, a poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came early to Rome, where he passed some time in declaiming. He applied himself afterwards to write satyrs, 16 of which are extant. He spoke with virulence against the partiality of Nero for the pantomime Paris, and though all his satyr and declamation was pointed against this ruling favorite of the emperor, yet Juvenal lived in security during the reign of Nero. After the death of Nero, the effects of the resentment of Paris were severely felt and the satyrist was sent by Domitian, as governor on the frontiers of Egypt. Juvenal was then in the 80th year of his age, and he suffered much from the trouble which attended his office, or rather his exile. He returned, however, to Rome after the death of Paris, and died in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are fiery and animated, and they abound with humor. He is particularly severe upon the vices and dissipation of the age he lived in, but the gross and indecent manner in which he exposes to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourage than disarm the debauched and licentious. He wrote with acrimony against all his adversaries, and whatever displeased or offended him was exposed to his severest censure. It is to be acknowledged that Juvenal is far more correct than his contemporaries, a circumstance which some have attributed to his judgment and experience, which were uncommonly mature, as his satyrs were the productions of old age. He may be called, and with reason, perhaps, the last of the Roman poets. After him poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical composition.

Juventas or Juventus, a goddess at Rome, who presided over youth and vigor. She is the same as the Hebe of the Greeks. She was represented as a beautiful nymph, arrayed in variegated garments.

Juverna or Hibernia, an island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.

Ixibatæ, a people of Pontus.

Ixion, a king of Thessaly son of Phlegias, or according to Hyginus, of Leontes, or according to Diodorus of Antion by Perimela daughter of Amythaon. He married Dia, daughter of Eioneus or Deioneus, and promised his father-in-law, a valuable present for the choice he had made of him to be his daughter's husband. His unwillingness, however, to fulfil his promises obliged Deioneus to have recourse to violence to obtain it, and he stole away some of his horses. Ixion concealed his resentment under the mask of friendship, he invited his father-in-law to a feast at Larissa, the capital of his kingdom, and when Deioneus was come according to the appointment, he threw him into a pit, which he had previously

viously filled with wood and burning coals. This premeditated treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes that all of them refused to perform the usual ceremony, by which a man was then purified of murder, and Ixion was shunned and despised by all mankind. Jupiter had compassion upon him, and he carried him to heaven, and placed him at the tables of the gods. Such a favor which ought o have awakened gratitude in Ixion, served only to enflame his lust. He became enamoured of Juno, and attempted to seduce her. Juno was willing to gratify the passion of Ixion, or according to others she informed Jupiter of the attempts which had been made upon her virtue. Jupiter made a cloud in the shape of Juno, and carried it to the place where Ixion had appointed to meet Juno. Ixion was caught in the snares, and from his embrace with the cloud, he had the Centaurs, or according to others, Centaurus. (*Vid. Centauri.*) Jupiter displeased with the insolence of Ixion banished him from heaven, but when he heard that he had the rashness to boast that he had seduced Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell, which continually whirls round. The wheel was perpetually in motion therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 62.—*Pindar Pyth.* 2.—*Virg.* G. 4, v. 484. *Æn.* 6, v. 601.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 210, & 338.——One of the Heraclidæ who reigned at Corinth for 57 or 37 years. He was son of Alethes.

Ixĭŏnĭdes, the patronymic of Pirithous son of Ixion. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 1, v. 38.

LAANDER, a youth brother to Nicocrates tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Laarchus, the guardian of Battus of Cyrene. He usurped the sovereign power for some time, and endeavoured to marry the mother of Battus, the better to establish his tyranny. The queen gave him a friendly invitation, and caused him to be assassinated, and restored the power to Battus. *Polyæn.*

Labaris, a king of Egypt after Sesostris.

Labda, a daughter of Amphion one of the Bacchiadæ. She was born lame. She married Ection by whom she had a son whom she called Cypselus, because she saved his life in a coffer. (*Vid. Cypselus.*) This coffer was preserved at Olympia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5.

Labdăcus, a son of Polydorus by Nyctis, the daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes. His father and mother died during his childhood, and he was left to the care of Nycteus, who at his death left his kingdom in the hands of Lycus, with orders to restore it to Labdacus as soon as of age. He was father to Laius. It is unknown whether he ever sat on the throne of Thebes. According to Statius his father's name was Phœnix. His descendants were called Labdacides. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 451.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 5.

Labdalon, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse. *Diod.* 13.

Lăbeo, Antistius, a celebrated lawgiver in the age of Augustus, whose views he opposed, and whose offers of the consulship he refused. His works are lost. He was wont to enjoy the company and conversation of the learned for six months, and the rest of the year was spent in writing and composing. His father, of the same name, was one of Cæsar's murderers. He killed himself at the battle of Philippi. *Appian. Alex.* 4.—*Suet. in Aug.* 45.——A tribune of the people at Rome who condemned the censor Metellus to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, because he had expelled him from the senate. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the interference of another of the tribunes.

Q. Fabius Lăbeo, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 569, who obtained a naval victory over the fleet of the Cretans. He assisted Terence in composing his comedies, according to some.—A tutor of Nero, &c.

Lăberius, J. Decimus, a Roman knight famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomines. J. Cæsar compelled him to act one of his characters on the stage. The poet consented with great reluctance, but he shewed his resentment during the acting of the piece, by throwing severe aspersions upon J. Cæsar, and by warning the audience against his tyranny. Cæsar, however restored him to the rank of knight, which he

he had lost by appearing on the stage, but to his mortification when he went to take his seat among the knights, no one offered to make room for him, and even his friend Cicero said, *Recepissem te nisi angustè sederem.* Laberius was offended at the affectation and insolence of Cicero, and reflected upon his unsettled and pusillanimous behaviour during the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by the reply of *Mirum si angustè sedes, qui sitis duabus sellis sedere.* Laberius died ten months after the murder of J. Cæsar. Some fragments remain of his poetry. *Macrob. sat.* 2, c. 3 & 7.—*Horat.* 1, *sat.* 10.—*Senec de controv.* 18.—*Suet. in Caes.* 39.

Q. LABĒRIUS DURUS, a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's legions. He was killed in Britain. *Caes. Bell. G.*

LABICUM, a town of Italy, near Tusculum. It became a Roman colony about four centuries before the Augustan age. It is sometimes called Lavicum. *Strab.* 5.

LABIĒNUS, an officer of Cæsar in the wars of Gaul. He deserted to Pompey. He was killed at the battle of Munda. *Caes. bel. G.* 6, &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 346.——A Roman who followed the interest of Brutus, and Cassius, and became general of the Partisans against Rome. He was conquered by the officers of Augustus. *Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Dio.* 48.

T. LABIĒNUS, an historian and orator at Rome, in the age of Augustus. The senate ordered his papers to be burnt on account of their seditious contents, and Labienus, unable to survive the loss of his writings destroyed himself. *Suet.*—*Seneca.*

LABINĒTUS or LABYNĒTUS, a tyrant of Babylon, &c. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

LABOTAS, a river near Antioch in Syria, *Strab.* 16.——A son of Echestratus, who made war against Argos, &c.

LABRADEUS, a surname of Jupiter in Caria. The word is derived from *labrys*, which in the language of the country signifies an hatchet, which Jupiter's statue held in its hand. *Plut.*

LABYRINTHUS, a building whose numerous passages and perplexing windings render the way from it difficult, and almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the antients, one near the city of Crocodiles or Arsinoe, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy, built by Porsenna. That of Egypt was the most antient, and Herodotus, who saw it, declares that the beauty and the art of the building were almost beyond belief. It was built by twelve kings who at one time reigned in Egypt, and it was intended for the place of their burial, and to commemorate the actions of their reign. It was divided into 12 halls, or according to Pliny, into 16, or as Strabo mentions, into 27. The halls were vaulted according to the relation of Herodotus. They had each six doors, opening to the north, and the same number to the south, all surrounded by one wall. The edifice contained 3000 chambers, 1500 in the upper part, and the same number below. The chambers above were seen by Herodotus, and astonished him beyond conception, but he was not permitted to see those below, where were buried the holy crocodiles and the monarchs whose munificence had raised the edifice. The roofs and walls were incrusted with marble, and adorned with sculptured figures. The halls were surrounded with stately and polished pillars of white stone, and according to some authors, the opening of the doors was artfully attended with a terrible noise like peals of thunder. The labyrinth of Crete was built by Dædalus, in imitation of that of Egypt, and it is the most famous of all in classical history. It was the place of confinement for Dædalus himself, and the prison of the Minotaur. According to Pliny the labyrinth of Lemnos, surpassed the others in grandeur and magnificence. It was supported by forty columns of uncommon height and thickness, and equally admirable for their beauty and splendor. Modern travellers are still astonished at the noble, and magnificent ruins which appear of the Egyptian labyrinth, at the south of the lake Mœris, about 30 miles from the ruins of Arsinoe. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 13.—*Strab.* 10.—*Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 148.

LACEDÆMON, a son of Jupiter and Taygeta the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta the daughter of Eurotas by whom he had Amyclas and Eurydice the wife of Acrisius. He was the first who introduced the worship of the Graces in Laconia, and who first built them a temple. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 155.—*Pauf.* 3, c. 1.

LACĒDÆMON, a noble city of Peloponnesus the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta. It has been severally known by the name of Lelegia from the Leleges, the first inhabitants of the country, or from Lelex one of their kings; and Œbalia from Œbalus the sixth king from Eurotas. It was also called Hecatompolis from the hundred cities which the whole province once contained. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. His descendants 13 in number, reigned successively after him, till the reign of the sons of Orestes, when the Heraclidæ

racidæ recovered the Peloponnesus about 80 years after the Trojan war. Proclès and Eurysthenes, the descendants of the Heraclidæ, usurped the crown together, and after them it was decreed that the two families should always sit on the throne together [*Vid. Eurysthenes.*] The monarchical power was abolished and the race of the Heracidæ extinguished at Sparta about 219 years before Christ. The walls of the city were pulled down 188 years before Christ by Philopœmen, who was then at the head of the Achæan league, and Laconia some time after became a Roman province when reduced by Mummius. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon have rendered themselves illustrious for their courage and intrepidity, for their love of honor and liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured from their youth to labor, and their laws commanded them to make war their profession. They never applied themselves to any trade, but their only employment was arms, and they left every thing else to the care of their slaves. [*Vid. Helotæ.*] They hardened their body by strifes and other manly exercises, and accustomed themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. From their valor in the field and their moderation and temperance at home, they were courted and revered by all the neighbouring princes, and their assistance was severally implored to protect the Sicilians, Carthaginians, Thracians, Egyptians, Cyreneans, &c. They were forbidden by the laws of their country, [*Vid. Lycurgus.*] to visit foreign countries, lest their morals should be corrupted by an intercourse with effeminate nations. The austere manner in which their children were educated, rendered them undaunted in the field of battle, and from this circumstance, Leonidas with a small band was enabled to resist the millions of the army of Xerxes at Thermopylæ. The women were as courageous as the men, and many a mother has celebrated with festivals the death of her son who had fallen in battle, or has coolly put him to death if by a shameful flight or loss of his arms, he brought disgrace upon his country. In the affairs of Greece, the interest of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful and obtained the superiority for 500 years. Their jealousy of the power and greatness of the Athenians is well known. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the watchful eye of the Ephori who had the power of imprisoning the kings themselves if guilty of misdemeanors. [*Vid. Ephori.*] The Lacedæmonians are remarkable for the honor and reverence which they paid to old age. The names of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta*, are promiscuously applied to the capital of Laconia, and often confounded together. The latter was applied to the metropolis, and the former was reserved for the inhabitants of the suburbs, or rather of the country contiguous to the walls of the city. This propriety of distinction was originally observed, but in process of time it was totally lost, and both appellatives were soon synonymous and indiscriminately applied to the city and country. [*Vid.* Sparta, Laconia.] *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Paus.* 3.—*Justin* 2, 3, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Lyc.* &c.—*Diod.*—*Mela* 2.——There were some festivals celebrated at Lacedæmon the names of which are not known. It was customary for the women to drag all the old batchelors round the altars and beat them with their fists, that the shame and ignominy to which they were exposed might induce them to marry, &c. *Athen.* 13.

LĂCĔDÆMŎNII & LĂCĔDÆMŎNES, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

LĂCĔDÆMŎNIUS, a son of Cimon. *Plut.*

LĂCHĂRES, a man who seized the supreme power at Athens when the city was in discord, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.——An Athenian three times taken prisoner. He deceived his keepers and escaped, &c. *Id.* 3.——A son of Mithridates king of Bosporus. He was received into alliance by Lucullus, A. U. C. 685.—A robber condemned by M. Antony.—An Egyptian buried in the labyrinth near Arsinoe.

LACHES, an Athenian general in the age of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 12.——An Athenian sent with a fleet to assist the Leontines.—An artist who finished the Colossus of Rhodes.

LĂCHĔSIS, one of the Parcæ. Her name is derived from λαχεῖν, *to measure out by lot.* She presided over futurity, and was represented as spinning the thread of life, or according to others, holding the spindle. She generally appeared covered with a garment variegated with stars, and holding spindles in her hand [*Vid.* Parcæ.] *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 249.

LACIDAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene. His father's name was Alexander. He was disciple of Arcesilaus whom he succeeded in his school. He was greatly esteemed by king Attalus who gave him a garden where he spent his hours in study. He taught his disciples to suspend their judgment, and never speak decisively. He disgraced himself by the magnificent funeral with which he honored a favorite goose. He died through excess of drinking, 218 years before the christian era. *Diog.* 4.

LACĪDES, a village near Athens where Ceres and Proserpine had a temple. *Pauf.* 1, c. 37.

LĀCĪNIA, a firname of Juno, from her temple at Lacinium in Italy, which the Crotonians held in great veneration. On an altar near the door were ashes which the wind could not blow away. Fulvius Flaccus took away a marble piece from this temple, for which sacrilege he afterwards led a miserable life, and died in the greatest agonies. *Strab.* 6.—*Ovid.* 15, *Met.* v. 12 & 702.—*Liv.* 42, c. 3 —*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

LACĪNIENSES, a people of Liburnia.

LACĪNIUM, a promontory of Magna Græcia, in Italy, where Juno Lacinia had a temple.

LACMON, a part of mount Pindus where the Inachus flows. *Herodot.* 9, c 93.

LACO, a favorite of Galba, mean and cowardly in his character. He was put to death.——An inhabitant of Laconia or Lacedæmon.

LACOBRIGA, a city of Spain where Sertorius was besieged by Metellus.

LACŌNIA, LACŌNĪCA & LACEDÆMON, a country on the southern parts of Peloponnesus. It has Argos and Arcadia on the north, Messenia on the west, the Mediterranean on the south and the bay of Argos at the east. Its extent from north to south was about 50 miles. It is watered by the river Eurotas. The capital is called Sparta, or Lacedæmon. The inhabitants never went on an expedition or engaged an enemy but at the full moon. [*Vid. Lacedæmon.*] The brevity with which they always expressed themselves is now become proverbial, and by the epithet of *Laconic* we understand whatever is concise and is not loaded with unnecessary words. *Strab.* 8.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 16.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

LACRĀTES, a Theban, general of a detachment sent by Artaxerxes to the assistance of the Egyptians. *Diod.* 16.

LACRINES, a Lacedæmonian ambassador to Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c 152.

LACTANTIUS, a celebrated christian writer in the reign of Diocletian. The purity and energy of his style have gained him the name of Christian Cicero. He died A. D. 325.

LACTER, a promontory of the island of Cos.

LACYDES, a philosopher. *Vid.* Lacidas.

LACYDUS, an effeminate king of Argos.

LADAS, a celebrated courier of Alexander born at Sicyon. He was honored with a brazen statue, and obtained a crown at Olympia. *Martial* 10, ep. 10.—*Juv.* 13, v. 97.

LADE, an island of the Ægean sea on the coast of Asia minor, where was a naval battle between the Persians and Ionians.

LADŌCEA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 44.

LADON, a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus. The metamorphosis of Daphne into a laurel, and of Syrinx into a reed, happened near its banks. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela*, 2, c. 3 —*Pauf.* 8, c. 25.—*Ovid* Met. 1, v. 703.——An Arcadian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid Met.* 3.

LÆLAPS, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid Met.* 3.

LÆLIA, a vestal virgin.

LÆLIĀNUS, a general proclaimed emperor in Gaul by his soldiers, A. D 266. after the death of Gallienus. His triumph was short; he was conquered and put to death after a few months' reign by another general called Postumus, who aspired to the imperial purple as well as himself.

C. LÆLIUS, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 612, firnamed Sapiens. He was intimate with Africanus the younger He made war with success against Viriathus. It is said that he assisted Terence in the composition of his comedies. His modesty, humanity, and the manner in which he patronized letters deserve commendation. *Cic. de Orat.*——Another consul who accompanied Scipio Africanus the elder in his campaigns in Spain and Africa.

LÆLIUS ARCHELAUS, a famous grammarian. *Suet.*

LÆNA & LEÆNA, the mistress of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Being tortured because she refused to discover the conspirators, she bit off her tongue totally to frustrate the violent efforts of her executioners. —A man who was acquainted with the conspiracy formed against Cæsar.

LÆNEUS, a river of Crete

LÆPA MAGNA a town of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

LAERTES, a king of Ithaca, son of Arcesius and Chalcomedusa, who married Anticlea the daughter of Autolycus. Anticlea was pregnant by Sisyphus when she married Laertes, and eight months after her union with the king of Ithaca she brought forth a son called Ulysses. [*Vid. Anticlea.*] Ulysses was treated with paternal care by Laertes though not really his son, and Laertes ceded him his crown and retired into the country where he spent his time in gardening. He was found in this mean employment by his son at his return from the Trojan war, after 20 years' absence, and Ulysses, at the sight of his father whose dress and old age declared his sorrow, long hesitated

hesitated whether he should suddenly introduce himself as his son, or whether he should, as a stranger, gradually awaken the paternal feelings of Laertes, who had believed that his son was no more. This last measure was preferred and when Laertes had burst into tears at the mention which was made of his son, Ulysses threw himself on his neck, exclaiming, "*O father, I am he whom you weep.*" This welcome declaration was followed by a recital of all the hardships which Ulysses had suffered, and immediately after the father and son repaired to the palace of Penelope the wife of Ulysses, whence all the suitors who daily importuned the princess, were forcibly removed. Laertes was one of the Argonauts according to *Apollodorus* 1, c. 9.—*Homer Od.* 11 & 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 32. *Heroid.* 1. c. 98.——A city of Cilicia which gave birth to Diogenes, surnamed Laertius from the place of his birth.

LAERTIUS DIOGENES, a writer born at Laertes. *Vid.* Diogenes.

LÆSTRYGŎNES, the most antient inhabitants of Sicily. Some suppose them to be the same as the people of Leontium, and to have been neighbours to the Cyclops. They fed on human flesh, and when Ulysses came on their coasts, they sunk his ships and devoured his companions. [*Vid. Antiphates.*] They were of a gigantic stature, according to Homer's description. A colony of them, as some suppose, passed over into Italy, with Lamus at their head, where they built the town of Formiæ, whence the epithet of *Læstrygonia* is often used for that of *Formiana.* *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid Met* 14, v. 233, &c. *Fast.* 4. *ex Pont.* 4. ep. 10. —*Tzetz. in Lycophr.* v. 662 & 818.—*Homer. Od* 9, &c.

LÆTA, the wife of the emperor Gratian, celebrated for her humanity and generous sentiments.

LÆTŌRIA LEX ordered that proper persons should be appointed to provide for the security and the possessions of such as were insane, or squandered away their estates. It made it a high crime to abuse the weakness of persons under such circumstance. *Cic. de Offic.* 3.

LÆTUS, a Roman whom Commodus condemned to be put to death. This violence raised Lætus against Commodus; he conspired against him, and raised Pertinax to the throne.——A general of the emperor Severus, put to death for his treachery to the emperor; or, according to others, on account of his popularity.

LÆVI, the antient inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana.

LÆVĪNUS, a Roman consul sent against Pyrrhus, A. U. C. 472. He informed his enemy that the Romans would not accept him as an arbitrator in the war with Tarentum, and feared him not as an enemy. He was defeated by Pyrrhus.

LAGARIA, a town of Lucania.

LAGIA, a name of the island Delos. *Vid.* Delos.

LAGIDES. *Vid.* Lagus.

LAGINIA, a town of Caria.

LAGUS, a Macedonian of mean extraction. He received in marriage Arsinoe the daughter of Meleager, who was then pregnant by king Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, he exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, fed him with her prey, and sheltered him with her wings against the inclemency of the air. This uncommon preservation was divulged by Lagus, who adopted the child as his own and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. Thus Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. According to other accounts, Arsinoe was nearly related to Philip king of Macedonia, and her marriage with Lagus was not considered as dishonorable, because he was opulent and powerful. The first of the Ptolemies is called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. It is even said that he established a military order in Alexandria, which was called Lageion. The surname of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's mistress. Plutarch mentions an anecdote, which serves to shew how far the legitimacy of Ptolemy was believed in his age. A pedantic grammarian, says the historian, once displaying his great knowledge of antiquity in the presence of Ptolemy, the king suddenly interrupted him with the question of, *Pray tell me, Sir, who was the father of Peleus?* *Tell me*, replied the grammarian without hesitation, *tell me if you can, O king, Who the father of Lagus was?* This reflection on the meanness of the monarch's birth did not in the least irritate his resentment, though the courtiers all glowed with indignation. Ptolemy praised the humor of the grammarian, and shewed his moderation and the mildness of his temper, by taking him under his patronage, *Paus. Attic.*—*Justin.*

13.—*Curt.* 4.—*Plut. de irâ. cohib.*—*Lucan.* 1, v. 684.—*Ital.* 1, v. 196.

LACŪSA, an island in the Pamphylian sea.——Another near Crete. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

LACYRA, a city of Taurica Chersonesus.

LAIAS, a king of Arcadia who succeeded his father Cypselus, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.—A king of Elis, &c.

LAIS, a celebrated courtezan, daughter of Timandra, the mistress of Alcibiades, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried away from her native Greece, when Nicias the Athenian general invaded Sicily. She first began to sell her favors at Corinth for 10,000 drachmas, and the immense number of princes, noblemen, philosophers, orators and plebeians which courted her embraces, show how much commendation is owed to her personal charms. The expenses which attended her pleasures, gave rise to the proverb of *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* Even Demosthenes himself visited Corinth for the sake of Lais, but when he was informed by the courtezan, that admittance to her bed was to be bought at the enormous sum of about 200l. English money, the orator departed, and observed that he would not buy repentance at so dear a price. The charms which had attracted Demosthenes to Corinth, had no influence upon Xenocrates. When Lais saw the philosopher unmoved by her beauty, she visited his house herself; but there she had no reason to boast of the licentiousness or easy submission of Xenocrates. Diogenes the cynic was one of her warmest admirers, and though filthy in his dress and manners, yet he gained her heart and enjoyed her most unbounded favors. The sculptor Myron also solicited the favors of Lais, but he met with coldness: he however attributed the cause of his ill reception to the whiteness of his hair, and dyed it of a brown color, but to no purpose: *Fool that thou art*, said the courtezan, *to ask what I refused yesterday to thy father.* Lais ridiculed the austerity of philosophers, and laughed at the weakness of those who pretend to have gained a superiority over their passions, by observing that the sages and philosophers of the age were not above the rest of mankind, for she found them at her door as often as the rest of the Athenians. The success which her debaucheries met at Corinth encouraged Lais to pass into Thessaly, and more particularly to enjoy the company of a favorite youth called Hippostratus. She was however disappointed: the women of the place, jealous of her charms, and apprehensive of her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, assassinated her in the temple of Venus, about 340 years before the Christian era. Some suppose that there were two persons of this name, a mother and her daughter. *Cic. ad Fam.* 9, ep. 26.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, el. 5.—*Plut. in Alcib.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 2.

LAIUS, a son of Labdacus, who succeeded to the throne of Thebes, which his grandfather Nycteus had left to the care of his brother Lycus, till his grandson came of age. He was driven from his kingdom by Amphion and Zethus, who were incensed against Lycus for the indignities which Antiope had suffered. He was afterwards restored, and married Jocasta the daughter of Creon. An oracle informed him that he should perish by the hand of his son, and from this dreadful intelligence he resolved never to approach his wife. A day spent in debauch and intoxication made him violate his vow, and Jocasta brought forth a son. The child as soon as born was given to a servant, with orders to put him to death. The servant was moved with compassion, and only exposed him on mount Cithæron, where his life was preserved by a shepherd. The child called Œdipus was educated in the court of Polybus, and an unfortunate meeting with his father in a narrow way proved his ruin. Œdipus ordered his father to make way for him, without knowing who he was; Laius refused, and was instantly murdered by his irritated son. His arm-bearer or charioteer shared his fate. [*Vid* Œdipus.] *Sophocl. in Oedip.*—*Hygin.* 9 & 66.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Paus.* 9, c. 5 & 26.—*Plut. de Curios.*

LALAGE, one of Horace's favorite mistresses. *Horat.* 1, od. 22, &c.—*Propert.* 4, el. 7.

LALASSIS, a river of Isauria.

LAMACHUS, a son of Xenophanes, sent into Sicily with Nicias. He was killed before Syracuse, where he displayed much courage and intrepidity. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, who betrayed his trust to Mithridates, after he had invited all the inhabitants to a sumptuous feast.

LAMALMON, a large mountain of Æthiopia.

LAMBRĀNI, a people of Italy near the Lambrus.

LAMBRUS, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

LAMIA, a town of Thessaly, famous for a siege it supported after Alexander's death. [*Vid.* Lamiacum.] *Diod* 16, &c.—*Paus.* 7, c. 6.——A river of Greece, opposite mount Œta.——A daughter of Neptune, mother

mother of Hierophile, an antient Sybil, by Jupiter. *Pauf.* 10, c. 12.——A famous courtezan, mistress to Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*

LĂMIA & AUXESIA, two deities of Crete, whose worship was the same as at Eleusis. The Epidaurians made them two statues of an olive tree given them by the Athenians, provided they came to offer a sacrifice to Minerva at Athens. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30, &c.

LĂMIA ÆLIUS, a governor of Syria under Tiberius. He was honored with a public funeral by the senate. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 27.——Another during the reign of Domitian, put to death, &c.

LAMIĂCUM BELLUM happened after the death of Alexander, when the Greeks, and particularly the Athenians, incited by their orators, resolved to free Greece from the garrisons of the Macedonians. Leosthenes was appointed commander of a numerous force, and marched against Antipater, who then presided over Macedonia. Antipater entered Thessaly at the head of 13,000 foot and 600 horse, and was beaten by the superior force of the Athenians and of their Greek confederates. Antipater after this blow fled to Lamia, where he resolved, with all the courage and sagacity of a careful general, to maintain a siege with about the 8 or 9000 men that had escaped from the field of battle. Leosthenes, unable to take the city by storm, began to make a regular siege. His operations were delayed by the frequent sallies of Antipater, and Leosthenes being killed by the blow of a stone which he received, Antipater made his escape out of Lamia, and soon after, with the assistance of the army of Craterus brought from Asia, he gave the Athenians battle near Cranon, and though only 500 of their men were slain, yet they became so dispirited, that they sued for peace from the conqueror. Antipater at last with difficulty consented, provided they raised taxes in the usual manner, received a Macedonian garrison, defrayed the expences of the war, and lastly delivered into his hands Demosthenes and Hyperides, the two orators whose prevailing eloquence had excited their countrymen against him. These disadvantageous terms were accepted by the Athenians, yet Demosthenes had time to escape and poison himself. Hyperides was carried before Antipater, who ordered his tongue to be cut off, and afterwards to be put to death. *Plut. in Demost.* —*Diod.* 17.—*Justin.* 11, &c.

LĂMIÆ, small islands before Troas. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

LĂMIÆ, certain monsters of Africa, who had the face and breasts of a woman, and the rest of the body like that of a serpent. They allured strangers to come to them, that they might devour them, and though they were not endowed with the faculty of speech, yet their hissings were pleasing and agreeable. Some believed them to be witches, or rather evil spirits, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, enticed young children and devoured them. According to some, the fable of the Lamiæ is derived from the amours of Jupiter with a certain beautiful woman called Lamia, whom the jealousy of Juno rendered deformed, and whose children she destroyed; upon which Lamia became insane, and so desperate that she eat up all the children that came in her way. They are also called Lemures. [*Vid.* Lemures.] *Philostr.* in *Ap.*—*Horat. Art. Poet.* v, 340.—*Plut. de Curiof.*—*Dion.*

LAMIRUS, a son of Hercules by Iole.

LAMPĔDO, a woman of Lacedæmon, who was daughter, wife, sister and mother of a king. She lived in the age of Alcibiades. Agrippina, the mother of Claudius, could boast the same honors. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 22 & 37.

LAMPĔTIA, a daughter of Apollo and Neæra. She with her sister Phaethusa guarded her father's flocks in Sicily, when Ulysses arrived on the coasts of that island. These flocks were fourteen in number, seven herds of oxen and seven flocks of sheep, consisting each of fifty. They fed by night as well as by day, and it was deemed unlawful and sacrilegious to touch them. The companions of Ulysses impelled by hunger, paid no regard to their sanctity, or to the threats and intreaties of their chief; but they carried away and killed some of the oxen. The watchful keepers complained to their father, and Jupiter, at the request of Apollo, punished the offence of the Greeks. The hides of the oxen appeared to walk, and the flesh which was roasting by the fire began to bellow, and nothing was heard but dreadful noises and loud lowings. The companions of Ulysses embarked on board their ships, but here the resentment of Jupiter followed them. A storm arose, and they all perished except Ulysses, who saved himself on the broken piece of a mast. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 119.—*Propert.* 3, el. 12.——According to *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 349, Lampetia is one of the Heliades, who was changed into a poplar tree at the death of her brother Phaeton.

LAMPETO & LAMPEDO, a queen of the Amazons, who boasted herself to be the daughter of Mars. She gained many conquests

quests in Asia, where she founded many cities. She was surprized afterwards by a band of barbarians, and destroyed with her female attendants. *Justin.* 2, c. 4.

Lampeus & Lampia, a mountain of Arcadia. *Stat.* 8.

Lampon, Lampos, or Lampus, one of the horses of Diomedes.—Of Hector.—Of Aurora. *Homer. Il.* 8. *Od.* 23.——A son of Laomedon father of Dolops.——A soothsayer of Athens in the age of Socrates. *Plut. in Pericl.*

Lampōnia & Lampōnium, a city of Troas. *Herodot.* 5, 2. 26.——An island on the coasts of Thrace. *Strab.* 13.

Lampridius Actius, a Latin historian in the fourth century, who wrote the lives of some of the Roman emperors. His style is inelegant, and his arrangement injudicious. His life of Commodus, Heliogabalus, Alexander, Severus, &c. is still extant.

Lampsăcus & Lampsăcum, a town of Asia minor on the borders of the Propontis at the north of Abydos. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, of which he was reckoned by some the founder. His temple there was the asylum of lewdness and debauchery, and exhibited scenes of the most unnatural lust. Alexander resolved to destroy the city on account of the vices of its inhabitants, or more probably for its firm adherence to the interest of Persia. It was however saved from ruin by the artifice of Anaximenes (*Vid. Anaximenes.*) It was formerly called Pityusa, and received the name of Lampsacus, from Lampsace, a daughter of Mandron, a king of Phrygia, who gave information to some Phoceans who dwelt there, that the rest of the inhabitants had conspired against their life. This timely information saved them from destruction. The city afterwards bore the name of their preserver. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 13.—*Paus.* 9, c. 31. *Herodot.* 5, c. 117.—*C. Nep. in Themist.* c. 10.

Lamptēria, a festival at Pellene in Achaia, in honor of Bacchus who was surnamed Lamptēr from λαμπειν, *to shine*, because during this solemnity, which was observed in the night the worshippers went to the temple of Bacchus, with lighted torches in their hands. It was also customary to place vessels full of wine in several parts of every street in the city. *Paus.* 4, c. 21.

Lampus, a son of Ægyptus.——A man of Elis.——A son of Prolaus.

Lāmus, a king of the Læstrygones, who is supposed by some to have founded Formiæ in Italy. The family of the Lamiæ at Rome was, according to the opinion of some, descended from him. *Horat.* 3, od, 17.——A son of Hercules and Omphale, who succeeded his mother on the throne of Lydia. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9.——A Latian chief killed by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 334.——A river of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 31.——A Spartan general hired by Nectanebus king of Egypt. *Diod.* 16.——A city of Cilicia——A town near Formiæ, built by the Læstrygones.

Lămyrus *buffoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.

Lanassa, a daughter of Cleodæus, who married Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, by whom she had eight children. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Justin.* 17, c. 3.——A daughter of Agathocles, who married Pyrrhus, whom she soon after forsook for Demetrius. *Plut.*

Lancēa, a fountain, &c. *Paus.*

Lancia, a town of Lusitania. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Landia, a people of Germany, conquered by Cæsar.

Langia, a river of Peloponnesus, falling into the bay of Corinth.

Langobardi, a savage nation of Germany. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 45.

Lānŭvium, a town of Latium, about 16 miles from Rome on the Appian road. Juno had there a celebrated temple which was frequented by the inhabitants of Italy, and particularly by the Romans whose consuls on first entering upon office offered sacrifices to the goddess. The statue of the goddess was covered with a goat's skin, and armed with a buckler and spear, and wore shoes which were turned upwards in the form of a cone. *Cic. pro. Mur. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 29.—*Liv.* 8, c. 14.—*Ital.* 13, v. 364.

Laobōtas or Lābotas, a Spartan king, who succeeded his father Echestratus in the age of Lycurgus. Prytanes, Eunomus and Polydectes reigned in the other family in his life time. During his reign war was declared against Argos, by Sparta. He sat on the throne for 37 years, and was succeeded by Doryssus his son. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Lāŏcoon, a son of Priam and Hecuba, or according to others of Antenor or of Capys. As being priest of Apollo, he was commissioned by the Trojans to offer a bullock to Neptune to render him propitious. During the sacrifice two enormous serpents, issued from the sea, and attacked Laocoon's two sons who stood next to the altar. The father immediately attempted to defend his sons, but the serpents falling upon him squeezed him in their complicated wreathes, and he died in the greatest agonies.

agonies. This punishment was inflicted upon him for his temerity in dissuading the Trojans to bring into the city the fatal wooden horse which the Greeks had consecrated to Minerva, as also for his impiety in hurling a javelin against the sides of the horse as it entered within the walls. Hyginus attributes this to his marriage against the consent of Apollo, or according to others, for his polluting the temple, by his commerce with his wife Antiope, before the statue of the god. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 40. & 201.—*Hygin.* fab. 135.

LAODĂMAS, a son of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wrestle with Ulysses, while at his father's court. Ulysses mindful of the hospitality of Alcinous, refused the challenge of Laodamas. *Homer. od.* 7.——A son of Eteocles, king of Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 15.

LAODĂMĬA, a daughter of Acastus and Astydamia, who married Protesilaus, the son of Iphiclus king of a part of Thessaly. The departure of her husband for the Trojan war was the source of grief to her, but when she heard that he had fallen by the hand of Hector her sorrow was encreased. To keep alive the memory of a husband whom she had tenderly loved, she ordered a wooden statue to be made and regularly placed in her bed. This was seen by one of her servants, who informed Iphiclus, that his daughter's bed was daily defiled by an unknown stranger. Iphiclus watched his daughter, and when he found that the intelligence was false, he ordered the wooden image to be burned in hopes of dissipating his daughter's grief. He did not succeed. Laodamia threw herself into the flames with the image, and perished. This circumstance has given occasion to fabulous traditions related by the poets, which mention that Protesilaus was restored to life, and to Laodamia for three hours, and that when he was obliged to return to the infernal regions, he persuaded his wife to accompany him. *Ovid. Her.* ep. 13. *Hygin.* fab, 104.——A daughter of Bellerophon by Achemone the daughter of king Iobates. She had a son by Jupiter, called Sarpedon. She dedicated herself to the service of Diana, and hunted with her, but her haughtiness proved fatal to her, and she perished by the arrows of Diana. *Homer. Il.* 6, 12, & 16.——A daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus by Olympias the daughter of Pyrrhus. She was assassinated in the temple of Diana, where she had fled for safety during a sedition, A. U. C. 520. Her murderer called Milo, soon after turned his dagger against his own breast and killed himself. *Justin.* 28, c. 3.

LAODĬCE, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who became enamoured of Acamas, son of Theseus, when he came with Diomedes, from the Greeks to Troy with an embassy to demand the restoration of Helen. She obtained an interview and the gratification of her desires at the house of Phalebia the wife of a governor of a small town of Troas which the Greek ambassadors had visited. She had a son by Acamas, whom she called Munitus. She afterwards married Helicaon son of Antenor, and Telephus king of Mysia. Some call her Astyoche, according to the Greek scholiast of Lycophron. Laodice threw herself down from the top of a tower and was killed when Troy was sacked by the Greeks. *Dictys Cret.* 1.—*Paus.* 10, c. 26. —*Homer. Il.* 3, & 6.——One of the Oceanides.——A daughter of Cinyras, by whom Elatus had some children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A daughter of Agamemnon, called also Electra. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A sister of Mithridates who married Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own brother Mithridates. During the secret absence of Mithridates, she prostituted herself to her servants, in hopes that her husband was dead, but when she saw her expectations frustrated, she attempted to poison Mithridates, for which she was put to death.——A queen of Cappadocia put to death by her subjects for poisoning five of her children.——A sister and wife of Antiochus 2d. She put to death Bernice, whom her husband had married. [*Vid. Antiochus* 2d.] She was murdered by order of Ptolemy Evergetes.——A daughter of Demetrius shamefully put to death by Ammonius the tyrannical minister of the vicious Alexander Bala, king of Syria.——A daughter of Seleucus.——The mother of Seleucus. Nine months before she brought forth she dreamt that Apollo had introduced himself into her bed, and had presented her with a precious stone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, commanding her to deliver it to her son as soon as born. This dream appeared the more wonderful when in the morning she discovered in her bed a ring answering the same description. Not only the son that she brought forth called Seleucus, but also all his successors of the house of the Seleucidæ had the mark of an anchor upon their thigh. *Justin.*—*Appian in Syr.* mentions this anchor though in a different manner.

LAODĬCEA, a city of Asia, on the borders of Caria, Phrygia, and Lydia, celebrated for its commerce and the fine wool of its sheep. It was originally called Diospolis, and afterwards Rhoas. It received

ived the name of Laodicea in honor of odice, the wife of Antiochus. *Strab.* 12. *Mela.* 1, c. 12. *Cic. pro Flacc.*——Another in Media destroyed by an earthquake the age of Nero.—— nother in Syria lled, by way of distinction Laodicea ibosa, or ad Libanum.——Another on e borders of Cœlesyria. *Strab.*

Laodicene, a province of Syria, which eives its name from Laodicea, its capi l.

Laodochus, a son of Antenor, whose m Minerva borrowed to advise Pan a- to break the treaty which subsisted beeen the Greeks and Trojans. *Homer. Il.* —An attendant of Antilochus.——A n of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son f Apollo and Phtia. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

Laogonus, a son of Bias, brother to Daidamas. *Homer. Il.*——A priest of Juer, killed by Merion in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Laogoras, a king of the Dryopes, who ccustomed his subjects to become robbers. e plundered the temple of Apollo at lphi, and was killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Laogore, a daughter of Cinyras and ytharme, daughter of Pygmalion. She ed in Egypt. *Id.* 3, c. 14.

Laomedon, son of Ilus king of Troy. e married Strymo, called by some Placia, Leucippe, by whom he had Podarces, terwards known by the name of Priam, d Hesione. He built the walls of Troy, d was assisted by Apollo and Neptune, hom Jupiter had banished from heaven, d condemned to be subservient to the ill of Laomedon for one year. When the alls were finished Laomedon refused to ward the labors of the gods, and soon ter his territories were laid waste by the a or Neptune, and his subjects were visited a pestilence sent by Apollo. Sacrifices ere offered to the offended divinities, but e calamities of the Trojans encreased, and thing could appease the gods, according o the words of the oracle, but annually to xpose to a sea monster a Trojan virgin. Whenever the monster appeared, the marageable maidens were assembled, and the ts decided which of them was doomed to eath for the good of her country. When is calamity had continued for five or six ears, the lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's aughter. The king was unwilling to part ith a daughter whom he loved with unommon tenderness, but his refusal would nate more strongly the wrath of the gods. n the midst of this fear and hesitation, Hercules came and offered to deliver the rojans from this public calamity, if Laomedon promised to reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented, but when the monster was destroyed, he refused to fulfil his engagements, and Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death after a reign of 29 years, his daughter Hesione was given in marriage to Telamon, one of the conqueror's attendants, and Podarces was ransomed by the Trojans and placed upon his father's throne. According to Hyginus, the wrath of Neptune and Apollo was kindled against Laomedon because he refused to offer on their altars as a sacrifice, all the first born of his cattle, according to a vow he had made. *Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 9.—*Ovid Met.* 11, fab. 6 —*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Paus.* 7. c. 20.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Hygin.* 89.——A demagogue of Messana in Sicily.—A satrap of Phœnicia, &c. *Curt.* 10. c. 10.——An Athenian, &c. *Plut.*——An Orchomenian. *Id*

Laonome, the wife of Polyphemus, one of the Argonauts.

Laonomene, a daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons. Teles and Menippides, and two daughters Lysidice and Stentedice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Laothoe, a daughter of Altes. a king of the Leleges. She married Priam, and became mother of Lycaon and Polydorus. *Homer. Il.* 21.——One of the daughters of Thespius, mother of Antidus, by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Laous, a river of Lacedæmon.

Lapathus, a city of Cyprus.

Lapiria, a surname of Diana at Patræ in Achaia, where she had a temple with a statue of gold and ivory which represented her in the habit of a huntress. This name was given to the goddess from Laphrius, the son of Delphus, who consecrated the statue to her. There was a festival of the goddess there, called also Laphria, of which *Paus.* 7, c. 18, gives an account.

Laphystium, a mountain in Bœotia, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was called Laphystius. It was here that Athamas prepared to immolate Phryxus and Helle, whom Jupiter saved by sending them a golden ram. *Paus* 9, c. 34.

Lapideus, a surname of Jupiter among the Romans.

Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly. *Vid.* Lapithus.

Lapitho, a city of Cyprus.

Lapithus, a son of Apollo, by Stilbe. He was brother to Centaurus, and married Orsinome, daughter of Euronymus, by whom he had Phorbas and Periphas. The name of Lapithæ was given to the numerous children of Phorbas and Periphas, or rather

christian era. *Virg. Æn.* 9, &c.—*Ovid Met.* 13, &c. *Fast.* 2, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Justin* 43, c. 1.—— A son of Sylvius Æneas surnamed also Sylvius. He was the 5th king of the Latins and succeeded his father. He was father to Alba his successor. *Dionys.* 1, c. 15.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.

LĂTIUM, a country of Italy near the river Tiber. It was originally very circumscribed, but afterwards it comprehended the territories of the Volsci, Æqui, Hernisci, Ausones, Umbri, and Rutuli. The first inhabitants were called Aborigines, and received the name of Latini from Latinus their king. According to others the word is derived from *lateo, to conceal*, because Saturn concealed himself there when flying the resentment of his son Jupiter. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus; Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. The Latins, though originally known only among their neighbours, soon rose in consequence when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country. *Virg. Æn* 8, v. 322.—*Strab.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Justin* 20, c. 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.

LATIUS, a surname of Jupiter at Rome. *Stat.* 5, *Sylv.* 2, v. 392.

LATMUS, a mountain of Caria near Miletus. It is famous for the residence of Endymion whom the moon regularly visited in the night, whence he is often called *Latmius Heros.* [*Vid.* Endymion.] *Mela* 1, c. 17.—*Ovid Trist.* 2.—*Art. Am.* 3.

LABOBIUS, the god of health among the Corinthians.

LABOTRIGI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

LATŌIS, a name of Diana as being the daughter of Latona.—A country house near Ephesus.

LATŌNA, a daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, or according to Homer of Saturn. She was admired for her beauty, and celebrated for the favors which she granted to Jupiter. Juno always jealous of her husband's amours, made Latona the object of her vengeance and sent the serpent Python to disturb her peace and persecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in the time of her pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra, influenced by Juno, refused to give her a place where she might rest and bring forth. Neptune moved with compassion struck with his trident, and made immoveable, the island of Delos, which before wandered in the Ægean, and appeared sometimes above, and sometimes below, the surface of the sea. Latona, changed into a quail by Jupiter, came to Delos, where she resumed her original shape, and gave birth to Apollo and Diana, leaning against a palm tree or an olive. Her repose was of short duration, Juno discovered the place of her retreat and obliged her to fly from Delos. She wandered over the greatest part of the world and in Caria, where her fatigue compelled her to stop, she was insulted and ridiculed by peasants of whom she asked for water while they were weeding a marsh. Their refusal and insolence provoked her, and she entreated Jupiter to punish their barbarity. They were all changed into frogs. She was exposed to greater violence by Niobe, who boasted herself greater than the mother of Apollo and Diana, and ridiculed the presents which the piety of her neighbours had offered to Latona. [*Vid. Niobe.*] Her beauty proved fatal to the giant Tityus, whom Apollo and Diana put to death. [*Vid. Tityus.*] At last, Latona, though persecuted and exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and her children received divine honors. Her worship was generally established where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, &c where she had temples. She had an oracle in Egypt, celebrated for the true and decisive answers which it gave. *Diod* 5.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 155.—*Paus.* 2 & 8.—*Homer. Il.* 21. *Hymn. in Ap. & Dian.*—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 160.—*Hygin.* fab. 140.

LATOPŎLIS, a city of Egypt. *Strab.*

LATREUS, one of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid.*

LAUDĂMIA, a daughter of Alexander king of Epirus and Olympias daughter of Pyrrhus. She was killed A. U. C. 520, in a temple of Diana, by the enraged populace. *Justin.* 28, c. 3.

LAVERNA, the goddess of thieves and dishonest persons at Rome. She did not only preside over robbers, but she protected such as deceived others, or formed their secret machinations in obscurity and silence. Her worship was very popular, and the Romans raised her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumstance, was called the gate of Laverna. She was generally represented with a head without a body. *Horat.* 1, ep. 16, v. 60.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.——A place mentioned by *Plut.* &c.

LAVIANA, a province of Armenia Minor.

LĂVĪNIA, a daughter of king Latinus and Amata. She was betrothed to her relation king Turnus, but because the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign

reign prince, she was given to Æneas after the death of Turnus. [*Vid. Latinus.*] At her husband's death she was left pregnant, and being fearful of the tyranny of Ascanius her son-in law, she fled into the woods, where she brought forth a son called Æneas Sylvius *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 7. —*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 507.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

Lavīnium or Lavīnum, a town of Italy built by Æneas, and called by that name in honor of Lavinia the founder's wife. It was the capital of Latium during the reign of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 262. —*Strab.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Justin.* 43, c. 2

Lauka, a place near Alexandria in Egypt

Laurentālia, certain festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Laurentia, in the calends of January. They were in process of time part of the Saturnalia. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 57.

Laurentes agri, the country in the neighbourhood of Laurentum. *Tibull.* 2, el. 5, v. 41.

Laurentia. *Vid.* Acca.

Laurentīni, the inhabitants of Latium. They received this name from the great number of laurels which grew in the country. King Latinus found one of uncommon largeness and beauty, when he was going to build a temple to Apollo. He consecrated the tree to the god. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 59.

Laurentum, the capital of the kingdom of Latium in the reign of Latinus. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Laurion, a place of Attica, where was a gold mine. *Thucyd.* 2.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 1.

Lauron, a town of Spain where Pompey's son was conquered by Cæsar's army.

Laus Pompeia, a town of Italy, founded by a colony sent thither by Pompey.

Lausus, a son of Numitor and brother of Ilia. He was put to death by his uncle Amulius, who usurped his father's throne. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 54.——A son of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians. He was killed by Æneas in the war which his father and Turnus made against the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 649, l. 10, v. 428.

Lautium, a city of Latium.

Leades, a son of Astacus, who killed Eteoclus. *Apollod.*

Leæi, a nation of Pæonia near Macedonia.

Leena, an Athenian harlot, who bit off her tongue not to betray the associates in the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius.

Leander, a youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero. *Vid.* Hero.——A Milesian who wrote an historical commentary about his country.

Leandre, a daughter of Amyclas who married Arcas. *Apollod.*

Leandrias, a Lacedæmonian refugee at Thebes, who declared, according to an antient oracle, that Sparta would lose the superiority over Greece, when conquered by the Thebans at Leuctra. *Diod.* 15.

Learchus, a son of Athamas and Ino, crushed to death against a wall by his father in a fit of madness. [*Vid.* Athamas.] *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 490.

Lebādēa, a town of Bœotia near mount Helicon. It received this name from the mother of Aspledon. It is famous for the oracle and cave of Trophonius. No moles could live there, according to Pliny. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 16, c. 36.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 59.

Lebēdus or Lebēdos, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, where festivals were yearly observed in honor of Bacchus. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried part of the inhabitants to Ephesus. It had been founded by an Athenian colony, under one of the sons of Codrus. *Strab.* 14.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 142.

Lebēna, a commercial town of Crete, with a temple sacred to Æsculapius. *Pauf.* 2, c. 26.

Lēbinthos & Lebynthos, an island in the Ægean sea, near Patmos. *Strab.* 10. —*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Lechæum, a port of Corinth in the bay of Corinth. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 381.

Lecythus, a town of Eubœa.

Leda, a daughter of king Thespius and Eurythemis, who married Tyndarus king of Sparta. She was seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, when she was some few days advanced in her pregnancy, and the god, struck with her beauty, resolved to deceive her. He persuaded Venus to change herself into an eagle, while he assumed the form of a swan, and after this metamorphosis Jupiter, as if fearful of the tyrannical cruelty of the bird of prey, fled through the air into the arms of Leda, who willingly sheltered the trembling swan from the assaults of his superior enemy. The caresses with which the naked Leda received the swan, enabled Jupiter to avail himself of his situation, and nine months after this adventure the wife of Tyndarus brought forth two eggs, of one of which sprung Pollux and Helena, and of the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father. Some mythologists attribute this amour to Nemesis and not to Leda; and they farther mention, that Leda was

was entrusted with the education of the children which sprang from the eggs brought forth by Nemesis. [*Vid. Helena.*] To reconcile this diversity of opinions, others maintain that Leda received the name of Nemesis after death. Homer and Hesiod make no mention of the metamorphosis of Jupiter into a swan, whence some have imagined that the fable was unknown to these two antient poets, and probably invented since their age. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—l. 3, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 109.—*Hesiod.* 17, v. 55.—*Hygin.* fab. 77.—*Isocr. in Hel.*—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Eurip. in Hel.*

Ledus, a river of Gaul. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Legio, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, whose numbers have been different at different times. Under Romulus it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, and was soon after augmented to 4000, after the admission of the Sabines into the city. When Annibal was in Italy it consisted of 5000 soldiers, and afterwards it decreased to 4000 or 4500. Marius made it consist of 6200, besides 700 horse. This was the period of its greatness in numbers. Livy speaks of ten and even eighteen legions kept at Rome. During the consular government it was usual to levy and fit up four legions, which were divided between the two consuls. This number was, however, often increased, as time and occasion required. Augustus maintained a standing army of twenty-three or twenty-five legions, and this number was seldom diminished. In the reign of Tiberius there were eight legions stationed on the Rhine, three in Spain, two in Africa, two in Egypt, four in Asia, four on the shores of the Danube, two in Pannonia, two in Mœsia, two in Dalmatia; besides which there were at Rome chosen cohorts for the defence of the person of the emperor, and to preserve tranquillity there. The legions were distinguished by different appellations, and generally borrowed their name from the order in which they were first raised, as *prima*, *secunda*, *tertia*, *quarta*, &c. Besides this distinction another more expressive was generally added, as from the name of the emperor who embodied them, as *Augusta*, *Claudiana*, *Galbiana*, *Flavia*, *Ulpia*, *Trajana*, *Antoniana*, &c. from the provinces or quarters where they were stationed, as *Britannica*, *Cyrenica*, *Gallica*, &c. from the provinces which had been subdued by their valor, as *Parthica*, *Scythica*, *Arabica*, *Africana*, &c. from the names of the deities whom their generals particularly worshipped, as *Minervia*, *Apollinaris*, &c. or from more trifling accidents, as *Martia Fulminatrix*, *Rapax*, *Adjutrix*, &c. Each legion was divided into ten *cohorts*, each cohort into three *manipuli*, and every manipulus into two centuries or *ordines*. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*, lieutenant. The standards born by the legions were various. In the first ages of Rome a wolf was the standard, in honor of Romulus; afterwards a hog, because that animal was generally sacrificed at the conclusion of a treaty, and therefore it indicated that war is undertaken for the obtaining of peace. A minotaur was sometimes the standard, to intimate the secrecy with which the general was to act, in commemoration of the labyrinth. Sometimes a horse or a boar were used till the age of Marius, who changed all these for the eagle, which ever after remained in use. Trajan, however, made use of a dragon.

Leitus, one of the five Bœotian generals who came to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——One of the Argonauts, son of Alector. *Apollod.* 1, c 9.

Lelaps, a dog that never failed to seize and conquer whatever animal he was ordered to pursue. It was given to Procris by Diana, and Procris reconciled herself to her husband by presenting him with that valuable present. According to some, Procris had received it from Minos, as a reward for the dangerous wounds of which she had cured him. *Hygin.* fab. 198.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 771.—*Paus* 9, c. 19.——One of Actæon's dogs.

Leleges, (*a* λεγω, *to gather*) a wandering people, composed of different unconnected nations. They were originally inhabitants of Caria, and went to the Trojan war with Altes their king. Achilles plundered their country, and obliged them to retire to the neighbourhood of Halicarnassus, where they fixed their habitation. The inhabitants of Laconia and of Megara bore this name for some time, from Lelex one of their kings. *Strab.* 7 & 8.—*Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 725.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.

Lelex, an Egyptian who came with a colony to Megara, where he reigned about 200 years before the Trojan war. His subjects were called from him Leleges. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.——A Greek who was the first king of Laconia in Peloponnesus. His subjects were also called Leleges, and the country where he reigned Lelegia. *Id.*

Lemannus, a lake in the country of the Allobroges through which the Rhone flows. *Lucan.* 1, v. 396.—*Mela* 2, c. 5.

Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea, between Tenedos, Imbros and Samothrace. It was sacred to Vulcan, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter. (*Vid. Vulcanus.*) It is celebrated for two

two horrible massacres, that of the Lemnian women murdering their husbands, (*Vid. Hipsipyle*) and that of the Lemnians, or Pelasgi, in killing all the children they had had by some Athenian women, whom they had carried away to become their wives. These two acts of cruelty have given rise to the proverb of *Lemnian actions*, which is applied to all barbarous and inhuman deeds. The first inhabitants of Lemnos were the Pelasgi, or rather the Thracians, who were murdered by their wives. After them came the children of the Lemnian widows by the Argonauts, whose descendants were at last expelled by the Pelasgi, about 1100 years before the Christian era. Lemnos is about 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. It has been called Hipsipyle, from queen Hipsipyle. It is famous for a certain kind of earth or chalk called *terra Lemnia*, or *terra sigillata*, from the seal or impression which it can bear. As the inhabitants were blacksmiths, the poets have taken occasion to fix the forges of Vulcan in that island, and to consecrate the whole country to his divinity. Lemnos is also celebrated for a labyrinth, which according to some traditions surpassed those of Crete and Egypt. Some remains of it were still visible in the age of Pliny. The island of Lemnos was reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades. *C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Strab.* 1, 2 & 7.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 140.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flacc.* 2, v. 78.—*Ovid. Art. Am.* 3.

Lĕmŭres, the manes of the dead. The antients supposed that the souls after death wandered all over the world and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. The good spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the evil ones were known by the name of *Larvæ* or *Lemures*. They terrified the good, and continually haunted the wicked and impious, and the Romans had the superstition to celebrate festivals in their honor called Lemuria or Lemuralia in the month of May. They were first instituted by Romulus to appease the manes of his brother Remus, from whom they were called *Remuria*, and by corruption *Lemuria*. These solemnities continued three nights, during which the temples of the gods were shut, and marriages prohibited. It was usual for the people then to throw black beans on the graves of the deceased, or to burn them, as the smell was supposed to be insupportable to them. They also muttered magical words, and by beating kettles and drums, they believed that the ghosts would depart and no longer come to terrify their relations upon earth. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 421, &c.

Lĕmŭria & Lĕmŭrālia. *Vid.* Lemures.

Lenæus, a surname of Bacchus, from ληνος, *a wine press*. There was a festival called Lenæa celebrated in his honor in which the ceremonies observed at the other festivals of the god chiefly prevailed. There were besides poetical contentions, &c. *Paus.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 14.——A learned grammarian ordered by Pompey to translate into Latin some of the physical manuscripts of Mithridates, king of Pontus.

Lentŭlus, a celebrated family at Rome, which produced many great men in the commonwealth. The most illustrious were, L. Corn. Lentulus, a consul, A. U. C. 428, who dispersed some robbers who infested Umbria.——Batiatus Lentulus, a man who trained up some gladiators at Capua, which escaped from his school.——Corn. Lentulus, surnamed Sura. He joined in Catiline's conspiracy, and assisted in corrupting the Allobroges. He was convicted in full senate by Cicero, and put in prison and afterwards executed. ——A consul who triumphed over the Samnites.——Cn. Lentulus, surnamed Gætulicus. He was made consul, A. D. 26, and was some time after put to death by Tiberius who was jealous of his great popularity. He wrote an history mentioned by Suetonius. He attempted also poetry.——L. Lentulus, a friend of Pompey, put to death in Africa.——P. Corn. Lentulus, a prætor defeated by the rebellious slaves in Sicily. ——Lentulus Spinther, a senator kindly used by J. Cæsar, &c.——A tribune at the battle of Cannæ.——P. Lentulus, a friend of Brutus.——Besides these, there are a few others, whose name is only mentioned in history, and whose life was not marked by any common event. The consulship was in the family of the Lentuli, in the years of Rome, 428, 577, 415, 516, 551, 553, 594, 596, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*—*Liv. Flor.*—*Plin.*—*Plut.*—*Eutrop.*

Leo, a native of Byzantium who flourished about 350 years before the Christian era. His philosophical and political talents endeared him to his countrymen, and he was always sent upon every important occasion as ambassador to Athens, or to the court of Philip, king of Macedonia. This monarch well acquainted with the abilities of Leo, was sensible that his views and claims to Byzantium, would never succeed while it was protected by the vigilance of such a patriotic citizen. To remove him he had recourse to artifice and perfidy. A letter

letter was forged in which Leo made solemn promises of betraying his country to the king of Macedonia for money. This was no sooner known than the people ran enraged to the house of Leo, and the philosopher to avoid their fury and without attempting his justification, strangled himself. He had written some treatises upon physic and history, which have been lost. *Plut.* ——A Corinthian at Syracuse, &c.——A king of Sparta.——A son of Eurycrates. *Athen.* 12.—*Philostr.*

Leocorion, a monument erected by the Athenian to Pasithea, Theope and Eubule, daughters of Leo, who immolated themselves when an oracle had ordered that to stop the raging pestilence some of the blood of the citizens must be shed.

Leocrates, an Athenian chief, &c. *Diod.* 11.

Leodamas, a son of Eteocles, one of the seven Theban chiefs who defended the city against the Argives. He killed Ægialeus, and was himself killed by Alcmæon.——A son of Hector and Andromache, *Dictys. Cret.*

Leodocus, one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.*

Leogoras, an Athenian debauchee who maintained the courtezan Myrrhina.

Leon, a king of Sparta. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.——A town of Sicily near Syracuse. *Liv.* 24, c. 25.

Leona, a courtezan, who was concerned in the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius, &c.

Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals. His father's name was Eunus. He distinguished himself in Alexander's conquest of Asia, and once saved the king's life in a dangerous battle. After the death of Alexander, at the general division of the provinces he received for his portion that part of Phrygia which borders on the Hellespont. He was empowered by Perdiccas to assist Eumenes in making himself master of the province of Cappadocia, which had been allotted to him. Like the rest of the generals of Alexander, he was ambitious of power and dominion. He aspired to the sovereignty of Macedonia, and secretly communicated to Eumenes the different plans he meant to pursue to execute his designs. He passed from Asia into Europe to assist Antipater against the Athenians, and was killed in a battle which was fought soon after his arrival. Historians have mentioned, as an instance of the luxury of Leonatus, that he employed a number of camels to procure some earth from Egypt to wrestle upon, as in his opinion it seemed better calculated for that purpose. *Plut. in Alex.—Curt.—Diod.* 18.—*C. Nep. in Eum.*——A Macedonian with Pyrrhus in Italy against the Romans.

Leonidas, a celebrated king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ. He was sent by his countrymen with 300 chosen men to oppose Xerxes, king of Persia, who had invaded Greece with about five millions of souls. He was offered the kingdom of Greece by the enemy, if he would not oppose his views, but Leonidas heard the proposal with indignation, and observed that he preferred death for his country, to an unjust though extensive dominion over it. Before the engagement Leonidas exhorted his soldiers, and told them all to dine heartily, as they were to sup in the realms of Pluto. The battle was fought at Thermopylæ, and the 300 Spartans withstood the enemy with such vigor, that they were obliged to retire, wearied and conquered during three successive days, till Ephialtes, a Trachinian, had the perfidy to conduct a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and crushed them to pieces. Only one escaped of the 300, he returned home, where he was treated with insult and reproaches, for flying gloriously from a battle in which his brave companions with their royal leader had perished. This celebrated battle which happened 480 years before the Christian era, taught the Greeks to despise the numbers of the Persians and to rely upon their own strength and intrepidity. Temples were raised to his honor, and festivals called Leonidea, yearly celebrated at Sparta, in which free born youths contended. Leonidas, as he departed for the battle from Lacedæmon, gave no other injuctions to his wife, but after his death to marry a man of virtue and honor to raise from her children deserving of the name and greatness of her first husband. *Herodot.* 7, c. 120, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them. Justin.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6. —*Paus.* 3, c. 4.—*Plut. in Lyc. & Cleom.*——A king of Sparta after Areus 2d, 256 years before Christ. He was driven from his kingdom by Clembrotus, his son-in-law, and afterwards re-established.——Another king of Sparta.——A preceptor to Alexander the Great.——A friend of Parmenio, appointed commander, by Alexander, of the soldiers who lamented the death of Parmenio, and who formed a separate cohort. *Curt.* 7, c. 2.——A learned man of Rhodes greatly commended by Strabo.

Leontium & Leontini, a town of Sicily, about five miles distant from the sea shore.

shore. It was built by a colony from Chalcis, in Eubœa, in the 13th olympiad. It was according to some accounts once the habitation of the Læstrygones, for which reason the neighbouring fields are often called *Læstrygonii campi*. The country was extremely fruitful, whence Cicero calls it the grand magazine of Sicily. The wine which it produced, was the best of the island. *Thucyd.* 6.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 467.—*Ital.* 14, v. 126.

Leontium, a celebrated courtezan of Athens who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his warmest pupils. She prostituted herself to the philosopher's scholars, and even to Epicurus himself, if we believe the reports which were raised by some of his enemies. [*Vid.* Epicurus.] Metrodotus shared her favors in the most unbounded manner; and by him she had a son, to whom Epicurus was so partial that he recommended him to his executors on his dying bed. Leontium not only professed herself a warm admirer and follower of the doctrines of Epicurus, but she even wrote a book in support of them against Theophrastus. This book was truly valuable if we believe the testimony and criticism of Cicero, who praised the purity and elegance of its stile, and the truly attic turn of the expressions. Leontium had also a daughter called Danae, who married Sophron. *Cic. de nat. D.* 1, c. 33.

Leontocephalus, a strongly fortified city of Phrygia. *Plut.*

Leontōn, or Leontopŏlis, a town of Phœnicia.

Leontychides. *Vid.* Leotychides.

Leos, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens. *Vid.* Leucorion.

Leosthĕnes, an Athenian general who after Alexander's death drove Antipater to Thessaly, where he besieged him in the town of Lamia. The success which for a while attended his arms was soon changed by a fatal blow which he received from a stone thrown by the besieged. The death of Leosthenes was soon followed by a total defeat of the Athenian forces. The funeral oration over his body was pronounced at Athens, by Hyperides, in the absence of Demosthenes, who had been lately banished for taking a bribe from Harpalus. [*Vid.* Lamiacum.] *Diod.* 17 & 18.—*Strab.* 9.——Another general of Athens, condemned on account of the bad success which attended his arms.

Leotychides, a king of Sparta, son of Menares, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was set over the Grecian fleet, and by his courage and valor he put an end to the Persian war at the famous battle of Mycale, about 479 years before the Christian era. It is said that he cheared the spirits of his fellow soldiers at Mycale, who were anxious for their countrymen in Greece, by raising a report that a battle had been fought at Platæa, in which the barbarians had been defeated. This succeeded, and though the information was false, yet a battle was fought at Platæa, in which the Greeks obtained the victory the same day that the Persian fleet was destroyed at Mycale. Leotychides was accused of a capital crime by the Ephori, and to avoid the punishment which his guilt seemed to deserve, he fled to the temple of Minerva at Tegea, where he perished. He reigned 22 years, and was succeeded by his grandson Archidamus. *Paus.* 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Diod.* 11.——Another, king of Sparta.—A son of Agis king of Sparta, by Timæa. The legitimacy of his birth was disputed by some, and it was generally believed that he was the son of Alcibiades. He was prevented from ascending the throne of Sparta by means of Lysander, tho' Agis had declared him upon his death bed his lawful son and heir. *Plut.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 8.

Lepida, a noble woman accused of attempts to poison her husband, from whom she had been separated for 20 years. She was condemned under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 22.——A woman who married Scipio.

Domitia Lepida, a daughter of Antonia. She was great niece to Augustus, and aunt to the emperor Nero. She is described by Tacitus as a common prostitute, infamous in her manners, violent in her temper, and yet celebrated for her beauty. She was put to death by means of her rival Agrippina, Nero's mother. *Tacit.*——A wife of Galba the emperor.—A wife of Cassius, &c.

Lepidus M. Æmilius, a Roman celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He was of an illustrious family, and like the rest of his contemporaries, he was remarkable for his ambition, to which was added a narrowness of mind, and a great deficiency of military abilities. He was sent against Cæsar's murderers, and some time after he leagued with M. Antony, who had gained the heart of his soldiers by artifice, and that of their commander by his address. When his influence and power among the soldiers had made him one of the triumvirs, he shewed his cruelty like his colleagues, by his proscriptions, and even suffered his own brother to be sacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirate. He received Africa as his portion in the division of the empire, but his indolence soon rendered him despicable in the eyes of his soldiers and of his colleagues,

colleagues, and Augustus, who was well acquainted with the unpopularity of Lepidus, went to his camp and obliged him to resign the power to which he was entitled as being a triumvir. After this degrading event he sunk into obscurity, and retired by order of Augustus, to Cercii, a small town on the coast of Latium, where he ended his days in peace, and where he was forgotten as soon as out of power. *Appian.—Plut. in Aug.—Flor.* 4, c. 6 & 7.——A Roman consul sent to be the guardian of young Ptolemy Epiphanes whom his father had left to the care of the Roman people. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 67.—*Justin* 30, c. 3.——A son of Julia the grand daughter of Augustus. He was intended by Caius as his successor in the Roman empire. He committed adultery with Agrippina when young. *Dion.* 59.——An orator mentioned by *Cicero in Brut.*—A censor, A. U. C. 732.

Lephyrium, a city of Cilicia.

Lepīnus, a mountain of Italy. *Colum.* 10.

Leponti, a people at the source of the Rhine.

Lepreos, a son of Pyrgeus, who built a town in Elis, which he called after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules, upon which he killed an ox and eat it up. He afterwards challenged Hercules to a trial of strength, and was killed. *Pauf.* 5, c. 5.

Leprium, a town of Elis. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Leptīnes, a general of Demetrius, who ordered Cn. Octavius, one of the Roman ambassadors, to be put to death.——A son of Hermocrates of Syracuse, brother to Dionysius. He was sent by his brother against the Carthaginians, and experienced so much success, that he sunk fifty of their ships. He was afterwards defeated by Mago, and banished by Dionysius. He always continued a faithful friend to the interests of his brother, though naturally an avowed enemy to tyranny and oppression. *Diod.* 15.——A famous orator at Athens, who endeavoured to unload the people from oppressive taxes. He was opposed by Demosthenes.——A tyrant of Apollonia in Sicily, who surrendered to Timoleon. *Diod.* 16.

Leptis, the name of two cities of Africa, one of which, called Major, was near the Syrtes, and had been built by a Tyrian or Sidonian colony. The other, called Minor, was about 18 Roman miles from Adrumetum. It paid every day a talent to the republic of Carthage, by way of tribute. *Lucan.* 2, v. 951.—*Plin.* 5, c. 19.—*Sallust. in Jug.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab.* 3, v. 256.

Leria, an island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Caria. It is about 18 miles in circumference. Its inhabitants were very dishonest. *Strab.* 10.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 125.

Lerīna or Planasia, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.

Lerna, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where, according to the poets, the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered husbands. It was there also that Hercules killed the famous Hydra. *Virg. Æn.* 6 & 12.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 597.—*Lucret.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 638.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 15.—There was a festival called Lernæa celebrated there in honor of Bacchus, Proserpine and Ceres. The Argives used to carry fire to this solemnity from a temple upon mount Crathis, dedicated to Diana. *Pauf.*

Lero, a small island on the coast of Gaul.

Leros. *Vid.* Leria.

Lesbos, a large island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Æolia. It is 168 miles in circumference. It has been severally called Pelasgia, from the Pelasgi by whom it was first peopled, Macaria from Macareus who settled in it, and Lesbos from the son-in-law and successor of Macareus who bore the same name. The chief towns of Lesbos were Methymna and Mitylene. It was originally governed by kings, but they were afterwards subjected to the neighbouring powers. The wine which it produced was greatly esteemed by the antients, and still is in the same repute among the moderns. The Lesbians were so debauched and dissipate, that the epithet of *Lesbius* was often used to signify debauchery and extravagance. Lesbos has given birth to many illustrious persons, such as Arion, Terpander, Sappho, &c. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 90.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 160.

Lesbus or Lesbos, a son of Lapithus, grandson of Æolus, who married Methymna daughter of Macareus. He succeeded his father-in-law, and gave his name to the island over which he reigned.

Lesches, a Greek poet born at Lesbos about the 30th Olympiad. Some suppose him to be the author of the little Iliad, of which only few verses remain quoted by *Pauf.* 10, c. 25.

Lestrygones. *Vid.* Læstrygones.

Letānum, a town of Propontis, built by the Athenians.

Lethæus, a river of Lydia flowing by Magnesia into the Mæander. *Strab.* 10, &c.——Another of Macedonia.

Lethe, one of the rivers of hell, whose waters the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space

of time in Tartarus. It had the power of making them forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before, as the name implies, λήθη, *oblivion*.——Lethe is a river of Africa, near the Syrtes, which runs under the ground and some time after rises again, whence the origin of the fable of the Lethean streams of oblivion.——There is also a river of that name in Spain.——Another in Bœotia, &c. *Lucan.* 9, v. 355.—*Ovid. Trist.* 4, el. 1. v. 47.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 545. *Æn.* 6, v. 714.—*Ital.* 1, v. 235, l. 13, v. 555.——A fountain of Bœotia, whose waters were drank by those who consulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Paus.* 9, c. 39.

Letus, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 41, c. 18.

Levāna, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the action of the person who took up from the ground a newly born child, after it had been placed there by the midwife. This was generally done by the father, and so religiously observed was this ceremony, that the legitimacy of a child could be disputed without it.

Leuca, a town of the Salentines. *Lucan.* 5, v. 376.——A town of Ionia—of Crete—of Argolis. *Strab.* 6, &c.

Leucas or Leucadia, an island of the Ionian sea near the coast of Epirus, famous for a promontory where desponding lovers threw themselves into the sea. Sappho had recourse to this leap for lovers, to free herself from the violent passion which she entertained for Phaon. The word is derived from λευκος, *white*, on account of the whiteness of its rocks. Apollo had a temple on the promontory, whence he is often called Leucadius. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 171.—*Strab.* 6, &c.—*Ital.* 15, v. 302.——A town of Phœnicia.

Leucasion, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

Leucassis, a Lycian, one of the companions of Æneas, drowned in the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 334.

Leucātes, a promontory of Acarnania. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 274.

Leuce, a small island in the Euxine sea of a triangular form, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes. According to the poets, the souls of the antient heroes were placed there as in the Elysian fields, where they enjoyed perpetual felicity, and reaped the repose which their benevolence to mankind, and their exploits during life, seemed to entitle them to. From that circumstance it has often been called the island of the blessed, &c. According to some accounts Achilles celebrated there his nuptials with Iphigenia, or rather Helen, and shared the pleasures of the place with the manes of Ajax, &c. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Ammian.* 22.—*Q. Calab.* 3, v. 773.——One of the Oceanides whom Pluto carried into his kingdom.

Leuci, a people of Gaul, &c.

Leucippe, one of the Oceanides.

Leucippides, the daughters of Leucippus. *Vid.* Leucippus.

Leucippus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, about 428 years before Christ. He was disciple to Zeno. He was the first who invented the famous system of atoms and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. Many of his hypotheses have been adopted by the moderns, with advantage. *Diogenes* has written his life.——A brother of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who married Philodice daughter of Inachus, by whom he had two daughters, Hilaira and Phœbe, known by the patronymic of Leucippides. They were carried away by their cousins Castor and Pollux, as they were going to celebrate their nuptials with Lynceus and Idas. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 701.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10, &c.—*Paus.* 3, 17 & 26.——A son of Xanthus, descended from Bellerophon. He became deeply enamoured of one of his sisters, and when he was unable to check or restrain his unnatural passion, he resolved to gratify it. He acquainted his mother with it, and threatened to murder himself if she attempted to oppose his views or remove his affection. The mother, rather than lose a son whom she tenderly loved, cherished his passion, and by her consent her daughter yielded herself to the arms of her brother. Some time after the father resolved to give his daughter in marriage to a Lycian prince. The future husband was informed that the daughter of Xanthus secretly entertained a lover, and he communicated the intelligence to the father. Xanthus upon this secretly watched his daughter, and when Leucippus had introduced himself to her bed, the father in his eagerness to discover the seducer, occasioned a little noise in the room. The daughter was alarmed, and as she attempted to escape she received a mortal wound from her father, who took her to be the lover. Leucippus came to her assistance, and stabbed his father in the dark, without knowing who he was. This accidental parricide obliged Leucippus to fly from his country. He came to Crete, where the inhabitants refused to give him an asylum, when acquainted with the atrociousness of his crime, and he at last came to Ephesus, where he died in the greatest misery and remorse.

remorse. *Hermesianax apud Parthen.* c. 5.——A son of Œnomaus, who became enamoured of Daphne, and to obtain her confidence disguised himself in a female dress, and attended his mistress as a companion. He gained the affections of Daphne by his obsequiousness and attention, but his artifice at last proved fatal, for when Daphne and her attendants were bathing in the Ladon, the sex of Leucippus was discovered, and he perished by the darts of the females. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.—*Paus.* 8, c. 20.——A son of Hercules by Marse, one of the daughters of Thespius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 7.

Leucŏla, a part of Cyprus.

Leucon, a tyrant of Bosphorus, who lived in great intimacy with the Athenians. He was a great patron of the useful arts, and greatly encouraged commerce. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.——A son of Athamas and Themisto. *Paus.* 6, c. 22.——A king of Pontus killed by his brother, whose bed he had defiled. *Ovid. in Ib.* 3.——A town of Africa near the Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

Leucōne, a daughter of Aphidas, who gave her name to a fountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 44.

Leucōnes, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Leucopĕtra, a place on the isthmus of Corinth, where the Achæans were defeated by the consul Mummius.

Leucŏphrys, a temple of Diana, with a city of the same name, near the Mæander.—An antient name of Tenedos. *Paus.* 10, c. 14.

Leucopolis, a town of Caria.

Leucos, a river of Macedonia near Pydna.—A man, &c. *Vid.* Idomeneus.

Leucosia, a small island in the Tyrrhene sea. It received its name from one of the companions of Æneas, who was drowned there, or from one of the Sirens, who was thrown there by the sea. *Strab.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708.

Leucosŷrii, a people of Asia Minor, called afterwards Cappadocians.

Leucŏthoe or Leucothea, the wife of Athamas, changed into a sea deity. [*Vid. Ino.*] She was called Matuta by the Romans. She had a temple at Rome, where all the people, particularly women, offered vows for their brother's children. They did not entreat the deity to protect their own children, because Ino had been unfortunate in her's. No female slaves were permitted to enter the temple, or if their curiosity tempted them to transgress this rule, they were beaten with the greatest severity. To this supplicating for other people's children, Ovid alludes in these lines; *Fast.* 6.

Non tamen hanc pro stirpe suâ pia mater adorat,
Ipsa parum felix visa fuisse parens.

——A daughter of king Orchamus by Euryanome. Apollo became enamoured of her, and to introduce himself to her with greater facility, he assumed the shape and features of her mother. Their happiness was complete, when Clytia, who tenderly loved Apollo, and was jealous of his amours with Leucothoe, discovered the whole intrigue to her father, who ordered his daughter to be buried alive. The lover unable to save her from death, sprinkled nectar and ambrosia on her tomb, which penetrating as far as the body changed it into a beautiful tree which bears the frankincense. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 196.——An island of the Tyrrhene sea, near Capreæ.—A fountain of Samos.—A town of Egypt,—of Arabia. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.——A part of Asia which produces the frankincense.

Leuctra, a village of Bœotia, between Platæa and Thespia, famous for the victory which Epaminondas the Theban general obtained over the superior forces of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, A. U. C. 382. In this famous battle 4000 Spartans were killed with their king Cleombrotus, and no more than 300 Thebans. From that time the Spartans lost the empire of Greece, which they had obtained for near 500 years. *Plut. in Pelop. & Ages.*—*C. Nep. in Epam.*—*Justin.* 6, c. 6.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.*—*Diod.* 15.—*Paus. Lacon.*—*Cic. de offic.* 1, c. 18. *Tusc.* 1, c. 46.—*Strab.* 9.

Leuctrum, a town of Laconia. *Strab.* 8.

Leucus, one of the companions of Ulysses.

Leucyanias, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 6, c. 21.

Levinus. *Vid.* Lævinus.

Leutychĭdes, a Lacedæmonian, made king of Sparta after the expulsion of Demaratus. *Herodot.* 6, v. 65, *&c.*—*Vid.* Leoxychides.

Lexovi, a people of Gaul, conquered with great slaughter by a lieutenant of J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.*

Libānius, a celebrated sophist of Antioch in the age of the emperor Julian. He was educated at Athens, and opened a school at Antioch, which produced some of the best and most of the literary characters of the age. Libanius was naturally vain and arrogant, and he contemptuously refused the offers of the emperor Julian, who wished to purchase his friendship and intimacy by raising him to offices of the greatest splendor and affluence in the empire. When Julian had imprisoned the senators of Antioch for their impertinence, Libanius undertook the defence of his fellow citizens, and paid a visit to the empe-

on, in which he astonished him by the boldness and independence of his expressions, and the firmness and resolution of his mind. Some of his orations, and above 500 of his letters are extant; they discover much affectation and obscurity of stile, and we cannot perhaps much regret the loss of writings which afforded nothing but a display of pedantry, and quotations from Homer. Julian submitted his writings to the judgment of Libanius with the greatest confidence, and the sophist freely rejected or approved, and showed that he was more attached to the person than the fortune and greatness of his prince. The time of his death is unknown.

LIBĂNUS, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars. *Strab.* 6

LIBĔRTĪNA, a surname of Venus. She had a temple at Rome, where the young women used to dedicate the toys and childish amusements of their youth, when arrived at nubile years. *Varro.*

LIBER, a surname of Bacchus, which signifies *free*. He received this name from his delivering some cities of Bœotia from slavery, or according to others, because wine, of which he was the patron, delivered mankind from their cares, and made them speak with freedom and unconcern. The word is often used for wine itself. *Senec. de tranq. anim.*

LIBĔRA, a goddess, the same as Proserpine. *Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 48.——A name given to Ariadne by Bacchus, or Liber, when he had married her. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 512.

LIBĔRĂLIA, festivals yearly celebrated in honor of Bacchus the 17th of March. Slaves were then permitted to speak with freedom, and every thing bore the appearance of independence. They are much the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks. *Varro.*

LIBERTAS, a goddess of Rome, who had a temple on mount Aventine, raised by T. Gracchus. She was represented as a woman in a light dress, holding a rod in one hand and a cap in the other, both signs of independence, as the former was used by the magistrates in the manumission of slaves, and the latter was worn by slaves, who were soon to be set at liberty. Sometimes a cat was placed at her feet, as this animal is very fond of liberty, and very impatient when confined. *Liv.* 24, c. 16. l. 25, c. 7.—*Ovid Trist.* 3, el. 1, v. 72.—*Plut. in Grac.*—*Dio. Cass.* 44.

LIBĒTHRA, a fountain of Magnesia, or Bœotia according to some, sacred to the Muses, who from thence are called Libethrides. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.—*Plin.* 4. c. 9 —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9 & 10.

LIBĒTHRĬDES, a name given to the Muses from the fountain Libethra, or from mount Libethrus in Thrace.

LIBICI, LIBECII or LIBRI, a people of Gaul who passed into Italy, A. U. C. 364.—*Liv.* 5, c. 35.

LIBĬTĪNA, a goddess at Rome who presided over funerals. According to some, she is the same as Venus, or rather Proserpine. Servius Tullius first raised her a temple at Rome, where every thing necessary for funerals was exposed to sale, and where the registers of the dead were usually kept. *Dionys. Hal.* 4 —*Liv.* 40, c. 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 2.—*Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

LIBO, a friend of Pompey, who watched over the fleet, &c. *Plut.*——A Roman citizen, &c. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19 ——A friend of the first triumvirate, who killed himself and was condemned after death.

LIBON, a Greek architect who built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius. He florished about 450 years before the christian era.

LIBOPHŒNĪCES, the inhabitants of the country near Carthage.

LIBURNA, a town of Dalmatia.

LIBURNIA, a country of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to settle in Apulia in Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.

LIBURNĬDES, an island on the coast of Liburnia, in the Adriatic. *Strab.* 5.

LIBURNUM MARE, the sea which borders on the coasts of Liburnia.

LIBURNUS, a mountain of Campania.

LĪBYA, a daughter of Epaphus and Cassiopea, who became mother of Agenor and Belus by Neptune. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1, l. 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, 44.——A name given to Africa one of the three quarters of the antient globe. Libya, properly speaking, is only a part of Africa, bounded on the east by Ægypt, and on the west by that part called by the moderns the kingdom of Tripoli. The antients, according to some traditions, mentioned by Herodotus, and others, sailed round Africa, by steering westward from the red sea, and entered the mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, after a perilous navigation of three years. From the word Lybia, are derived the epithets of Libys, Libyssa, Libysis, Libystis, Libycus, Libysticus, Libystinus, Libystæus. *Virg. Æn.* 1.—*Lucan.* 4.—*Sallust. &c.*

LIBŬCUM MARE, that part of the mediterranean which lies on the coast of Cyrene. *Strab.* 2.

LIBYSSA, a river of Bithynia, with a town of the same name, where was the tomb of Annibal still extant in the age of Pliny.

LICATES, a people of Vindelicia.

LICHA,

LICHA, a city near Lycia.

LICHAS, a servant of Hercules, who brought him the poisoned tunic from Dejanira. He was thrown by his master into the sea with great violence, and changed into a rock in the Eubœan sea, by the compassion of the gods. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 211.

LICHES, an Arcadian, who found the bones of Orestes buried at Tegea, &c. *Herodot.*

LICĬNIA LEX, was enacted by L. Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, consuls, A. U. C. 657. It ordered all the inhabitants of Italy to be enrolled on the list of citizens in their respective cities.——Another by C. Licinius Crassus, the tribune A. U. C. 608. It transferred the right of chusing priests from the college to the people. It was proposed but did not pass. ——Another by C. Licinius Stolo the tribune. It forbad any person to possess 500 acres of land, or keep more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small.——Another by P. Licinius Varus, A. U. C. 545, to settle the day for the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*, which was before uncertain.——Another by P. Licinius Crassus Dives. It was the same as the Fannian law, and farther required that no more than 30 *asses* should be spent at any table on the calends, nones or nundinæ, and only three pounds of fresh and one of salt meat, on ordinary days. None of the fruits of the earth were forbidden.——Another *de sodalitiis*, by M. Licinius the Consul 690. It imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled or frequented for election purposes, as coming under the definition of *ambitus*, and of offering violence in some degree to the freedom and independence of the people.——Another called also *Ælutia*, by Licinius and Ælutius the tribunes. It enacted that when any law was preferred with respect to any office or power, the person who proposed the bill, as well as his colleagues in office, his friends and relations should be declared incapable of being invested with the said office or power.

LICĬNIA, the wife of C. Gracchus. She attempted to dissuade her husband from his seditious measures by a pathetic speech. She was deprived of her dowry after the death of Caius.——A vestal virgin accused of incontinence, but acquitted. A. U. C. 636.——Another vestal, put to death for her lasciviousness under Trajan.

C. LICĬNIUS, a tribune of the people celebrated for the consequence of his family, for his intrigues and abilities. He was a plebeian, and was the first of that body who was raised to the office of a master of horse to the dictator. He was surnamed *Stolo*, or *useless sprout*, on account of the law, which he had enacted during his tribuneship. (*Vid. Licinia lex* by *Stolo.*) He afterwards made a law which permitted the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians, A. U. C. 388. He reaped the benefits of this law, and was one of the first plebeian consuls. This law was proposed and passed by Licinius, as it is reported, at the instigation of his ambitious wife, who was jealous of her sister who had married a patrician, and who seemed to be of a higher dignity in being the wife of a consul. *Liv.* 6, c. 34 —*Plut.*

C. LICINIUS CALVUS, a celebrated orator and poet in the age of Cicero. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the forum, and his poetry, which some of the antients have compared to Catullus. His orations are greatly commended by Quintilian. Some believe that he wrote annals quoted by Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He died in the 30th year of his age. *Quint.* —*Cic. in Brut.* 81.

LICĬNIUS MACER, a Roman accused by Cicero when prætor. He derided the power of his accuser, but when he saw himself condemned he grew so desperate that he killed himself. *Plut.*

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS, a Roman sent against Perseus king of Macedonia. He was at first defeated, but afterwards repaired his losses and obtained a complete victory, &c.——A consul sent against Annibal ——Another consul who defeated the robbers that infested the Alps.——A high priest.——A consul, &c.

LICINIUS LUCULLUS. *Vid.* Lucullus.

LICINIUS CRASSUS. *Vid.* Crassus.

LICINIUS MUCIĀNUS, a Roman who wrote about the history and geography of the eastern countries. He is often quoted by Pliny. He lived in the reign of Vespasian.

P. LICĬNIUS TEGULA, a comic poet of Rome about 200 years before Christ. He is ranked as the fourth of the best comic poets which Rome produced. Few lines of his compositions are extant. He wrote an ode which was sung all over the city of Rome by nine virgins during the Macedonian war. *Liv.* 31, c. 12.

LICĬNIUS, or Licinianus, C. Flavius Valerianus, a celebrated Roman emperor. His father was a poor peasant of Dalmatia, and himself a common soldier in the Roman armies. His valor recommended him to the notice of Galerius Maximianus, who had once shared with him the inferior and subordinate offices of the army, and had lately

lately been invested with the imperial purple by Diocletian. Galerius loved him for his friendly services, particularly during the Persian war, and he showed his regard for his merit by taking him as a colleague in the empire and appointing him over the province of Pannonia and Rhœtia. Constantine, who was also one of the emperors, courted the favor of Licinius, and made his intimacy more durable by giving him his sister Constantia in marriage, A. D. 313. The continual successes of Licinius, particularly against Maximinus, encreased his pride, and rendered him jealous of the greatness of his brother-in-law. The persecutions of the christians, whose doctrines Constantine followed soon caused a rupture, and Licinius had the mortification to lose two battles, one in Pannonia and the other near Adrianopolis. Treaties of peace were made between the contending powers, but the restless ambition of Licinius soon broke them, after many engagements a decisive battle was fought near Chalcedonia. Ill-fortune again attended Licinius, he was conquered and fled to Nicomedia, where soon the conqueror obliged him to surrender, and to resign the imperial purple. The tears of Constantia obtained forgiveness for her husband, yet Constantine knew what turbulent and active enemy had fallen into his hands, therefore he ordered him to be strangled at Thessalonica A. D. 324. His family was involved in his ruin. The avarice, licentiousness and cruelty of Licinius, are as conspicuous as his misfortunes. He was an enemy to learning, and this aversion totally proceeded from his ignorance of letters, and the rusticity of his education. His son by Constantia, bore also the same name. He was honored with the title of Cæsar, when scarce 20 months old, A. D. 317. He was involved in his father's ruin, and put to death by order of Constantine, in the 12th year of his age.

Licymnius, a son of Electryon and brother of Alcmena. He was so infirm in his old age, that when he walked he was always supported by a slave. Triptolemus, son of Hercules seeing the slave inattentive to his duty threw a stick at him, which unfortunately killed Licymnius. The murderer fled to Rhodes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ibid.* 5.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pind. Olymp.* 7.

Lide, a mountain of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 175.

Q. Ligarius, a Roman pro-consul of Africa, after Considius. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, and was pardoned when Cæsar had conquered over his enemies. Cæsar, however, and his adherent were determined on the ruin of Ligarius, but Cicero, by an eloquent oration, still extant, defeated his accuser and he was pardoned. He became afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers. *Cic. pro Lig.*—*Plut. in Cæsar.*

Ligea, one of the Nereides. *Virg. G.* 4.

Liger, a Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 576.

Liger or Ligeris, a large river of Gaul falling into the ocean. It is now called la Loire. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 18.

Ligoras, an officer of Antiochus king of Syria, who took the town of Sardis by stratagem, &c.

Ligures, the inhabitants of Liguria. *Vid.* Liguria.

Liguria, a country at the west of Italy, bounded on the east by the river Macra, on the south by part of the Mediterranean called the Ligustic sea, on the west by the Varus, and on the north by the Po. The commercial town of Genua was antiently and is now the capital of the country. The origin of the inhabitants is not known. According to some, they were descended from the antient Gauls or Germans, or, as others support, they were of Greek origin, perhaps the posterity of the Ligyes mentioned by Herodotus. Liguria was subdued by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Strab.* 4, &c.—*Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 15.—*Plin.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Liv.* 39, c. 6, &c.—*C. Nep. in Ann.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 8.

Ligurinus, a poet. *Martial.* 3, ep. 50.

Ligus, a woman who inhabited the Alps. She concealed her son from the pursuit of Otho's soldiers, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 13.

Ligusticæ Alpes, a part of the Alps, which borders on Liguria. They are sometimes called Maritimi.

Ligyes, a people of Asia who inhabited the country between Caucasus and the river Phasis. Some suppose them to be a colony of the Ligyes of Europe, more commonly called Ligures. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Ligyrgum, a mountain of Arcadia.

Lilæa, a town of Achaia near the Cephisus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, c. 348.

Lilybæum, a promontory of Sicily, with a town of the same name near the Ægates. The town was strong and very considerable, and it maintained long sieges against the Carthaginians, Romans, &c. It had a port large and capacious, which the Romans, in the wars with Carthage, endeavoured in vain to stop and fill up with stones, on account of its convenience and vicinity to the coast of Africa. Nothing now remains of this once powerful city, but the ruins of temples and aqueducts. *Virg.*

Virg. Æn. 3, v. 706.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.—*Cic. in Verr.* 5.—*Cæs. de bell. Afric.*—*Diod.* 22.

Limæa, a river of Lusitania. *Strab.* 3.

Limenia, a town of Cyprus. *Id.* 14.

Limnæ, a fortified place on the borders of Laconia and Messenia. *Paus.*——A town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

Limnæum, a temple of Diana at Limnæ.

Limnatidia, a festival in honor of Diana, surnamed Limnatis, from Limnæ, a school of exercise at Trœzene, where she was worshipped, or from λίμναι, *ponds*, because she presided over fishermen.

Limnonia, one the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

Limon, a place of Campania between Neapolis and Puteoli. *Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1.

Lincasii, a people of Gaul Narbonensis.

Lindus, a city at the south-east part of Rhodes, built by Cercaphus son of Sol and Cydippe. The Danaides built there a temple to Minerva. One of its colonies built Gela in Sicily. It gave birth to Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men, and to Chares and Laches, who were employed in making and finishing the famous Colossus of Rhodes. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 34.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153.——A grandson of Apollo. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

Lingŏnes, a people of Gallia Belgica, made tributary to Rome by J. Cæsar. They passed into Italy, where they made some settlement near the Alps. *Lucan.* 1, v. 398—*Cæs. bell. G.*

Linterna palus, a lake of Campania. *Ital.* 7, v. 278.

Linternum, a town of Campania, where Scipio Africanus died and was buried. *Liv.* 34, c. 45.—*Ovid. Met* 15, v. 713.

Linus. This name is common to different persons whose history is confused, who are often taken one for the other. One was son of Urania and Amphimarus the son of Neptune. Another was son of Apollo by Psammathe daughter of Crotopus king of Argos. Martial mentions him in his 78 ep. l. 9. The third, son of Ismenius and born at Thebes in Bœotia, taught music to Hercules, who, in a fit of anger, struck him on the head with his lyre and killed him. He was son of Mercury and Urania according to Diogenes, who mentions some of his philosophical compositions, in which he asserted that the world had been created in an instant. He was killed by Apollo, for presuming to compare himself to him. Apollodorus, however, and Pausanias mention, that his ridicule of Hercules on his awkwardness in holding the lyre was fatal to him. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diog.* 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4.—*Paus.* 9, c. 15. l. 9, c. 29.——A fountain in Arcadia, whose waters prevent abortion. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Liodes, one of Penelope's suitors, killed by Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 21, &c.

Lipăra, the largest of the Æolian islands on the coast of Sicily, now called the Lipari. It had a city of the same name, which, according to Diodorus, it received from Liparus the son of Auson, king of these islands, whose daughter Cyane was married by his successor Æolus, according to Pliny. The inhabitants of this island were powerful by sea, and from the great tributes which they paid to Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, they may be called very opulent. The island was celebrated for the variety of its fruits, and its raisins are still in general repute. It had some convenient harbours, and a fountain whose waters were much frequented on account of their medicinal powers. According to Diodorus, Æolus reigned at Lipara before Liparus. *Plin.* 3, c. 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 57.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56. l. 8, v. 416.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.——A town of Etruria.

Lipăris, a river of Cilicia, whose waters are like oil. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Liphlum, a town of the Æqui, taken by the Romans.

Lipodorus, one of the Greeks settled in Asia by Alexander, &c.

Liquentia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Adriatic sea.

Lirceus, a fountain near Nemæa. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 711.

Liriŏpe, one of the Oceanides, mother of Narcissus by the Cephisus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 341.——A fountain of Bœotia on the borders of Thespis, where Narcissus was drowned according to some accounts.

Liris, a river of Campania, which it separates from Latium. It falls into the Mediterranean sea. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Horat.* 3, od. 17.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 424.——A warrior killed by Camilla, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

Lisinias, a town of Thessaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 14.

Lisson, a river of Sicily.

Lissus, a town of Macedonia on the confines of Illyricum. *Lucan.* 5, v. 719.——A river of Thrace, falling into the Ægean sea, between Thasos and Samothracia. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. *Strab.* 7. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

Lista, a town of the Sabines, whose inhabitants are called Listini.

LITABRUM, a town of Spain Tarraconensis. *Liv.* 32, c. 14.

LITANA, a wood in Gallia Togata.

LITAVICUS, one of the Ædui, who assisted Cæsar with 10 000 men. *Caes. bell.* l. 7, c. 37.

LITERNUM, a town of Campania.

LITHOBOLIA, a festival celebrated at Trœzene in honor of Lamia and Auxesia, who came from Crete, and were sacrificed by the fury of the seditious populace, and stoned to death. Hence the name of the solemnity, λιθοβολία. *Lapidation.*

LITHRUS, a town of Armenia Minor.

LITIBRIUM, a town of Liguria. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.

LITYERSAS, the legitimate son of Midas king of Phrygia. He made strangers prepare his harvest, and afterwards put them to death.

LIVIA LEX *de sociis*, proposed to make all the inhabitants of Italy free citizens of Rome. M. Livius Drusus who framed it, was found murdered in his house before it passed.——Another by M. Livius Drusus the tribune A. U. C. 662. It required that the judicial power should be lodged in the hands of an equal number of knights and senators.

LIVIA DRUSILLA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of L. Drusus Calidianus. She married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. The attachment of her husband to the cause of Antony was the beginning of her greatness. Augustus saw her as she fled from the danger which threatened her husband, and he resolved to marry her, though she was then pregnant. He divorced his wife Scribonia, and, with the approbation of the augurs, he celebrated his nuptials with Livia. She now took advantage of the passion of Augustus, and shared his power and imperial dignity. Her children by Drusus were adopted by the complying emperor; and, that she might make the succession of her son Tiberius more easy and undisputed, Livia is accused of murdering all the parents of Augustus, and secretly involving all his relations in the common ruin. Her cruelty and ingratitude are still more strongly marked, when she is accused of having murdered her own husband, to hasten the elevation of Tiberius. If she was anxious for the aggrandizement of her son, Tiberius proved ungrateful, and hated a woman to whom he owed his life, his elevation, and his greatness. Livia died in the 86th year of her age, A. D. 29. Tiberius showed himself as undutiful after her death as before, for he neglected her funeral, and expressively commanded, that no honors, either private or public, should be paid to her memory. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.—*Suet. in Aug. & Tib.*—*Dion. Cass.*——Another. [*Vid. Drusilla.*]——Another called Horestilla, &c. She was debauched by Galba, as she was going to marry Piso. *Suet. in Cal.* 25.——Another, called also Ocellina. She was Galba's stepmother, and committed adultery with him. *Id. ib.* 3.

LIVINEIUS, a friend of Pompey, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 11, *&c.*

LIVILLA, a daughter of Drusus.—A sister of Caligula, &c. *Vid.* Julia.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, a comic poet who florished at Rome about 240 years before the Christian era. He was the first who turned the personal satyrs and fescennine verses so long the admiration of the Romans, into the form of a proper dialogue and regular play. Though the character of a player so valued and applauded in Greece was reckoned vile and despicable among the Romans, Andronicus acted a part in his dramatical compositions and engaged the attention of his audience, by repeating what he had labored after the manner of the Greeks. Andronicus was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, whose children he educated. His poetry was grown obsolete in the age of Cicero, whose nicety and judgment would not even recommend the reading of it.

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR, a Roman consul sent against the Illyrians. The success with which he finished his campaign, and the victory which some years after he obtained over Asdrubal, A. U. C. 545, who was passing into Italy with a reinforcement for his brother Annibal, show how deserving he was to be at the head of the Roman armies. *Liv.*

LIVIUS DRUSUS, a tribune who joined the patricians in opposing the ambitious views of C. Gracchus. *Plut. in Gracc.*——An uncle of Cato of Utica. *Plut.*

TITUS LIVIUS, a native of Padua, celebrated for his writings. He passed the greatest part of his life at Naples and Rome, but more particularly at the court of Augustus, who liberally patronized the learned, and encouraged the progress of literature. Few particulars of his life are known, yet his fame was so universally spread even in his life time that an inhabitant of Gades traversed Spain, Gaul and Italy, merely to see the man whose writings had given him such pleasure and satisfaction in the perusal. Livy died at Padua, and, according to some, on that same day Rome was also deprived of another of its brightest ornaments by the death of the poet Ovid, A. D. 17.

discovered, and the poet had nothing left but to chuse the manner of his execution. He had his veins opened in a warm bath, and as he expired he pronounced with great energy the lines which, in his Pharsalia l. 3, v. 639—642, he had put into the mouth of a soldier, who died in the same manner as himself. Some have accused him of pusillanimity at the moment of his death, and say that to free himself from the punishment which threatened him, he accused his own mother, and involved her in the crime of which he was guilty. This circumstance, which throws an indelible blot upon the character of Lucan, is not mentioned by some writers, who observe that he expired with all the firmness of a philosopher. He died A. D. 65. Of all his compositions none but his Pharsalia remains. This poem, which is an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, is unfinished. Opinions are various as to the merit of his poetry. He possesses neither the fire of Homer, nor the melodious numbers of Virgil. If he had lived to a greater age, his judgment and genius would have matured, and he might have claimed a greater rank among the poets of the Augustan age. His expressions, however, are bold and animated, his poetry entertaining, and his irregularities may be called numerous, and, to use the words of Quintilian, he is more an orator than a poet. He wrote a poem upon the burning of Rome, now lost. *Quintil.* 10.—*Suet.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 15, &c.—*Martial* 7, ep. 20.

LŬCĂRIA or LŬCĔRIA, festivals at Rome, celebrated in a large grove between the Via Salaria and the Tyber, where the Romans hid themselves when besieged by the Gauls. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 77.

L. LUCCEIUS, a celebrated historian, asked by Cicero to write a history of his consulship. He favored the cause of Pompey, but was afterwards pardoned by J. Cæsar. *Cic. ad Fam.* 5, ep. 12, &c.

LUCCEIUS ALBĪNUS, a governor of Mauritania after Galba's death, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 58.

LŬCĔRES, a body of horse composed of Roman knights, first established by Romulus and Tatius. It received its name from the *lucus*, a grove where Romulus had erected an asylum, or a place of refuge for all fugitives, slaves, homicides, &c. that he might people his city. The Luceres were some of these men, and they were incorporated with the legions. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 31.

LŬCĔRIA, a town of Apulia.

LŬCIĀNUS, a celebrated writer of Samosata, in the reign of Trajan. His father was poor in his circumstances, and Lucian was early bound to one of his uncles, who was a sculptor. This employment highly displeased him, he made no proficiency in the art, and resolved to seek his livelihood by better means. A dream in which Learning seemed to draw him to her, and to promise fame and immortality, confirmed his resolutions, and he began to write. The artifices and unfair dealings of a lawyer, a life which he had embraced, disgusted him, and he began to study philosophy and eloquence. He visited different places, and Antioch, Ionia, Greece, Italy, Gaul, and more particularly Athens, became successively acquainted with the depth of his learning and the power of his eloquence. The emperor M. Aurelius was sensible of his merit, and appointed him register to the Roman governor of Egypt. He died in an advanced age, and some of the moderns have asserted that he was torn to pieces by dogs for his impiety, particularly for ridiculing the religion of Christ. The works of Lucian, which are numerous, and written in the Attic dialect, consist partly of dialogues, in which he introduces different characters, with much dramatic propriety. His stile is easy, simple, elegant and animated, and he has stored his compositions with many lively sentiments, and much of the true Attic wit. His frequent obscenities, and his manner of exposing to ridicule not only the religion of his country, but also that of every nation, have deservedly drawn upon him the censure of every age, and branded him with the appellation of atheist and blasphemer. He also wrote the life of Sostrates, a philosopher of Bœotia, as also that of the philosopher Demonax. Some have also attributed to him, with great falsity, the life of Apollonius Thyaneus.

LŪCĬFER, the name of the planet Venus, or morning star. It is called Lucifer, when appearing in the morning before the sun, but when it follows it, and appears some time after its setting, it is called Hesperus. According to some mythologists, Lucifer was son of Jupiter and Aurora.

LUCIFĔRI FANUM, a town of Spain.

C. LŪCĬLIUS, a Roman knight born about 147 years before the Christian era, at Aurunca. He lived in the greatest intimacy with Scipio the first Africanus, and even attended him in his war against Numantia. He is looked upon as the founder of satyr, or first satyrical writer among the Romans. He was superior to his poetical predecessors at Rome, and though he wrote with great roughness and inelegance, but with much facility, he gained many admirers,

ainers, whose praises have been often lavished with too liberal a hand. Horace compares him to a river which rolls upon its water precious sand, with much dirt and filth. Of the thirty satyrs which he wrote, nothing but few verses remain. He died at Naples, in the 46th year of his age. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.- *Cic. de Orat.* 2.—*Horat.*

Lūcĭlĭus Lucīnus, a famous Roman, who fled with Brutus after the battle of Philippi. They were soon after overtaken by a party of horse, and Lucilius suffered himself to be severely wounded by the darts of the enemy, exclaiming that he was Brutus. He was taken, and carried to the conqueror, whose clemency spared his life. *Plut.*——A tribune who attempted in vain to elect Pompey to the dictatorship.——A centurion, &c.——A governor of Asia under Tiberius.——A friend of Tiberius.

Lucĭlla, a daughter of M. Aurelius, celebrated for the virtues of her youth, her beauty, debaucheries and misfortunes. At the age of sixteen her father sent her to Syria to marry the emperor Verus, who was then employed in a war with the Parthians and Armenians. The conjugal virtues of Lucilla were great at first, but when she saw Verus plunge himself into debauchery and dissipation, she followed his example, and prostituted herself. At her return to Rome she saw the incestuous commerce of her husband with her mother, &c. and at last poisoned him. She afterwards married an old but virtuous senator, by order of her father, and was not ashamed soon to prostitute herself to her brother Commodus. The coldness and indifference with which Commodus treated her afterwards determined her on revenge, and she conspired against his life, with many illustrious senators, A. D. 183. The plot was discovered, Lucilla was banished, and soon after put to death by her brother, in the 38th year of her age.

Lūcīna, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. As her mother brought her into the world without pain, she became the goddess whom women in labor invoked, and she presided over the birth of children. She receives this name either from *lucus*, or from *lux*, as Ovid explains it:

Gratia Lucinæ, dedit hæc tibi nomine lucus;
Aut quia principium tu, Dea, lucis habes.

Some suppose her to be the same as Diana and Juno, because these two goddesses were also sometimes called Lucina, and presided over the labors of women. She is called Ilithya by the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Rome, raised A. U. C. 396. *Varr. de L. L.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 449.—*Horat. Carm. Sec.*

Lucius, a Roman soldier killed at the siege of Jerusalem, by saving in his arms a man who jumped down from one of the walls. *Joseph.*——A brother of M. Antony. [*Vid. L. Antonius.*]——A Roman general, who defeated the Etrurians, &c.——A relation of J. Cæsar.——A Roman ambassador, murdered by the Illyrians.——A consul, &c.——A writer, called by some Satarantius Apuleius. He was born in Africa, on the borders of Numidia. He studied poetry, music, geometry, &c. at Athens, and warmly embraced the tenets of the Platonists. He cultivated magic, and some miracles are attributed to his knowledge of enchantments. He wrote in Greek and Latin, with great ease and simplicity; but his stile is sometimes affected. His eloquence was greatly celebrated in his age. Some fragments of his compositions are still extant. He florished in the reign of M. Aurelius.——A brother of Vitellius, &c.——A son of Agrippa adopted by Augustus.——A man put to death for his incontinence, &c.——The word Lucius is a prænomen common to many Romans, of whom an account is given under their family names.

Lūcrētia, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her accomplishments proved fatal to her, and the praises which a number of young noble Romans at Ardea, among whom were Collatinus and the sons of Tarquin, bestowed upon the domestic virtues of their wives at home, was productive of a revolution in the state. While every one was warm with the idea, it was universally agreed to leave the camp and to go to Rome to ascertain the veracity of their respective assertions. Collatinus had the pleasure to see his expectations fulfilled in the highest degree, and while the wives of the other Romans were involved in the riot and dissipation of a feast, Lucretia was found at home employed in the midst of her female servants, and easing their labor by sharing it herself. The beauty and innocence of Lucretia enflamed the passion of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who was a witness of her virtues and industry. He cherished his flame, and he secretly retired from the camp, and came to the house of Lucretia, where he met with a kind reception. He showed himself unworthy of such a treatment, and in the dead of night he introduced himself to Lucretia, who refused to his entreaties what her fear of shame granted to his threats. She yielded to her ravisher,

ravisher, when he threatened to murder her, and to slay one of her slaves, and put him in her bed, that this apparent adultery might seem to have met with the punishment it deserved. Lucretia in the morning sent for her husband and her father, and after she had revealed to them the indignities she had suffered from the son of Tarquin, and entreated them to avenge her wrongs, she stabbed herself with a dagger, which she had previously concealed under her cloaths. This fatal blow was the sign of rebellion, the body of the virtuous Lucretia was exposed to the eyes of the senate, and the violence and barbarity of Sextus, joined with the unpopularity and oppression of his father, so irritated the Roman populace, that that moment they expelled the Tarquins for ever from Rome. Brutus, who was present at the tragical death of Lucretia, kindled the flames of rebellion, and the republican or consular government was established at Rome A. U. C. 244. *Liv.* 1, c. 57, *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 4, c. 15.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2. v. 741.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut.*——The wife of Numa. *Plut.*

LŬCRĒTĬLIS, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, hanging over a pleasant valley, near which the house of Horace was situate. *Horat.* 1, od. 17.

T. LŬCRĒTIUS CARUS, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, who was early sent to Athens, where he studied under Zeno and Phædrus. The tenets of Epicurus, which then prevailed at Athens, were warmly embraced by Lucretius, and when united with the infinite of Anaximander and the atoms of Democritus, they were explained and elucidated in a poem, in six books, which is called *De rerum naturâ.* In this poem the masterly genius and unaffected elegance of the poet are every where conspicuous, but the opinions of the philosopher are justly censured, who gives no existence of power to a supreme being, but is the devoted advocate of atheism and impiety. This composition, which has little claim to be called a heroic poem, was written and finished while the poet labored under a violent delirium, occasioned by a philtre which the jealousy of his mistress or his wife Lucilia had administered. It is said that he destroyed himself in the 44d year of his age, about 52 years before Christ. Cicero, after his death, revised and corrected his poems, which had been partly written in the lucid intervals of reason and of sense. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1. l. 10, c. 1.

Q. LŬCRĒTIUS, a Roman who killed himself because the inhabitants of Sulmo, over which he was appointed with a garrison, seemed to favor the cause of J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. civ.* 1, c. 18. He is also called Vespillo.

SP. LŬCRĒTIUS TRICIPITĪNUS, the father-in-law of Collatinus. He was made consul after the death of Brutus, and soon after died himself. Horatius Pulvillus succeeded him. *Liv.* 1, c. 58.——An interrex at Rome.—A consul.

LŬCRĒTIUS OFELLA, a Roman put to death by Sylla, because he had applied for the consulship without his permission. *Plut.*

LŬCRĪNUM, a town of Apulia.

LŬCRĪNUS, a small lake of Campania, opposite Puteoli. Some believed that it was made by Hercules when he passed thro' Italy with the bulls of Geryon. It abounded with excellent oysters. *Strab.* 5 & 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Horat.* 2, od. 15.

C. LUCTĀTIUS CATŬLUS, a Roman consul with Marius. He assisted his colleague in conquering the Cimbrians. [*Vid. Cimbricum bellum.*] He was eloquent as well as valiant, and his history of his consulship, which he wrote with great veracity, convinces us of his literary talents. This history is lost.—*Cic. de orat.*—*Varro de L. L.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.

C. LUCTATIUS CATŬLUS, a Roman consul who destroyed the Carthaginian fleet. *Vid.* Catulus.

LUCULLEA, a festival established by the Greeks in honor of Lucullus, who had behaved with great prudence and propriety in his province. *Plut. in Luc.*

LUCULLI HORTI, these gardens were situate near Neapolis, &c. *Tacit. An.* 15, c. 1.

LUCULLI VILLA, a country seat of Lucullus, near the Misenus, where Tiberius died. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 50.

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, a Roman celebrated for his fondness of luxury and for his military talents. He was born about 115 years before the Christian era, and soon distinguished himself by his proficiency in the liberal arts, particularly eloquence and philosophy. His first military campaign was in the Marsian war, where his valor and cool intrepidity recommended him to public notice. His mildness and constancy gained him the admiration and confidence of Sylla, and from this connection he derived honor, and during his quæstorship in Asia, and pretorship in Africa, he rendered himself more conspicuous by his justice, moderation and humanity. He was raised to the consulship A. U. C. 678, and entrusted with the care of the Mithridatic war. He first displayed his military talents in rescuing his colleague Cotta, whom the enemy had besieged in Chalcedonia. This was soon followed

followed by a celebrated victory over the forces of Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus, and by the conquest of all Bithynia. His victories by sea were as great as those by land, and Mithridates lost a powerful fleet near Lemnos. Such considerable losses weakened the enemy, and Mithridates retired with precipitation towards Armenia, to the court of king Tigranes, his father-in-law. His flight was perceived, and Lucullus crossed the Euphrates with great expedition, and gave battle to the numerous forces which Tigranes had already assembled to support the cause of his son-in-law. According to the exagerated account of Plutarch no less than 100,000 foot, and near 55,000 horse, of the Armenians, lost their lives in that celebrated battle. All this carnage was made by a Roman army amounting to no more than 18000 men, of whom only five were killed and 100 wounded during the combat. The taking of Tigranocerta the capital of Armenia, was the consequence of this immortal victory, and Lucullus there obtained the greatest part of the royal treasures. This continual success, however, was attended with serious consequences. The severity of Lucullus, and the haughtiness of his commands, offended his soldiers, and displeased his adherents at Rome. Pompey was soon after sent to succeed him, and to continue the Mithridatic war, and the interview which he had with Lucullus began with acts of mutual kindness, and ended in the most inveterate reproaches, and open enmity. Lucullus was permitted to retire to Rome, and only 1600 of the soldiers who had shared his fortune and his glories were suffered to accompany him. He was received with coldness at Rome, and he obtained with difficulty a triumph, which was deservedly claimed by his fame, his success and his victories. In this ended the days of his glory; he retired to the enjoyment of ease and peaceful society, and no longer interested himself in the commotions which disturbed the tranquility of Rome. He dedicated his time to studious pursuits, and to the conversation of the learned. His house was enriched with a valuable library, which was opened for the service of the curious, and of the learned. Lucullus fell into a delirium in the last part of his life, and died in the 67 or 68th year of his age. The people showed their respect for his merit, by their wish to give him an honorable burial in the Campus Martius, but their offers were rejected, and he was privately buried, by his brother, in his estate at Tusculum. Lucullus has been admired for his many accomplishments, but he has been censured for his severity and extravagance. The expences of his meals were immoderate, his halls were distinguished by the different names of the gods, and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprize him, they were astonished at the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who had merely said to his servant that he would sup in the hall of Apollo. In his retirement Lucullus was fond of artificial variety; subterraneous caves and passages were dug under the hills on the coasts of Campania, and the sea water was conveyed round his house and pleasure ground, where the fishes flocked in such abundance, that not less than 25,000 pounds worth were sold at his death. In his public character Lucullus was humane, and compassionate, and he shewed his sense of the vicissitude of human affairs by shedding tears at the sight of one of the cities of Armenia, which his soldiers reduced to ashes. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, and he employed himself for a time to write a concise history of the Marsi in Greek hexameters. Such are the striking characteristics of a man who meditated the conquest of Parthia, and gained the admiration of all the inhabitants of the east, by his justice and moderation, and who might have disputed the empire of the world with a Cæsar or Pompey, had not his fondness for retirement withdrawn him from the reach of ambition. *Plut. in vitâ*—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.*—*Appian in Mithr. &c.*—*Orosius* 6, &c. —A consul who went to Spain, &c.—A Roman put to death by Domitian.—A brother of Lucius Lucullus, lieutenant under Sylla.—A pretor of Macedonia.

Lŭcĕmo, the first name of Tarquinius Priscus. It was afterwards changed into Lucius. The word is Etrurian, and signifies prince or chief.

Lŭcus, a king of antient Gaul.—A town of Gaul at the foot of the Alps.

Lugdunensis Gallia, a part of Gaul, which received its name from Lugdunum, the capital city of the province. It was antiently called Celtica. *Vid.* Gallia.

Lugdūnum, a town of Gallia Celtica, built at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, by Manutius Plancus, when he was governor of the province. *Strab.* 4. ——A town of Aquitain.

Lūna, *(the moon)* was daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and was the same, according to some mythologists, as Diana. She was worshipped by the antient inhabitants of the earth with many superstitious forms and ceremonies. It was supposed that magicians and enchanters, particularly those of

of Thessaly, had an uncontroulable power over the moon, and that they could draw her down from heaven at pleasure by the mere force of their incantations. Her eclipses, according to their opinion, proceeded from thence, and on that account it was usual to beat drums and cymbals to ease her labors, and to render the power of magic less effectual. The Arcadians believed that they were older than the moon. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263, &c —*Tibull.* 1, el. 8, v. 21.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 69. —— A maritime town of Etruria, famous for the white marble which it produced. It contained a fine capacious harbour, and abounded in wine, cheese, &c. The inhabitants were naturally given to augury, and the observation of uncommon phænomena. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 586.—*Plin.* 14, c. 6.

Lupa, *(a she wolf)* was held in great veneration at Rome, because Romulus and Remus, according to an antient tradition, were suckled and preserved by one of these animals. This fabulous story arises from the surname of Lupa, *prostitute*, which was given to the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, to whose care and humanity these children owed their preservation. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 415—*Plut. in Romul.*

Lupercal, a place at the foot of mount Aventine, sacred to Pan, where festivals called Lupercalia were yearly celebrated.

Lupercālia, a yearly festival observed at Rome the 15th of February, in honor of the god Pan. It was usual first to sacrifice two goats and a dog, and to touch with the bloody knife the foreheads of two illustrious youths, who always were obliged to smile while they were touched. The blood was wiped away with soft wool dipped in milk. After this the skins of the victims were cut into thongs, with which whips were made for the youths. With these whips the youths ran about the streets all naked except the middle, and whipped freely all those they met. Women in particular were fond of receiving the lashes, as they superstitiously believed that they removed barrenness, and eased the pains of childbirth. This excursion in the streets of Rome was performed by naked youths, because Pan is always represented naked, and a goat was sacrificed because that deity was supposed to have the feet of goats. A dog was added, as a necessary and useful guardian of the sheepfold. This festival, as Plutarch mentions, was first instituted by the Romans in honor of the she wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus. This opinion is controverted by others, and Livy, with Dionysius of Halicarnassus, observes that they were introduced in Italy by Evander. The name seems to be borrowed from the Greek name of Pan, *Lycæus*, from λυκος, *a wolf*, because Pan, as god of shepherds, protected the sheep from the rapacity of the wolves. The priests which officiated at the Lupercalia were called Luperci. Augustus forbad any person under the age of fourteen, to appear naked, or to run about the streets during the Lupercalia. Cicero in his Philippics, reproaches Antony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by running naked, and armed with a whip, about the streets. It was during the celebration of these festivals that Antony offered a crown to J. Cæsar, which the indignation of the populace obliged him to refuse.

Luperci, a number of priests at Rome, who assisted at the celebration of the Lupercalia, in honor of the god Pan, to whose service they were dedicated. This order of priests was the most antient and respectable of all the sacerdotal offices. It was divided into two separate colleges called the *Fabiani* & *Quintiliani*, from Fabius and Quintilius, two of their high priests. The former were instituted in honor of Romulus, and the latter of Remus. To these two sacerdotal bodies J. Cæsar added a third, called from himself the *Julii*, and this action contributed not a little to render his cause unpopular, and to betray his ambitious and aspiring views. [*Vid. Lupercalia*] *Plut in. Rom.*—*Dio. Cas.* 45.

Lupercus, a grammarian in the reign of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote some grammatical pieces which some have preferred to Herodian.

Lupias or Lupia, a town of Germany, with a small river of the same name falling into the Rhine. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, *&c.*

Lupus, a general of the emperor Severus. —A governor of Britain.—A questor in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A comic writer of Sicily, who wrote a poem on the return of Menelaus and Helen to Sparta, after the destruction of Troy. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 16, v. 26.

Lusitania, a part of Spain, whose extent and situation have not been accurately defined by the antients. According to the better descriptions it extended from the Tagus to the sea of Calabria. The inhabitants were warlike, and the Romans conquered them with great difficulty. They generally lived upon plunder, and were rude and unpolished in their manners. It was usual among them to expose their sick in the high roads, that their diseases might be cured by the directions and advice of travellers.

travellers. They were very moderate in their meals, and never eat but of one dish. Their cloaths were commonly black, and they generally warmed themselves by means of stones heated in the fire. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6. l. 3, c. 1.

LUSONES, a people of Spain, near the Iberus.

LUSTRICUS BRUTIANUS, a Roman poet. *Martial* 4, ep. 23.

LUTĀTIUS CATŬLUS, a Roman who shut the temples of Janus after peace had been made with Carthage. *Vid.* Luctatius.

LUTERIUS, a general of the Gauls, defeated by Cæsar, &c.

LUTETIA, a town of Belgic Gaul, on the confluence of the rivers Sequana and Matrona. It received its name, as some suppose, from the quantity of clay, *lutum*, which is in its neighbourhood. J. Cæsar fortified and embellished it, from which circumstance some authors call it *Julii Civitas*. Julian the apostate resided there for some time. It is now Paris, the capital of France. *Cæsar. de bell. G.* 6. & 7.—*Strab.* 4.—*Ammian* 20.

C. LUTORIUS, a Roman knight put to death by order of Tiberius, because he had written a poem in which he had bewailed the death of Germanicus, who then labored under a severe illness. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 49, &c.

LYÆUS, a surname of Bacchus. It is derived from λυειν, *solvere*, because wine, over which Bacchus presides, gives freedom to the mind, and delivers it from all cares and melancholy. *Horat.* ep. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 6-3.

LYBĂS, one of the companions of Ulysses, &c.

LYBYA or LYBISSA, a small village of Bithynia, where Annibal was buried.

LYCĂBAS, an Etrurian, one of those who offered violence to Bacchus, and were changed into dolphins. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 624.——One of the Lapithæ, who ran away from the battle which was fought at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Id. Met.* 12. v. 302.

LYCABĒTUS, a mountain of Attica near Athens. *Stat*

LYCÆA, festivals at Arcadia, in honor of Pan, the god of shepherds. They are the same as the Lupercalia of the Romans.—A festival at Argos in honor of Apollo Lyceus, who delivered the Argives from wolves, &c.

LYCÆUM, a celebrated place near the banks of the Ilissus in Attica. It was there that Aristotle taught philosophy, and as he generally instructed his pupils in walking, they were called Peripatetics, a περιπατειν, *ambulo*.

LYCÆUS, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter, where a temple was built in honor of the god Lycæus, by Lycaon the son of Pelasgus. It was also sacred to Pan, whose festivals, called Lycæa, were celebrated there. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 16. *Æn.* 8, v. 343.—*Strab.* 8.

LYCAMBES, the father of Neobule. He promised his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, and afterwards refused to fulfil his engagement, when she had been courted by a man whose opulence had more influence than the fortune of the poet. This irritated Archilochus, he wrote a bitter invective against Lycambes and his daughter, and rendered them both so desperate by the satyr of his composition that they hanged themselves. *Horat.* ep. 6, v. 13. *Ovid in Ib.* 52.

LYCĂON, the first king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and Meliboea. He built a town called Lycosura on the top of mount Lycæus in honor of Jupiter. He had many wives by whom he had a daughter called Callisto, and 50 sons. He was succeeded on the throne by Nyctimus the eldest of his sons. He lived about 1820 years before the christian era. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin* fab. 176.—*Catull.* ep. 76.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 2, &c. ——Another king of Arcadia celebrated for his cruelties. He was changed into a wolf by Jupiter, because he offered human victims on the altars of the god Pan. Some attribute this metamorphosis to another cause. The sins of mankind, as they relate, were become so enormous that Jupiter visited the earth to punish wickedness and impiety. He came to Arcadia where he was announced as a god, and the people began to pay proper adoration to his divinity. Lycaon however, who used to sacrifice all strangers to his wanton cruelty, laughed at the pious prayers of his subjects, and to try the divinity of the god, he served up human flesh on his table. This impiety so irritated Jupiter that he immediately destroyed the house of Lycaon and changed him into a wolf. *Ovid Met.* 1, v. 198. ——These two monarchs are often confounded together, though it appears that they were two different characters, and that not less than an age elapsed between their reigns.—A son of Priam and Laothe. He was taken by Achilles and carried to Lemnos whence he escaped. He was afterwards killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 21, &c.——The son of Pandarus killed by Diomedes before Troy.—A Gnossian artist who made the sword which Ascanius gave to Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.*

LYCĂŌNIA, a country of Asia between Cappadocia, Pisidia, Pamphylia and Phrygia. It was made a province under Augustus.

gustus. *Strab* 10.—*Mela.* 2.——Arcadia bore also that name from Lycaon, one of its kings. *Dionys. Hal.*——An island in the Tyber.

Licas, a Latin officer in the interest of Turnus. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 315.——Another officer of Turnus. *Id.* 10, v. 561.

Lycaste, an antient town of Crete whose inhabitants accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.——A daughter of Priam by a concubine. She married Polydamas the son of Antenor.—A famous courtezan of Drepanum, called Venus on account of her great beauty. She had a son called Eryx by Butes, son of Amycus.

Lycastum, a town of Cappadocia.

Lycastus, a son of Minos 1st. He was father of Minos 2d. by Ida the daughter of Corybas.—A son of Mars and Philonome, daughter of Nyctimus. He succeeded his father on the throne of Arcadia.

Lyce, one of the Amazons, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 374.

Lyces, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 33.

Lycæum. *Vid.* Lycæum.

Lychnides, a city with a lake of the same name in Macedonia.

Lycia, a country of Asia Minor bounded by the Mediterranean on the south, Caria on the west, Pamphylia on the east, and Phrygia on the north. It was antiently called Milyas, and Tremile, from the Milyæ or Solymi, a people of Crete, who came to settle there. The country received the name of Lycia from Lycus the son of Pandion who established himself there. The inhabitants have been greatly commended by all the antients for their sobriety and justice. They were conquered by Crœsus king of Lydia, and afterwards by Cyrus. Though they were subject to the power of Persia, yet they were governed by their own kings, and only paid a yearly tribute to the Persian monarch. They became part of the Macedonian empire when Alexander came into the east, and afterwards were ceded to the house of the Seleucidæ. The country was reduced into a Roman province by the emperor Claudius. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 816.—*Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 646.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 13.

Lycidas, a centaur killed by the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.——A shepherd's name. *Virg.*

Lycimna, a town of Peloponnesus.

Lyciscus, an Athenian archon Olympiad. 109.——A Messenian of the family of the Æpytidæ. When his daughters were doomed by lot to be sacrificed for the good of their country, he fled with them to Sparta, and Aristodemus upon this chearfully gave his own children, and soon after succeeded on the throne. *Paus.* 4, c. 9.

Lycus, a son of Hercules and Toxicreta.—A son of Lycaon.—An epithet given to Apollo from his tempe in Lycia.—A surname of Darius.

Lycomedes, a king of Scyros, an island in the Ægean sea. He was son of Apollo and Parthenope. He was secretly entrusted with the care of young Achilles, whom his mother Tethis had disguised in woman's cloaths, to remove him from the Trojan war, where she knew he must unavoidably perish. Lycomedes has rendered himself famous for his treachery to Theseus, who had implored his protection when driven from his throne of Athens by the usurper Mnestheus. Lycomedes, as it is reported, either envious of the fame of his illustrious guest, or bribed by the emissaries of Mnestheus, led Theseus to an elevated place, on pretence to shew him the extent of his dominions, and perfidiously threw him down a precipice, where he was killed. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 17. l. 7, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——An Arcadian who with 500 chosen men put to flight 1000 Spartans and 500 Argives, &c. *Diod.* 15.—A seditious person at Tegea.—A Mantinean general, &c.——An Athenian, the first who took one of the enemy's ships at the battle of Salamis. *Plut.*

Lycon, a philosopher of Troas, in the age of Aristotle. He was greatly esteemed by Eumenes, Antiochus, &c. He died in the 74th year of his age. *Diog. in vit.*—A man who wrote the life of Pythagoras.——A poet.——A writer of epigrams.——A player greatly esteemed by Alexander.——A Syracusan who assisted in murdering Dion.——A peripatetic philosopher.

Lycone, a city of Thrace.——A mountain of Argolis. *Paus.* 2, c. 24.

Lycophron, a son of Periander, king of Corinth. The murder of his mother Melissa by his father had such an effect upon him, that he resolved never to speak to a man who had been so wantonly cruel against his relations. This resolution was strengthened by the advice of Proclus his maternal uncle, and Periander at last banished to Corcyra a son whose disobedience and obstinacy had rendered him odious. Cypselus, the eldest son of Periander, being incapable of reigning, Lycophron was the only surviving child who had any claim to the crown of Corinth. But when the infirmities of Periander obliged him to look for a successor, Lycophron refused to come to Corinth while his father was

there, and he was induced to leave Corcyra, only on promise that Periander would come and dwell there while he remained the master of Corinth. This exchange, however was prevented. The Corcyreans, who were apprehensive of the tyranny of Periander, murdered Lycophron before he left their island, A. U. C. 188. *Aristot.*——A brother of Thebe, the wife of Alexander tyrant of Pheræ. He assisted his sister in murdering her husband, and he afterwards seized the sovereignty. He was dispossessed by Philip of Macedonia. *Plut.*—*Diod.* 16.——A general of Corinth, killed by Nicias. *Plut. in Nic.*——A native of Cythera, son of Mastor. He went to the Trojan war with Ajax the son of Telamon, after the accidental murder of one of his citizens. He was killed, &c. *Homer. Il.* 15.——A famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis in Eubœa. He was one of the poets who flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 years before the Christian era, and who, from their number, obtained the name of Pleiades. Lycophron died by the wound of an arrow. He wrote tragedies, the titles of twenty of which have been preserved. The only remaining composition of this poet is called Cassandra or Alexandra. It contains 1474 verses, whose obscurity has procured the epithet of *Tenebrosus* to its author. It is a mixture of prophetical effusions, which, as he supposes, were given by Cassandra during the Trojan war. *Ovid. in Ib.*—*Stat.* 5 *Sylv.* 3.

Lycopolis, a town of Egypt. It received this name on account of the immense number of wolves, λυκοι, which repelled an army of Æthiopians who had invaded Egypt. *Diod.* 1. *Strab.* 17.

Lycorus, an Ætolian who assisted the Cyreneans against Ptolemy. *Polyæn.* 8.

Lycoras, a nymph, &c. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 339.

Lycoris, a freedwoman of the senator Volumnius. She was also called Cytheris, and Volumnia, from her master. She is celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. The poet Gallus was greatly enamoured of her, and his friend Virgil comforts him in his 10th eclogue for the loss of the favors of Cytheris, who followed M. Antony's camp, and was become the Aspasia of Rome The charms of Cleopatra, however, prevailed over those of Cytheris, and the unfortunate courtezan lost the favors of Antony and of all the world at the same time. Lycoris was originally a comedian. *Virg. Ecl.* 10

Lycormas, a river of Ætolia, whose sands were of a golden color. It was afterwards called Evenus from king Evenus who threw himself into it. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 245.

Lycortas, the father of Polybius. He was chosen general of the Achæan league, and he revenged the death of Philopœmen, &c. *Plut.*

Lycosura, a city built by Lycaon on mount Lycæus.

Lyctus, a famous town of Crete, the country of Idomeneus. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 401.

Lycurgides, annual days of solemnity appointed in honor of the lawgiver of Sparta.——The patronymic of a son of Lycurgus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 503.

Lycurgus, a king of Nemæa in Peloponnesus. He was raised from the dead by Æsculapius. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 638.——A giant killed by Osiris in Thrace. *Diod.* 1.——A king of Thrace, son of Dryas. He has been represented as cruel and impious, on account of the violence which he offered to Bacchus. He, according to the opinion of the mythologists, drove Bacchus out of his kingdom, and abolished his worship, for which impiety he was severely punished by the gods. He put his own son Dryas to death in a fury, and he cut off his own legs mistaking them for vine boughs. He was put to death in the greatest torments by his subjects, who had been informed by the oracle that they should not taste wine till Lycurgus was no more. This fable is explained by observing that the aversion of Lycurgus for wine over which Bacchus presided, arose from the filthiness and disgrace of intoxication, and therefore the monarch wisely ordered all the vines of his dominions to be cut off that himself and his subjects might be preserved from the extravagance and debauchery which is produced by too free an use of wine. *Hygin.* fab. 132.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 14.—*Horat.* 2, od. 19.——A son of Hercules and Praxithea daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A son of Pheres the son of Crethe[illegible]. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——An orator of Athens in the age of Demosthenes, famous for his justice and impartiality when at the head of the government. He was one of the thirty orators whom the Athenians refused to deliver up to Alexander. Some of his orations are extant. He died about 356 years before Christ *Diod.* 16.——A king of Tegea, son of Aleus by Neæra the daughter of Pereus. He married Cleophile, called also Eurynome, by whom he had Amphidamas, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7.

Lycurgus, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta

Sparta son of king Eunomus and brother to Polydectes. He succeeded his brother on the Spartan throne, but when he saw that the widow of Polydectes was pregnant, he kept the kingdom not for himself, but till Charilaus his nephew was arrived to years of maturity. He had previously refused to marry his brother's widow, who wished to strengthen him on his throne by destroying her own son Charilaus, and leaving him in the peaceful possession of the crown. The integrity with which he acted when guardian of his nephew Charilaus, raised him many enemies, and he at last yielded to their satyr and malevolence, and retired to Crete. He travelled like a philosopher, and visited Asia and Egypt without suffering himself to be corrupted by the licentiousness and luxury which prevailed there. The confusion which followed his departure from Sparta, now had made his presence totally necessary, and he returned home at the earnest solicitations of his countrymen. The disorder which reigned at Sparta, induced him to reform the government, and the more effectually to execute his undertaking he had recourse to the oracle of Delphi. He was received by the priestess of the god, with every mark of honor, his intentions were warmly approved by the divinity, and he was called the friend of gods, and himself rather god than man. After such a reception from the most celebrated oracle of Greece, Lycurgus found no difficulty in reforming the abuses of the state, and all were equally anxious in making a revolution which had received the sanction of heaven. This happened about 376 years before the Christian era. Lycurgus first established a senate which was composed of 28 senators whose authority preserved the tranquility of the state and maintained a due and just equilibrium between the kings and the people by watching over the intrusions of the former, and checking the seditious convulsions of the latter. All distinction was destroyed, and by making an equal and impartial division of the land among the members of the commonwealth, Lycurgus banished luxury, and encouraged the useful arts. The use of money either of gold or silver was totally forbidden, and the introduction of heavy brass and iron coin, brought no temptations to the dishonest, and left every individual in the possession of his effects without any fears of robbery or violence. All the citizens dined in common, and no one had greater claims to indulgence or luxury than another. Their intercourse with other nations was forbidden, and few were permitted to travel. The youths were entrusted to the public master, as soon as they had attained their seventh year, and their education was left to the wisdom of the laws. They were taught early to think, to answer in a short and laconic manner, and to excel in sharp repartee. They were instructed and encouraged to carry things by surprize, but if ever the theft was discovered they were subjected to a severe punishment. Lycurgus was happy and successful in establishing and enforcing these laws, and by his prudence and administration the face of Lacedæmon was totally changed, and it gave rise to a set of men distinguished for their intrepidity, their fortitude and their magnanimity. After this Lycurgus retired from Sparta to Delphi, or according to others to Crete, and before his departure he bound all the citizens of Lacedæmon by a solemn oath, that neither they nor their posterity, would alter, violate, or abolish the laws which he had established, before his return. He soon after put himself to death, and he ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea, fearful lest if they were carried to Sparta the citizens should call themselves freed from the oath which they had taken, and empowered to make a revolution. The wisdom and the good effect of the laws of Lycurgus, has been firmly demonstrated at Sparta, where for 500 years, as Plutarch mentions, or 700 according to Livy, they remained in full force, but the legislator has been censured as cruel and impolitic. He has shown himself inhumane in ordering the mothers to destroy their children, whose feebleness or deformity in their youth seemed to promise incapability of action in maturer years, and to become a burden on the state. His regulations about marriage, must necessarily be censured, and no true conjugal felicity can be expected from the union of a man with a person whom he, perhaps, never knew before, and whom he was compelled to chose in a dark room, where all the marriageable women in the state assembled on stated occasions. The peculiar dress which was appointed for the females, might be termed improper, and the law must, for ever, be called injudicious, which ordered them to appear naked on certain days of festivity, and wrestle in a public assembly promiscuously with boys of equal age with themselves. These things might contribute as much to corrupt the morals of the Lacedæmonians, as the other regulations seemed calculated to banish dissipation, riot and debauchery. Lycurgus has been compared to Solon the celebrated legislator of Athens, and it has been judiciously observed that the former gave his citizens morals

rals conformable to the laws which he had established, and that the latter had given the Athenians laws, which coincided with their customs and manners. The office of Lycurgus demanded resolution, and he showed himself inexorable and severe. In Solon artifice was requisite, and he showed himself mild and even voluptuous. The moderation of Lycurgus is greatly commended, particularly when we recollect that he treated with the greatest humanity and confidence Alcander, a youth who had put out one of his eyes in a seditious tumult. Lycurgus had a son called Antiorus, who left no issue. The Lacedæmonians showed their respect for their great legislator by yearly celebrating a festival in his honor, called Lycurgidæ or Lycurgides. The introduction of money into Sparta in the reign of Agis the son of Archidamus, was one of the principal causes which corrupted the innocence of the Lacedæmonians, and rendered them the prey of intrigue and of faction. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Justin.* 3, c. 2, &c.—*Strab.* 8, 10, 3, &c.—*Dionys. Hal*, 2.—*Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Lycus, a king of Bœotia, successor to his brother Nycteus, who left no male issue. He was entrusted with the government only during the minority of Labdacus, the son of the daughter of Nycteus. He was farther enjoined to make war against Epopeus, who had carried away by force Antiope the daughter of Nycteus. He was successful in this expedition, Epopeus was killed, and Lycus recovered Antiope and married her though she was his niece. This new connection highly displeased his first wife Dirce and Antiope was delivered to the unfeeling queen and tormented in the most cruel manner. Antiope at last escaped, and entreated her sons Zethus and Amphion, to avenge her wrongs. The children incensed, on account of the cruelties which their mother had suffered, besieged Thebes, killed Lycus, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull who dragged her till she died. *Paus.* 9. c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A king of Libya, who sacrificed whatever strangers came upon his coast. When Diomedes, at his return from the Trojan war, had been shipwrecked there the tyrant seized him and confined him. He, however, escaped by means of Callirhoe, the tyrant's daughter, who was enamoured of him, and who hung herself when she saw herself deserted.——A son of Neptune by Celeno. He was made king of a part of Mysia, by Hercules. He offered violence to Megara, the wife of Hercules, for which he was killed by the incensed hero. Lycus gave a kind reception to the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A son of Ægyptus.—Of Mars.—Of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——Of Pandion, king of Athens.——The father of Arcesilaus.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 159.——An officer of Alexander in the interest of Lysimachus. He made himself master of Ephesus by the treachery of Andron, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——One of the Centaurs.——A son of Priam.——A river of Phrygia, which disappears near Colosse, and rises again at the distance of about four stadia, and at last falls into the Mæander. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 273.——A river of Sarmatia falling into the Palus Mæotis.——Another in Paphlagonia, near Heraclea. *Ovid.* 4. *ex. Pont.* el. 1, v. 47.——Another in Assyria.——Another in Armenia, falling into the Euxine near the Phasis.——A youth beloved by Alcæus. *Horat.* 1. od. 32.——A town of Crete.

Lyde, the wife of the poet Antimachus, &c. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 5.

Lydia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia minor. Its boundaries were different at different times. It was at first bounded by Mysia major, Caria, Phrygia major and Ionia, but in its more flourishing times it contained the whole country, which lies between the Halys and the Ægean sea. It was antiently called Mæonia, and received the name of Lydia from Lydus one of its kings. It was governed by monarchs till the reign of Crœsus, its last king, who was conquered by Cyrus, after which it became a province of the Persian empire. There were three different races that reigned in Lydia, the Atyadæ, Heraclidæ and Mermnadæ. The history of the first is obscure and fabulous, the Heraclidæ began to reign about the Trojan war, and the crown remained in their family for about 505 years, and was always transmitted from father to son. Candaules was the last of the Heraclidæ; and Gyges the first, and Crœsus the last, of the Mermnadæ. The Lydians were great warriors in the reign of the Mermnadæ. They invented the art of coining gold and silver, and were the first who exhibited public sports, &c. *Herodot.* 1, &c. *Strab.* 2, 5 & 13.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Justin.* 13, c. 4.——A mistress of Horace, &c.

Lydias, a river of Macedonia.

Lydus, an epithet applied to the Tyber because it passed near Etruria, whose inhabitants were originally a Lydian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 781.

Lydus, a son of Atys, and Callithea, king of Mæonia, which from him received the

the name of Lydia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 74.—— An eunuch, &c.

LYGDAMIS or LYGDAMUS, a man who made himself absolute at Naxos. *Polyæn.*—— A general of the Cimmerians who passed into Asia minor, and took Sardes in the reign of Ardyes, king of Lydia. *Callim.*——An athlete of Syracuse, the father of Artemisia the celebrated queen of Halicarnassus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99.——A servant of the poet Propertius, or of his mistress Cynthia.

LYGUS, *Vid.* Ligus.

LYMAX, a river of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8. c. 41.

LYNCESTÆ, a people of Macedonia, connected with the royal family. *Justin* 11, c. 2, &c.

LYNCESTES, a son of Amyntas, in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, &c.

LYNCESTIUS, a river of Macedonia, whose waters are of an intoxicating quality. *Ovid. Met* 17, v. 329.

LYNCEUS, son of Aphareus, was among the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was so sharp sighted that he could see through the earth, and distinguish objects at the distance of above nine miles. He stole some oxen with his brother Idas, and they were both killed by Castor and Pollux, when they were going to celebrate their nuptials with the daughters of Leucippus. *Apollod.* 1 & 3. —*Hygin.* fab.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 303.—*Apollon Arg.* 1.——A son of Ægyptus who married Hypermnestra, the daughter of Danaus. His life was spared by the love and humanity of his wife. (*Vid. Danaides*) and he made war against his father-in-law, dethroned him and seized his crown. Some say that Lynceus was reconciled to Danaus, and that he succeeded him after his death. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 19.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 768.

LYNCUS, LYNCÆUS or LYNX, a cruel king of Scythia, or according to others, of Sicily. He received with feigned hospitality Triptolemus, whom Ceres had sent all over the world to teach mankind agriculture, and as he was jealous of his commission he resolved to murder this favorite of the gods in his sleep. As he was going to give the deadly blow to Triptolemus, he was suddenly changed into a lynx, an animal which is the emblem of perfidy and of ingratitude *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 650.

LYNDUS, a town of Sicily.

LYRCÆ, a people of Scythia, who live upon hunting.

LYRCÆUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Vid.* Lycæus.——A fountain. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 714.

LYRCEA, a town of Peloponnesus formerly called Lyncea. *Pauf.* 2, 2. 25.

LYRCUS, a king of Caunus in Caria, &c. *Parthen.*

LYRNESSUS or LYRNESSOS, a city of Cilicia the native country of Briseis. It was taken and plundered by Achilles and the Greeks. *Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3, c. 5.

LYSANDER, a celebrated general of Sparta, in the last years of the Peloponnesian war. He drew Ephesus from the interest of Athens, and gained the friendship of Cyrus the younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet consisting of 180 ships, at Ægospotamos, and destroyed it all, except three ships, with which the enemy's general fled to Evagoras, king of Cyprus. In this celebrated battle, which happened about 405 years before the christian era, the Athenians lost 3000 men, and with them their empire and influence among the neighbouring states. Lysander well knew how to take advantage of his victory, and the following year Athens worn out by a long war of 27 years, and discouraged by its misfortunes, gave itself up to the power of the enemy, and consented to destroy the Piræus, to deliver up its ships, except 12, to recall all those that had been banished, and in short to be submissive in every degree to the power of Lacedæmon. Besides these humiliating conditions the government of Athens was totally changed, and 30 tyrants were set over it by Lysander. This glorious success and the honor of having put an end to the Peloponnesian war, encreased the pride of Lysander. He had already begun to pave his way to universal power, by establishing aristocracy in the Grecian cities of Asia, and now he attempted to make the crown of Sparta elective. In the pursuit of his ambition, he used prudence and artifice and as he could not easily abolish a form of government which ages and popularity had confirmed he had recourse to the assistance of the gods. His attempt, however, to corrupt the oracles of Delphi, Dodona, and Jupiter Ammon, proved ineffectual, and he was even accused of using bribes by the priests of the Libyan temple. The sudden declaration of war against the Thebans, saved him from the accusations of his adversaries, and he was sent together with Pausanias against the enemy. The plan of his military operations was discovered, and the Haliartians whose ruin he secretly meditated, attacked him unexpectedly, and he was killed in a bloody battle, which ended in the defeat of his troops, 393 years before Christ. His body was recovered by his colleague Pausanias

lanias and honored with a magnificent funeral. Lysander has been commended for his bravery, but his ambition deserves the severest censure, and his cruelty and his duplicity have greatly stained his character. He was arrogant and vain in his, public as well as private conduct, and he received and heard with the greatest avidity the hymns, which his courtiers and flatterers sung to his honor. Yet in the midst of all his pomp, his ambition and intrigues, he died extremely poor, and his daughters were rejected by two opulent citizens of Sparta to whom they had been betrothed during the life of their father. This behaviour of the lovers was severely punished by the Lacedæmonians, who protected from injury the children of a man whom they hated for his sacrilege, his contempt of religion, and his perfidy. The father of Lysander, whose name was Aristoclitus or Aristocrates, was descended from Hercules, though not one of the race of the Heraclidæ. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ—Diod.* 13.—One of the Ephori in the reign of Agis, &c. *Plut.*——A grand-son of the great Lysander. *Pauf.*

Lysandra, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Agathocles the son of Lysimachus. She was persecuted by Arsinoe, and fled to Seleucus for protection. *Pauf.* 1, c. 9, &c.

Lysanias, a man made king of Ituræa by Antony, &c.

Lyse, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Lysiades, an Athenian, son of Phæbias the philosopher, &c. *Cic. Philip.* 5.—An Athenian archon, Olympiad. 95.——A tyrant of Megalopolis, &c. *Plut.*

Lysianassa, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Epaphus, mother of Busiris. *Id.* 2, c. 5.

Lysias, a celebrated orator, son of Cephalus, a native of Syracuse. He was born at Syracuse, and carefully educated at Athens. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, the simplicity, correctness and variety of his orations. From the 67th to the 80th year of his age he was employed in writing orations, which amounted to 400, of which only 34 are extant. He died in the 81st year of his age, about 374 years before the Christian era. *Plut. de Orat.—Cic. de Brut. de Orat.—Quintil.* 3, &c. *Dion.* 2.——An Athenian general, &c.——A town of Phrygia. *Strab.*

Lysicles, an Athenian sent into Bœotia, to stop the conquest of Philip of Macedonia. He was conquered at Chæronæa.

Lysidice, a daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, who married Mastor the son of Perseus and Andromeda, *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 14.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Lysimache, a daughter of Abas the son of Melampus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

Lysimachia, a city on the Thracian Chersonesus. *Pauf* 1, c. 9.——A town of Ætolia, built by Lysimachus. *Strab.* 7 & 10.——Another in Æolia. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Lysimachus, a son of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he made himself master of part of Thrace, where he built a town which he called Lysimachia. He sided with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. He afterwards seized Macedonia, where he reigned for ten years with the name and enligns of royalty; but his cruelty rendered him odious, and the murder of his son Agothocles so offended his subjects, that the most opulent and powerful revolted from him and abandoned the kingdom. He pursued them to Asia, and declared war against Seleucus, who had given them a kind reception. He was killed in a bloody battle, 282 years before Christ, in the 74th year of his age, and his body was found in the heaps of slain only by the fidelity of a little dog, who had carefully watched near it. It is said that the love and respect of Lysimachus for his learned master Callisthenes proved nearly fatal to him. He, as Justin mentions, was thrown into the den of a hungry lion, by order of Alexander, for having given Callisthenes poison, to save his life from ignominy and insult; and when the furious animal darted upon him, he wrapped his hand in his mantle, and boldly thrusted it into the lion's mouth, and by twisting his tongue killed an adversary who was ready to devour him. This act of courage in his self-defence, recommended him greatly to Alexander. He was pardoned, and ever after esteemed by the monarch. *Justin.* 15, c. 3, &c.—*Diod.* 19, &c.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 10.——An Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great. He used to call himself Phœnix, his pupil Achilles, and Philip Peleus. *Plut. in Alex.*——An historian of Alexandria——A son of Aristides, rewarded by the Athenians on account of the virtues of his father.——A chief priest among the Jews, about 204 years before Christ, &c. *Josephus.*——A physician greatly attached to the notions of Hippocrates.——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, &c.

Lysimelia, a marsh of Sicily near Syracuse.

Lysinoe,

Lysinoe, a city of Asia near Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

Lysippe, a daughter of Prœtus. [*Vid. Prætides.*]——A daughter of Thespius.

Lysippus, a famous statuary of Sicyon. He was originally a white-smith, and afterwards applied himself to painting, till his talents and inclination taught him that he was born to excel in sculpture. He florished about 350 years before the Christian era, in the age of Alexander the Great. The monarch was so partial to the artist, that he forbad any sculptor but Lysippus to make his statue. Lysippus excelled in expressing the hair, and he was the first who made the head of his statues less large, and the body smaller than usual, that they might appear taller. This was observed by one of his friends, and the artist gave for answer, that his predecessors had represented men in their natural form, but that he represented them such as they appeared. Lysippus made no less than 600 statues, the most admired of which were those of Alexander; one of Apollo of Tarentum 40 cubits high; one of a man coming out of a bath, with which Agrippa adorned his baths; one of Socrates; and those of the 25 horsemen who were drowned in the Granicus. These were so valued, that, in the age of Augustus, they were bought for their weight in gold. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Cic. in Brut. ad Her.*—*Patere.* 1, c. 11.—*Hor.* 2, ep. 1, v. 240.—A comic poet.——A general of the Achæan league.

Lysis, a Pythagorean philosopher, preceptor to Epaminondas. He florished about 388 years before the Christian era. He is supposed by some to be the author of the golden verses which are attributed to Pythagoras.

Lysistrātus, an Athenian parasite.—A brother of Lysippus. He was the first artist who ever made a statue with wax. *Plin.* 34, c. 8. l. 35, c. 12.

Lysithous, a son of Priam. *Apollod.*

Lyso, a friend of Cicero, &c.

Lytæa, a daughter of Hyacinthus. *Apollod.*

Lyzanias, a king of Chalcis, &c.

Macæ, a people of Arabia Felix. *Mela.* 3, c. 8.

Macar, a son of Criasius or Crinacus, the first Greek who led a colony to Lesbos. His four sons took possession of the four neighbouring islands, Chios, Samos, Cos and Rhodes, which were called the seats of the Macares or the blessed (μακαρ, *beatus.*) *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Mācāreus, an antient historian.——A son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her. The father was informed of the incest. He ordered the child to be exposed, and sent a sword to his daughter, and commanded her to destroy herself. Macareus fled to Delphi, where he became priest of Apollo. *Ovid. Heroid.* 11. *in Ib.* 563.——One of the companions of Ulysses. He was left at Caieta in Italy, where Æneas found him. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 159.——A son of Lycaon. *Apollod* 3, c. 8.—*Paus.* 8, c 3.

Mācāria, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus made war against the Heraclidæ, whom the Athenians supported, and the oracle declared that the descendants of Hercules should obtain the victory, if any one of them devoted himself to death. This was cheerfully accepted by Macaria, and the Athenians obtained a victory. Great honors were paid to the patriotic Macaria, and a fountain of Marathon was called by her name. *Paus.* 1, c. 32.—An antient name of Cyprus.

Mācāris, an antient name of Crete.

Macednus, a son of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

Mācēdo, a son of Osiris. He had a share in the divine honors which were paid to his father. He was represented clothed in a wolf's skin, for which reason the Egyptians held that animal in great veneration. *Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Isid. & Os.*——A man who gave his name to Macedonia. Some suppose him to be the same as the son or general of Osiris.

Mācēdōnia, a celebrated country, situate between Thrace, Epirus and Greece. Its boundaries have been different at different periods. Philip encreased it by the conquest of Thessaly and of part of Thrace. According to Pliny it contained no less than 150 different nations. The kingdom of

of Macedonia was first founded by Caranus, who was a descendant of Hercules, and a native of Argos. His family remained in possession of the crown until the death of Alexander the Great. Macedonia has been severally called Æmonia, Mygdonia, Pæonia, Edonia, Æmathia, &c. The inhabitants of Macedonia were naturally warlike, and though in the infancy of their empire they were little known beyond the borders of their country, yet they signalized themselves greatly in the reign of Philip, and added the kingdom of Asia to their European dominions by the valor of Alexander. The Macedonian phalanx, or body of soldiers, was always held in the highest repute, and it resisted the repeated attacks of the bravest and most courageous enemies. Macedonia was conquered by the Romans in the reign of king Perseus, after it had been governed by forty monarchs. *Liv.* 44.—*Justin.* 6, c. 9, l. 7, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10, &c.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Pans.* 8, c. 7.

MACEDONICUM BELLUM was undertaken by the Romans against Philip king of Macedonia some few months after the second Punic war, A.U.C. 552. The cause of this war originated in the hostilities which Philip had exercised against the Achæans, the friends and allies of Rome. The consul Flamininus had the care of this war, and he conquered Philip on the confines of Epirus, and afterwards in Thessaly. The Macedonian fleets were also defeated; Eubœa was taken; and Philip, after continual losses, sued for peace, which was granted him in the second year of the war. The ambition and cruelty of Perseus, the son and successor of Philip, soon irritated the Romans. Another war was undertaken, in which the Romans suffered two defeats. This, however, did not discourage them. Paulus Æmylius was chosen consul in the 60th year of his age, and entrusted with the care of the war. He came to a general engagement near the city of Pydna. The victory sided with the Romans, and 20,000 of the Macedonian soldiers were left on the field of battle. This decisive blow put an end to the war, which had already continued for four years, about 167 years before the Christian era. Perseus and his sons Philip and Alexander were taken prisoners, and carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. About fifteen years after, new seditions were raised in Macedonia, and the false pretensions of Andriscus, who called himself the son of Perseus, obliged the Romans to send an army to quell the commotions. Andriscus at first obtained many considerable advantages over the Roman forces, till at last he was conquered and delivered to the consul Metellus, who carried him to Rome. After these commotions, which are sometimes called the third Macedonian war, Macedonia was finally reduced into a Roman province, and governed by a regular proconsul, about 148 years before the Christian era.

MACEDONICUS, a surname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedonia. It was also given to such as had obtained any victory in that province.

MACELLA, a town of Sicily, taken by the consul Duilius.

MACER ÆMYLIUS, a Latin poet of Verona, in the age of Augustus. He wrote some poems upon serpents, plants and birds, mentioned by Ovid. He also composed a poem upon the ruins of Troy, to serve as a supplement to Homer's Iliad. His compositions are now lost. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, el. 10, v. 44. *ex Pont.* 2, ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

MACER, L. CLAUDIUS, a pro-pretor of Africa in the reign of Nero. He assumed the title of emperor, and was put to death by order of Galba.

MACHÆRA, a river of Africa.

MACHANIDAS, a man who made himself absolute at Sparta. He was killed by Philopœmen. Nabis succeeded him. *Plut.*

MACHĀON, a celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius and brother to Podalirus. He went to the Trojan war with the inhabitants of Trica, Ithome and Œchalia. According to some he was king of Messenia. He was physician to the Greeks, and healed the wounds which they received during the Trojan war. Some suppose that he was killed before Troy by Eurypylus, the son of Telephus. He received divine honors after death, and had a temple in Messenia. *Homer. Il.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 3, ep. 4. *Quint. Smyr.* 6, v. 406.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 426.

MACRA, a river flowing from the Apennines, and dividing Liguria from Etruria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 426.

MACRIĀNUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian of obscure birth, who, from a private soldier, rose to the highest command in the army, and proclaimed himself emperor when Valerian had been made prisoner by the Persians. A. D. 258. His liberality supported his usurpation; his two sons Macrianus and Quietus were invested with the imperial purple, and the enemies of Rome were severally defeated either by the emperors or their generals. When he had supported his dignity for a year in the eastern

eastern parts of the world, Macrianus marched towards Rome, to crush Gallienus, who had been proclaimed emperor. He was defeated in Illyricum by the lieutenant of Gallienus, and put to death with his son, at his own expressive request, A. D. 262.

MACRĪNUS, M. Opilius Severus, a native of Africa, who rose from the most ignominious condition to the rank of prefect of the prætorian guards, and at last of emperor, after the death of Caracalla, whom he inhumanly sacrificed to his ambition, 217 years before the Christian era. The beginning of his reign was popular; the abolition of the taxes, and an affable and complaisant behaviour, endeared him to his subjects. These promising appearances did not long continue, and the timidity which Macrinus betrayed in buying the peace of the Persians by a large sum of money, soon rendered him odious; and while he affected to imitate the virtuous Aurelius, without possessing the good qualities of his heart, he became contemptible and insignificant. This affectation irritated the minds of the populace, and when severe punishments had been inflicted on some of the disorderly soldiers, the whole army mutinied, and their tumult was encreased by their consciousness of their power and numbers, which Macrinus had the imprudence to betray, by keeping almost all the military force of Rome encamped together in the plains of Syria. Heliogabalus was proclaimed emperor, and Macrinus attempted to save his life by flight. He was, however, seized in Cappadocia, and his head was cut off and sent to his successor. Macrinus reigned about two months and three days. His son, called Diadumenianus, shared his father's fate.

MACRO, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He destroyed Sejanus, and raised himself upon the ruins of that unfortunate favorite. He was accessary to the murder of Tiberius, and conciliated the good opinion of Caligula, by prostituting to him his own wife called Ennia. He soon after became unpopular, and was obliged by Caligula to kill himself, together with his wife.

MACRŎBII, a people of Æthiopia, celebrated for their justice and the innocence of their manners. They generally lived to their 120th year; and, indeed, from their longevity they have obtained their name (μακρος βιος, *long life*) to distinguish them more particularly from the other inhabitants of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 17.—*Mela.* 3, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 48.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

MACROBIUS, a writer in the age of Theodosius. Some suppose that he was chamberlain to that emperor, but this appears groundless when we observe that Macrobius was a follower of paganism, and that none were admitted to the confidence of the emperor, or to the enjoyment of high stations, except such as were of the Christian religion, like Theodosius himself. Macrobius has rendered himself famous for a composition called Saturnalia. It is a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and criticisms supposed to have been the result of a conversation of some of the learned Romans during the celebration of the Saturnalia. They were written for the use of his son, and the bad latinity which the author has often introduced, proves that he was not born in a part of the Roman empire where the Latin tongue was spoken, as he himself candidly confesses. The Saturnalia are useful for the learned reflections they contain, and particularly for some curious observations on the two greatest epic poets of antiquity. Besides this Macrobius wrote a commentary on Cicero's *somnium Scipionis*, which is likewise composed for the improvement of the author's son, and dedicated to him.

MACRŎCHIR, a Greek name of Artaxerxes, the same as Longimanus. This surname arises from his having one hand longer than the other. *C. Nep. in Reg.*

MACRŌNES, a nation of Pontus, on the confines of Colchis and Armenia. *Flac.* 5, v. 152.—*Herodot.*

MACTORIUM, a town of Sicily.

MADETES, a general of Darius, who bravely defended a place against Alexander. The conqueror resolved to put him to death, tho' 30 orators pleaded for his life. Sisygambis prevailed over the almost inexorable Alexander, and Madetes was pardoned. *Curt.* 5, c. 3.

MADYES, a Scythian prince who pursued the Cimmerians in Asia, and conquered Cyaxares. He held for some time the supreme power of Asia Minor. *Herodot.* 1, c. 103

MADRESTES, a town of Thrace.

MÆANDER, a son of Oceanus and Tethys.—A celebrated river of Asia Minor, rising near Celænæ. It flows thro' Caria and Ionia into the Ægean sea between Miletus and Priene, after it has been encreased by the waters of the Marsyas, Lycus, Eudon, Lethæus, &c. It is celebrated among the poets for its windings, which amount

to not less than 600, and from which all obliquities have received the name of Mæanders. It forms in its course, according to the observation of some travellers, the Greek letters ε ζ ξ ς & ω, and from its windings Dædalus had the first idea of his famous labyrinth. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v, 163, —*Virg. Æn.* 5, v, 254.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 29.—*Strab.* 12, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.

MÆANDRIA, a city of Epirus.

MÆCENAS. *Vid.* Mecænas.

MÆDI, a people of Thrace near Rhodope. *Liv.* 26, c. 25.

MÆLIUS, a Roman, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, for aspiring to tyranny, at Rome, in the early ages of the republic.

MÆMACTERIA, sacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens in the winter month Mæmacterion. The god surnamed Mæmacter, was entreated to send mild and temperate weather, as he presided over the seasons, and was the god of the air.

MÆNADES, a name of the Bacchantes, or priestesses of Bacchus. The word is derived from μαινομαι, *to be furious*, because in the celebration of the festivals their gestures and actions were those of mad men. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 458.

MÆNALA, a town of Spain.

MÆNALUS, (plur. Mænala) a mountain of Arcadia sacred to the god Pan, and daily frequented by shepherds. It received its name from Mænalus, a son of Lycaon. It was covered with pine trees, whose echo and shade have been greatly celebrated by all the antient poets. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 216.—*Virg. G.* 1. v. 17. *Ecl.* 8, v. 24.—*Paus.* 8, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—A town of Arcadia.—A son of Lycaon,—the father of Atalanta.

MÆNIUS, a Roman consul.—A dictator cited and honorably acquitted, &c.—A spendthrift at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15, v. 26.

MÆONIA, a country of Asia Minor, the same as Lydia. It is to be observed that only part of Lydia was known by the name of Mæonia, that is, the neighbourhood of mount Tmolus, and the country watered by the Pactolus. The rest on the sea coast was called Lydia. *Strab.* 12.—*Ovid. Met.*

MÆONIDES, a name given to the Muses, because Homer their greatest and worthiest favorite was supposed to be a native of Mæonia.

MÆONIDES, a surname of Homer, because according to the opinion of some writers he was born in Mæonia, or because his father's name was Mæon.

MÆOTÆ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

MÆOTIS PALUS, a large lake, or part of the sea between Europe and Asia, at the north of the Euxine, to which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bosporus. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetæ. It extends about 390 miles from south west to north east, and is about 600 miles in circumference. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Justin.* 2, c. 1.—*Curt.* 5, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, el. 12.

MÆSIA SYLVA, a wood in Etruria. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

MÆVIUS, a celebrated poet in the age of Virgil.

MAGAS, a king of Cyrene in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He reigned 50 years, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

MAGELLA, a town of Sicily.

MAGETÆ, a people of Africa.

MAGI, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. They had great influence in the political as well as religious affairs of the state, and a monarch seldom ascended the throne without their previous approbation. Zoroaster was founder of their sect. They paid particular homage to fire, which they deemed a deity, as pure in itself, and the purifier of all things. In their religious tenets they had two principles, one good, source of every thing good, and the other evil, from whence sprung all manner of ills. Their professional skill in the mathematics and philosophy rendered every thing familiar to them, and from their knowledge of the phænomena of the heavens, the word Magi was applied to all learned men, and in process of time, the Magi from their experience and profession were confounded with the magicians who impose upon the superstitious and credulous. Hence the word *Magi* and *magicians* became synonymous among the vulgar. Smerdis, one of the Magi, usurped the crown of Persia, after the death of Cambyses, and the fraud was not discovered till the seven noble Persians conspired against the usurper, and elected Darius king. There was a certain day on which none of the Magi were permitted to appear in public, as the populace had the privilege of murdering whomsoever of them they met. This proceeded from one of their number having usurped the crown. *Strab.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 62, &c.

MAGIUS, a lieutenant of Piso, &c.—A man in the interest of Pompey, &c. *Paterc.* 2, c. 115.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, a part of Italy. *Vid.* Græcia Magna.

MAGNA MATER, a name given to Cybele.

MAGNENTIUS, an ambitious Roman who distinguished himself by his cruelty and

and perfidy. He conspired against the life of Constans, and murdered him in his bed. This cruelty was highly resented by Constantius, and the assassin, unable to escape from the fury of his antagonist, murdered his own mother and the rest of his relations, and afterwards killed himself by falling upon a sword, which he had thrust against a wall. He was the first of the followers of Christianity who ever murdered his lawful sovereign.

MAGNES, a young man who found himself detained by the iron nails which were under his shoes as he walked over a stone mine. This was no other than the magnet, which received its name from the person who had been first sensible of its power.——A son of Æolus and Anaretta, who married Nais, by whom he had Pierus, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A poet and musician of Smyrna, in the age of Gyges king of Lydia.

MAGNESIA, a town of Asia Minor on the Mæander, about 15 miles from Ephesus. Themistocles died there. It is also celebrated for a battle which was fought there 190 years before the christian era, between the Romans and Antiochus king of Syria. The forces of Antiochus amounted to 70,000 men according to Appian, or 70,000 foot and 12,000 horse according to Livy, which has been exaggerated by Florus to 300,000 men; the Roman army consisted of about 28, or 30,000 men, 2000 of which were employed in guarding the camp. The Syrians lost 50,000 foot and 4000 horse, and the Romans only 300 killed with 25 horse. It was founded by a colony from Magnesia in Thessaly and was commonly called *Magnesia ad Mæandrum* to distinguish it from another called *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus. This last was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius.—A country on the eastern parts of Thessaly, at the south of Ossa. It was sometimes called Æmonia and Magnes Campus. The capital was also called Magnesia.—A promontory of Magnesia in Thessaly. *Liv.* 37.—*Flor.* 2.—*Appian.*

MAGO, a Carthaginian general sent against Dionysius tyrant of Sicily. He obtained a victory and granted peace to the conquered. In a battle which soon after followed this treaty of peace, Mago was killed, about 389 years before the christian era. His son of the same name succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian army, but he disgraced himself by flying at the approach of Timoleon who had come to assist the Syracusans. He was accused in the Carthaginian senate, and he prevented by suicide the execution of the sentence justly pronounced against him. His body was hung on a gibbet, and exposed to public ignominy.—A brother of Annibal the great. He was present at the battle of Cannæ, and was deputed by his brother to carry to Carthage the news of the celebrated victory which had been obtained over the Roman armies. His arrival at Carthage was sudden, and more powerfully to astonish his countrymen on account of the victory of Cannæ, he emptied in the senate house the three bushels of golden rings which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in battle. He was afterwards sent to Spain where he defeated the two Scipios, and was himself, in another engagement, totally ruined. He retired to the Baleares which he conquered, and one of whose cities still bears his name, and is called Portus Magonis, *port Mahon*. After this he landed in Italy with an army, and took possession of part of Insubria, but was defeated in a battle by Quinctius Varus, and died of a mortal wound 203 years before the christian era.—A Carthaginian more known by his writings than by his military exploits. He wrote 28 volumes upon husbandry; these were preserved by Scipio at the taking of Carthage, and presented to the Roman senate. They were translated into Latin, though Cato had already written so copiously upon the subject, and the Romans, as it has been observed, consulted the writings of Mago with greater earnestness than the books of the Sibylline verses, *Columella*.—A Carthaginian sent by his countrymen to assist the Romans against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, with a fleet of 120 sail. This offer was politely refused by the Roman senate. *Val. Max.*——The capital of the smallest of the Baleares.

MAGON, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

MAGONTIACUM, a large city of Germany. *Tacit.* 4, *Hist.* 15.

MAGUS, an officer of Turnus killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 522.

MAHERBAL, a Carthaginian who was at the siege of Saguntum, and who commanded the cavalry of Annibal at the battle of Cannæ. He advised the conqueror immediately to march to Rome, but Annibal required time to consider on so bold a measure, upon which Maherbal observed, that Annibal knew how to conquer but not how to make a proper use of victory.

MAIA, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was the mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades, the most luminous

minous of the seven sisters, [*Vid.* Pleiades.] *Spelled.* 3, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 301.——A surname of Cybele.

MAJESTAS, a goddess among the Romans, daughter of Honor and Reverence. *Ovid.* 5, *Fast.* 5, v. 25.

MAJORIĀNUS, Jul. Valerius, an emperor of the western Roman empire. He was raised to the imperial throne, A. D. 457. He signalized himself by his private as well as public virtues. He was massacred after a reign of 37 years by one of his generals, who envied in his master the character of an active, virtuous, and humane emperor.

MAJORICA, the greatest of the islands called Baleares, on the coast of Spain in the Mediterranean. *Strab.*

MALA FORTUNA, the goddess of evil fortune was worshipped among the Romans. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

MALĒA, a promontory of Lesbos.—Another in Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia. The sea is so rough and boisterous here that the dangers which attended a voyage round it gave rise to the proverb of *Cum ad Maleam deflex eris, obliviscere quæ sunt tua.* *Strab.* 8 & 9.—*Lucan* 6, v. 58.—*Plut. de Irat.*—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 193.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 3, 23.

MALIA, a city of Phthiotis near mount Œta and Thermopylæ. There were in its neighbourhood some hot mineral waters which the poet Catullus has mentioned. From Malia a gulf or small bay in the neighbourhood, at the western extremities of the island of Eubœa, has received the name of the gulf of Malia, *Maliacum fretum* or *Maliacus Sinus.* Some call it the gulf of Lamia from its vicinity to Lamia. It is often taken for the *Sinus Pelasgicus* of the ancients. *Paus.* 1, c. 4. *Herodot.*

MALII, a people of Mesopotamia.

MALIS, a servant maid of Omphale, beloved by Hercules.

MALLEA or MALLIA AQUA. *Vid.* Malia.

MALLIUS, a Roman consul defeated by the Gauls, &c.

MALLOS, a town of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

MAMAUS, a river of Peloponnesus.

MAMERCUS, a tyrant of Catana, who surrendered to Timoleon. His attempts to speak in a public assembly at Syracuse were received with groans and hisses, upon which he dashed his head against a wall, and endeavoured to destroy himself. The blows were not fatal, and Mamercus was soon after put to death as a robber. *Polyæn.* 5.

MAMERTHES, a Corinthian who killed his brother's son in hopes of reigning, upon which he was torn to pieces by his brother. *Ovid. in Ib.*

MAMERTĪNA, a town of Campania, famous for its wines.——A name of Messana in Sicily. *Martial,* 13, ep. 117.—*Strab.* 7.

MAMERTĪNI, a mercenary band of soldiers which passed from Campania into Sicily, at the request of Agathocles. When they were in the service of Agathocles, they claimed the privilege of voting at the election of magistrates at Syracuse, and had recourse to arms to support their unlawful demands. The sedition was appeased by the authority of some leading men, and the Campanians were ordered to leave Sicily. In their way to the coast they were received with great kindness by the people of Messana, and soon returned perfidy for hospitality. They conspired against the inhabitants, murdered all the males in the city, and married their wives and daughters, and rendered themselves masters of the place. After this violence they assumed the name of Mamertini, and called their city Mamertina, from a provincial word, which, in their language, signified *martial,* or *warlike.* The Mamertines were afterwards defeated by Hiero, and totally disabled to repair their ruined affairs. *Plut. in Pyrrh.* &c.

MAMILIA LEX *de limitibus,* by the tribune Mamilius. It ordained, that in the boundaries of the lands five or six feet of land should be left uncultivated, which no person could convert into private property. It also appointed commissioners to see it carried into execution.

MAMILII, a plebeian family at Rome, descended from the Aborigines. They first lived at Tusculum, from whence they came to Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 29.

MAMILIUS, a son-in-law of Tarquin. He behaved with uncommon bravery at the battle of Regillæ. *Vid.* Manilius.

MAMŬRIUS VETURIUS, a worker in brass in Numa's reign. He was ordered by the monarch to make a number of ancylia or shields, like that one which had fallen from heaven, that it might be difficult to distinguish the true one from the others. He was very successful in his undertaking, and he asked for no other reward, but that his name might be frequently mentioned in the hymns which were sung by the Salii in the feast of the Ancylia. This request was granted. *Ovid. Fast.* 30, 392.

MAMURRA, a Roman knight born at Formiæ. He followed the fortune of J. Cæsar in Gaul, where he greatly enriched himself. He built a magnificent palace on mount

reduced Sardinia. He was afterwards made dictator.——Another who was defeated by a rebel army of slaves in Sicily.——A pretor in Gaul, who fought against the Boii, with very little success.——Another called Attilius, who defeated a Carthaginian fleet, &c.——Another who conspired with Catiline against the Roman republic.——Another in whose consulship the temple of Janus was shut.——Another who was banished under Tiberius for his adultery.——A Roman appointed judge between his son Silanus and the province of Macedonia. When all the parties had been heard, the father said, "it is evident that my son has suffered himself to be bribed, therefore I deem unworthy of the republic and of my house, and I order him to depart from my presence." Silanus was so struck at the rigor of his father, that he hanged himself. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 5.——A learned man in the age of Cicero.

J. MANSUĒTUS, a friend of Vitellius, who entered the Roman armies, and left his son then very young at home. The son was promoted by Galba, and soon after met a detachment of the partizans of Vitellius in which his father was. A battle was fought and Mansuetus was wounded by the hand of his son, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 25.

MANTINEA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. It is was taken by Aratus and Antigonus, and on account of the latter it was afterwards called Antigonia. The emperor Adrian built there a temple in honor of his favorite Alcinous. It is famous for the battle, which was fought there between Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens and Arcadia, about 363 years before Christ. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states.

MANTINEUS, the father of Ocalea, who married Abas the son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

MANTIUS, a son of Melampus.

MANTO, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed with the gift of prophecy. She was made prisoner by the Argives when the city of Thebes fell into their hands, and as she was the worthiest part of the booty, the conquerors sent her to Apollo, the god of Delphi, as the most valuable present they could make. Manto, often called Daphne, remained for some time at Delphi, where she officiated as priestess, and where she gave oracles. From Delphi she came to Claros in Ionia, where she established an oracle of Apollo. Here she married Rhadius the sovereign of the country, by whom she had a son called Mopsus. Manto afterwards visited Italy, where she married Tiberinus the king of Alba, or, as the poets mention, the god of the river Tyber. From this marriage sprang Ocnus, who built a town in the neighbourhood, which, in honor of his mother, he called Mantua. Manto, according to a certain tradition, was so struck at the misfortunes which afflicted Thebes, her native country, that she gave way to her sorrow, and was turned into a fountain. Some suppose her to be the same who conducted Æneas into hell, and who sold the Sibylline books to Tarquin the Proud. She received divine honors after death. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 199.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 157.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Strab.* 14 & 16.—*Pausf.* 9, c. 10.

MANTUA, a town of Italy beyond the Po, founded about 300 years before Rome by Bianor or Ocnus, the son of Manto. It was the antient capital of Etruria. When Cremona, which had followed the interest of Brutus, was given to the soldiers of Octavius, Mantua also, which was in the neighbourhood, shared the common calamity, and many of the inhabitants were tyrannically deprived of their possessions. Virgil, who was among them, and a native of the town, applied for redress to Augustus, and obtained it by means of his poetical talents. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Ecl.* 1, &c. *G.* 3, v. 12.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, el. 15.

MARACANDA, a town of Sogdiana.

MĂRĂTHA, a village of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 8, c. 28.

MĂRĂTHON, a village of Attica, celebrated for the victory which the 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Plataeans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Persian army, consisting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, or, according to Val. Maximus, of 300,000, or, as Justin says, of 600,000, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, A. U. C. 263. In this battle, according to Herodotus, the Athenians lost only 192 men, and the Persians 6,400. Justin has raised the loss of the Persians, in this expedition and in the battle, to 200,000 men. It was also in the plains of Marathon that Theseus overcame a celebrated bull, which plundered the neighbouring country. *C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Herodot.* 6, &c.—*Justin.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Plut. in parall.*——A king of Attica, who gave his name to a small village. *Pausf.* 2, c. 1.——A king of Sicyon.

MARĂTHOS, a town of Phœnicia. *Mela.* 1, c. 12.

MARCELLA, a daughter of Octavia the sister of Augustus by Marcellus. She married Agrippa.

MARCELLINUS AMMIANUS, a celebrated historian in the reign of Constantius, Julian and Valens, under whom he carried arms. He wrote an history of Rome from the reign of Domitian, where Suetonius stops, to the emperor Valens. His stile is neither elegant nor labored, but it is greatly valuable for its veracity, and in many of the actions it mentions the author was nearly concerned. This history was composed at Rome, where Ammianus retired from the noise and troubles of the camp. It was divided into thirty-one books, of which only the eighteen last remain, beginning at the death of Magnentius. Ammianus has been liberal in his encomiums upon Julian, whose favors he enjoyed, and who so eminently patronized his religion. The negligence with which some facts are sometimes mentioned, has induced many to believe that the history of Ammianus has suffered much from the ravages of time, and that it is descended to us maimed and imperfect.——An officer under Julian.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, a famous Roman general, who, after the first Punic war, had the management of an expedition against the Gauls. Here he obtained the *Spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand Viridomarus the king of the enemy. Such success rendered him popular, and soon after he was entrusted to oppose Annibal in Italy. He was the first Roman who obtained some advantage over this celebrated Carthaginian, and showed his countrymen that Annibal was not invincible. The troubles which were raised in Sicily by the Carthaginians at the death of Hieronymus, alarmed the Romans, and Marcellus, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, and the invention and industry of a philosopher [*Vid. Archimedes.*] were able to baffle all the efforts, and to destroy all the great and stupendous machines and military engines of the Romans, during three successive years. The perseverance of Marcellus at last obtained the victory. The inattention of the inhabitants during their nocturnal celebration of the festivals of Diana, favored his operations; he forcibly entered the town, and made himself master of it. The conqueror enriched the capital of Italy with the spoils of Syracuse, and when he was accused of rapaciousness, for stripping the conquered city of all its paintings and ornaments, he confessed that he had done it to adorn the public buildings of Rome, and to introduce a taste for the fine arts and elegance of the Greeks among his countrymen. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon by his country to oppose a second time Annibal. In this campaign he behaved with greater vigor than before; the greatest part of the towns of the Samnites, which had revolted, were recovered by force of arms, and 3000 of the soldiers of Annibal made prisoners. Some time after an engagement with the Carthaginian general proved unfavorable; Marcellus had the disadvantage: but on the morrow a more successful skirmish vindicated his military character, and the honor of the Roman soldiers. Marcellus, however, was not sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade in the 60th year of his age, in his 5th consulship, A. U. C. 544. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the conqueror, and his ashes were conveyed in a silver urn to his son. Marcellus claims our commendation for his private as well as public virtues; and the humanity of a general will ever be remembered, who, at the surrender of Syracuse wept on the thought that many were going to be exposed to the avarice and rapaciousness of an incensed soldiery, which the policy of Rome and the laws of war rendered inevitable. *Plut. in vitâ*, &c.——One of his descendants, who bore the same name, signalized himself in the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by his firm attachment to the latter. He was banished by Cæsar, but afterwards recalled at the request of the senate. Cicero undertook his defence in an oration which is still extant. The grandson of Pompey's friend rendered himself popular by his universal benevolence and affability. He was son of Marcellus by Octavia the sister of Augustus. He married Julia that emperor's daughter, and was publicly intended as his successor. The suddenness of his death, at an early age, was the cause of much lamentation at Rome, particularly in the family of Augustus, and Virgil procured himself great favors by celebrating the virtues of this amiable prince. [*Vid. Octavia.*] Marcellus was buried at the public expence. *Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Suet. in Aug.*—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Senec. Consol. ad Marc.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 93.

MARCELLUS, the son of the great Marcellus who took Syracuse. He was caught in the ambuscade which proved fatal to his father, but he forced his way from the enemy and escaped. He received the ashes of

of his father from the conqueror. *Plut. in Marcell.*——A man who conspired against Vespasian.——The husband of Octavia the sister of Augustus.——A conqueror of Britain.——An officer under the emperor Julian.——A man put to death by Galba.——A man who gave Cicero information of Catiline's conspiracy.——A colleague of Cato in the quæstorship——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote an heroic poem on physic, divided into 42 books. He lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.——A Roman drowned in a storm, &c.

MARCIA LEX, by Marcius Censorinus. It forbad any man to be invested with the office of censor more than once.

MARCIA, the wife of Regulus, when she heard that her husband had been put to death at Carthage in the most excruciating manner, she retorted the punishment, and shut up some Carthaginian prisoners in a barrel, which she had previously filled with sharp nails. The senate were obliged to stop her wantonness and cruelty. *Diod.* 24.——A favorite of the emperor Commodus, whom he poisoned.——A vestal virgin, punished for her incontinence.——A daughter of Philip, who married Cato the censor. Her husband gave her to his friend Hortensius for the sake of procreating children, and after his death he took her again to his own house.——An antient name of the island of Rhodes.

MĂRCIĀNA, a sister of the emperor Trajan, who, on account of her public and private virtues and her amiable disposition, was declared Augusta and empress by her brother. She died A. D. 113.

MARCIANOPŎLIS, the capital of Lower Mœsia in Greece. It receives its name in honor of the empress Marciana.

MARCIĀNUS, a native of Thrace, born of an obscure family. After he had for some time served in the army as a common soldier, he was made private secretary to one of the officers of Theodosius. His winning address and uncommon talents raised him to higher stations, and on the death of Theodosius the 2d, A. D. 450, he was invested with the imperial purple in the east. The subjects of the Roman empire had reason to be satisfied with their choice. Marcianus showed himself active and resolute, and when Attila, the barbarous king of the Huns, asked of the emperor the annual tribute, which the indolence and cowardice of his predecessors had regularly paid, the successor of Theodosius firmly said, that he kept his gold for his friends, but that iron was the metal which he had prepared for his enemies. In the midst of universal popularity Marcianus died, after a reign of six years, in the 69th year of his age, as he was making warlike preparations against the barbarians that had invaded Africa. His death was long lamented, and indeed his merit was great, since his reign has been distinguished by the appellation of the golden age. Marcianus married Pulcheria the sister of his predecessor. It is said that in the years of his obscurity he found a man who had been murdered, and that he had the humanity to give him a private burial, for which circumstance he was accused of the homicide and imprisoned. He was condemned to lose his life, and the sentence would have been executed, had not the real murderer been discovered, and convinced the world of the innocence of Marcianus.——Another emperor of the east, A. D. 479, &c.

M. MARCIUS SABINUS, was the progenitor of the Marcian family at Rome. He came to Rome with Numa, and it was he who advised Numa to accept of the crown, which the Romans offered to him. He attempted to make himself king of Rome, in opposition to Tullus Hostilius, and when his efforts proved unsuccessful, he killed himself. His son, who married a daughter of Numa, was made high priest by his father-in-law. He was father of Ancus Martius. *Plut. in Numa.*——A Roman who accused Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, of misdemeanor, in the Roman senate.——A Roman consul defeated by the Samnites. He was more successful against the Carthaginians, and obtained a victory, &c.——Another consul who obtained a victory over the Etrurians,——Another who defeated the Hernici.——A Roman who fought against Asdrubal.——A man whom Catiline hired to assassinate Cicero.

MARCIUS SALTUS, a place in Liguria, &c.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. They proved powerful enemies to the Roman emperors. Augustus granted them peace, and Trajan subdued them, &c. *Patere.*

MARCUS, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.——A son of Cato, who was killed at Philippi, &c. *Vid.* Æmilius Lepidus, &c.

MARDI, a people of Persia on the confines of Media. They were very poor, and generally lived upon the flesh of wild beasts. *Herodot.* 1 & 3.

MARDONIUS, a general of Xerxes when he invaded Greece. He was left in Greece with a large army, to subdue the country and reduce it under the power of Persia. His

His operations were rendered useless by the courage and vigilance of the Greeks; and in a battle at Platæa Mardonius was defeated and left among the slain. He had been commander of the armies of Darius in Europe, and it was chiefly by his advice that Xerxes invaded Greece. He was son-in-law of Darius. *Plut. in Arist.*—*Herodot.* 6, 7 & 8.—*Diod.* 11.—*Justin.* 2, c. 13, &c.

MARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caspian sea.

MARĒOTIS, a lake in Egypt near Alexandria. Its neighbourhood is famous for wine, though some make the *Mareoticum* wine grow in Epirus, or in a certain part of Libya, called also Mareotis, near Egypt. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 91.—*Horat.* 1, od. 38, v. 14. *Lucan.* 3 & 10.—*Strab.* 17.

MARGINIA & MARGIANIA, a town and country near the river Oxus, at the east of Hyrcania. It is celebrated for its wines. The vines are so uncommonly large that two men can scarce clasp the trunk of one of them. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.—*Ptol* 5.

MARGĪTES, a man against whom, as some suppose, Homer wrote a poem to ridicule his superficial knowledge, and to expose his affectation. When Demosthenes wished to prove Alexander an inveterate enemy to Athens, he called him another Margites.

MARIĀBA, a city of Arabia, near the Red sea.

MARIA LEX, by C. Marius the tribune. A. U. C. 634. It ordered the planks called *pontes*, on which the people stood up to give their votes in the *comitia*, to be made narrower that no other might stand there to hinder the proceedings of the assembly by appeal or other disturbances.——Another called also *Porcia*, by L. Marius and Porcius tribunes A. U. C. 691. It fined a certain sum of money such commanders, as gave a false account to the Roman senate of the number of slain in a battle. It obliged them to swear to the truth of their return when they entered the city according to the best computation.

MARIAMNA, a Jewish woman who married Herodes, &c.

MARIĀNÆ FOSSÆ, a town of Gaul.

MARIANDYNUM, a place near Bithynia, where the poets feign that Hercules dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Dionys.*

MARIĀNUS, a surname given to Jupiter, from a temple built to his honor by Marius. It was in this temple that the Roman Senate assembled to recall Cicero, a circumstance communicated to him in a dream.

MARĪCA, a nymph of the river Liris, near Minturnæ. She married king Faunus, by whom she had king Latinus. She was afterwards called Fauna and Fatua, and honored as a goddess. A city of Campania, bore her name. Some suppose her to be the same as Circe. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47.

MARICUS, a Gaul thrown to lions, in the reign of Vitellius, who refused to devour him, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 61.

MARĪNA, a daughter of Arcadius, &c.

MARĪNUS, a friend of Tiberius, put to death, &c.

MARION, a king of Tyre, in the age of Alexander the Great.

MARISSA, an opulent town of Judæa.

MARITA LEX, *Vid.* Julia de Maritandis.

MARIS, a river of Scythia.

MARISUS, a river of Dacia.

C. MARIUS, a celebrated Roman, who from a peasant became one of the most powerful and cruel tyrants, that Rome ever beheld during the consular government. He was born at Arpinum, of obscure and illiterate parents. His father bore the same name as himself, and his mother was called Fulcinia. He forsook the meaner occupations of the country for the camp, and signalized himself under Scipio, at the siege of Numantia. The Roman general saw the courage and intrepidity of young Marius, and foretold the era of his future greatness. By his seditions and intrigues at Rome, while he exercised the inferior offices of the state, he rendered himself known, and his marriage with Julia who was of the family of the Cæsars, contributed in some manner to raise him to consequence. He passed into Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus against Jugurtha, and after he had there ingratiated himself with the soldiers and raised enemies to his friend and benefactor, he returned to Rome, and canvassed for the consulship. The extravagant promises he made to the people, and his malevolent insinuations about the conduct of Metellus proved successful. He was elected and appointed to finish the war against Jugurtha. He showed himself capable in every degree to succeed to Metellus. Jugurtha was defeated and afterwards betrayed into the hands of the Romans by the perfidy of Bocchus. No sooner was Jugurtha conquered than new honors and fresh trophies awaited Marius. The provinces of Rome were suddenly invaded by an army of 300,000 barbarians, and Marius was the only man whose activity and boldness could resist so powerful an enemy. He was elected consul, and sent against the Teutones. The war was prolonged and Marius was a third and

and fourth time invested with the consulship. At last two engagements were fought, and not less than 200,000 of the Barbarian forces of the Ambrones and Teutones were slain in the field of battle, and 90,000 made prisoners. The following year, A. U. C. 651, was also marked by a total overthrow of the Cimbri, another horde of barbarians in which 140,060 were slaughtered by the Romans and 60,000 taken prisoners. After such honorable victories, Marius with his colleague Catulus, entered Rome in triumph, and for his eminent services he deserved the appellation of the third founder of Rome. He was elected consul a sixth time, and as his intrepidity had delivered his country from its foreign enemies, he sought employment at home, and his restless ambition began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla. This was the cause and the foundation of a civil war. Sylla refused to deliver up the command of his forces with which he was empowered to prosecute the Mithridatic war, and he resolved to oppose in person the authors of a demand which he considered as arbitrary and improper. He advanced to Rome, and Marius was obliged to save his life by flight. The unfavorable winds prevented him from seeking a safer retreat in Africa, and he was left on the coasts of Campania, where the emissaries of his enemy soon discovered him in a marsh, where he had plunged himself in the mud, and left only his mouth above the surface for respiration. He was violently dragged to the neighbouring town of Minturnæ, and the magistrates all devoted to the interest of Sylla passed sentence of immediate death on their magnanimous prisoner. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head in the dungeon, but the stern countenance of Marius disarmed the courage of the executioner, and when he heard the exclamation of *Tune, homo, audes occidere Caium Marium*, the dagger dropped from his hand. Such an uncommon adventure moved the compassion of the inhabitants of Minturnæ. They released Marius from prison, and favored his escape to Africa, where he joined his son Marius, who had been arming the princes of the country in his cause. Marius landed near the walls of Carthage, and he received no small consolation at the sight of the venerable ruins of a once powerful city, which like himself had been exposed to calamity and felt the cruel vicissitude of fortune. This place of his retreat was soon known, and the governor of Africa to conciliate the favors of Sylla, compelled Marius to fly to a neighbouring island. He soon after learned that Cinna had embraced his cause at Rome, where the Roman senate had stripped him of his consular dignity and bestowed it upon one of his enemies. This intelligence animated Marius, he set sail to assist his friends only at the head of a thousand men. His army, however, was soon encreased, and he entered Rome like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanly sacrificed to his fury, Rome was filled with blood, and he who once had been called the father of his country, marched through the streets of the city, attended by a number of assassins, who immediately slaughtered all those whose salutations were not answered by their leader. Such were the signals for bloodshed. When Marius and Cinna had sufficiently gratified their resentment, they made themselves consuls, but Marius, already worn out with old age and infirmities died sixteen days after he had been honored with the consular dignity for the seventh time, A. U. C. 666. His end was probably hastened by the uncommon quantities of wine which he drank while laboring under a dangerous disease. To remove by intoxication the stings of his conscience. Such was the end of Marius who rendered himself conspicuous by victories, and by his cruelty. As he was brought up in poverty and among peasants it will not appear wonderful that he always betrayed rusticity in his behaviour and despised in others those polished manners and that studied address which education had denied him. He hated the conversation of the learned, only because he was illiterate, and if he appeared an example of sobriety and temperance he owed these advantages to the years of obscurity which he passed at Arpinum. His countenance was stern, his voice firm and imperious, and his disposition untractable. He always betrayed the greatest timidity in the public assemblies, as he had not been early taught to make eloquence and oratory his pursuit. He was in the 70th year of his age when he died, and Rome seemed to rejoice at the fall of a man whose ambition had proved so fatal to many of her citizens. His only qualifications were those of a great general, and with these he rendered himself the most illustrious and powerful of the Romans, because he was the only one whose ferocity seemed capable to oppose the barbarians of the north. The manner of his death according to some opinions remains doubtful, though some have charged him with the crime of fratricide. Among the instances, which are mentioned of his firmness, this may be recorded,

garded: a swelling in the leg obliged him to apply to a physician, who urged the necessity of cutting it off. Marius gave it and saw the operation performed, without a distortion of the face, and without a groan. The physician, asked the other, and Marius gave it with equal composure. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Paterc.* 2, c 9, &c.—*Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Juv.* 8, v. 245, &c.—*Lucan.* 2 v. 69.

C. Marius, the son of the great Marius, was as cruel as his father, and shared his good and his adverse fortune. He made himself consul in the 25th year of his age, and murdered all the senators, who opposed his ambitious views. He was defeated by Sylla, and fled to Prænesse, where he killed himself. *Plut. in Mario.*

Marius, M. Aurelius, a native of Gaul who, from the mean employment of a blacksmith, became one of the generals of Gallienus, and at last caused himself to be saluted emperor. Three days after this elevation a man who had shared his poverty without partaking of his more prosperous fortune, publicly assassinated him, and he was killed by a sword, which he himself had made in the time of his obscurity. Marius has been often celebrated for his great strength, and it is confidently reported that he could stop with one of his fingers only the wheel of a chariot in its most rapid course.

Marius Maximus, a Latin writer, who published an account of the Roman emperors from Trajan to Alexander, now lost. His compositions were entertaining, and executed with great exactness and fidelity. Some have accused him of inattention, and complain that his writings abounded with many fabulous and insignificant stories.

Marius Celsus, a friend of Galba, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 45.——A rich Spaniard thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, on account of his riches, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 19.

Marmăcus, the father of Pythagoras.

Marmarenses, a people of Lycia.

Marmărĭca, a part of Africa.

Marmărĭdæ, the inhabitants of that part of Libya, which is between Cyrene and Egypt. *Lucan.* 9, v. 894.

Marmărion, a town of Eubœa, whence Apollo is called Marmarinus.

Maro. *Vid.* Virgilius.

Maron, a high priest of Apollo, in Africa, &c. *Homer.* od. 9, v. 179.——An Egyptian, who accompanied Osiris in his conquests, and built a city in Thrace, called from him Maronea. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Maronēa, a city of the Cicones in Thrace, near the Hebrus. Bacchus is the chief deity of the place. The wine has always been reckoned excellent. *Herodot. Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Tibull* 4, *el.* 1.

Marpesia, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of mount Caucasus. The mountain was called *Marpesius mons*, from its female conqueror. *Justin.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.

Marpessa, a daughter of the Evenus, who married Idas, by whom she had Cleopatra the wife of Meleager. Marpessa was tenderly loved by her husband, and when Apollo endeavoured to carry her away, Idas followed the ravisher with a bow and arrows, resolved on revenge. Apollo and Idas were separated by Jupiter, who permitted Marpessa to go with that of the two lovers whom she most approved of. She returned to her husband. *Homer. Il.* 9.—*Apollod.* 1. c. 7.—*Paus.* 4, c. 2. *l.* 5, c. 18.

Marpessus, a town of Mysia.——A mountain of Paros abounding in white marble, whence *Marpesia cautes.* The quarries are still seen by modern travellers. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 471.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12, *l.* 36, c. 5.

Marres, a king of Egypt who had a crow which conveyed his letters wherever he pleased. He raised a celebrated monument to this faithful bird near the city of Crocodiles. *Ælian. An.* 6, c. 7.

Marrŭvium or marruvium, a place near the Liris in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 750.

Mars, the god of war amongst the antients, was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, according to Ovid. This goddess, as the poet mentions, wished to become a mother without the assistance of the other sex, like Jupiter who had produced Minerva all armed from his head, and she was shown a flower by Flora in the plains near Olenus, whose very touch made women pregnant. (*Vid. Juno.*) The education of Mars was entrusted by Juno to the god Priapus, who instructed him in dancing and every manly exercise. His trial before the celebrated court of the Areopagus, according to the authority of some authors, for the murder of Hallirhotius, forms an interesting epoch in history. (*Vid. Areopagitæ.*) The amours of Mars with Venus are greatly celebrated. The god of war gained the affections of Venus, and obtained the gratification of his desires, but Apollo who was conscious of their familiarities informed Vulcan of his wife's debaucheries and awakened his suspicions. Vulcan secretly laid a net around the bed, and the two lovers were exposed in each others arms to the ridicule and satyr

satyr of all the gods, till Neptune prevailed upon the husband to set them at liberty. This unfortunate discovery so provoked Mars that he changed into a cock his favorite Alectryon, whom he had stationed at the door of the house to watch against the approach of the sun, (*Vid. Alectryon*) and Venus also showed her resentment by persecuting with the most inveterate fury the children of Apollo. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was seized by Otus and Ephialtes and confined for 15 months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war Mars interested himself on the side of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with uncommon activity. The worship of Mars was not very universal among the antients his temples were not numerous in Greece, but in Rome he received the most unbounded honors, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they esteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the first of their monarchs. His most celebrated temple at Rome was built by Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. It was dedicated to Mars ultor or the *avenger*. His priests among the Romans were called Salii, they were first instituted by Numa, and their chief office was to guard the sacred Ancylia, one of which as was supposed had fallen down from heaven. Mars was generally represented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike and a shield. Sometimes he appeared in a military dress, and with a long flowing beard, and sometimes without. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horses, which the poets call Flight and Terror. His altars were stained with the blood of the horse, on account of his warlike spirits, and of the wolf, on account of his ferocity. Magpies and vultures were also offered to him on account of their greediness and voracity. The Scythians generally offered him asses, and the people of Caria dogs. The weed called dog grass was sacred to him, because it grows, as it is commonly reported, in places which are fit for fields of battle, or where the ground has been stained with the effusion of human blood. The surnames of Mars are not numerous. He was called Gradivus, Mavors, Quirinus, Salisubsulus, among the Romans. The Greeks called him Ares, and he was the Enyalus of the Sabines, the Camulus of the Gauls, and the Mamers of Carthage. Mars was father of Cupid, Anteros and Harmonia by the goddess Venus. He had Ascalaphus and Ialmenus by Astyoche, Alcippe by Agraulos, Molus, Pylus, Evenus and Tnethus by Demonice the daughter of Agenor. Besides these, he was the reputed father of Romulus, Œnomaus, Bythis, Thrax, Diomedes of Thrace, &c. He presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of whatever exercises or amusements have something manly and warlike. Among the Romans it was usual for the consul before he went to visit the temple of Mars, where he offered his prayers, and in a solemn manner shook the spear which was in the hand of the statue of the god, at the same time exclaiming, "*Mars vigilat*, god of war, watch over the welfare and safety of this city." *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 231.—*Trist.* 2, v. 925.—*Hygin.* fab. 148.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 346. *Æn.* 8, v. 701.—*Lucian. de Alectr.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Homer.* od. 8, *Il.* 5.—*Flacc.* 6.—*Apolled.* 1, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Pindar.* od. 4.—*Pali.*—*Quint. Smyr.* 14.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 21 & 28.—*Juv.* 9. v. 102.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily.

MARSE, a daughter of Thespius. *Apold.*

MARSI, a nation of Germany who afterwards came to settle in Italy. They at first proved very inimical to the Romans, but in process of time they became its firmest supporters. They are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the Marsian war. The large contributions they made to support the interest of Rome, and the number of men which they continually supplied to the republic, rendered them bold and aspiring, and they claimed, with the rest of the Italian states, a share of the honor and privileges which were enjoyed by the citizens of Rome, A. U. C. 662. This petition, though supported by the interest, the eloquence, and the integrity of the tribune Drusus, was received with contempt by the Roman senate; and the Marsi with their allies showed their dissatisfaction by taking up arms. Their resentment was encreased when Drusus their friend at Rome had been basely murdered by the means of the nobles, and they erected themselves into a republic, and Corfinium was made the capital of their new empire. A regular war was now begun, and the Romans led into the field an army of 100,000 men, and were opposed by a superior force. Some battles were fought in which the Roman generals were defeated, and the allies reaped no inconsiderable advantages from their victories. A battle, however, near Asculum, proved fatal to their cause, 4000 of them were left dead on the spot, their general Francus, a man of uncommon experience and abilities was slain, and such as escaped from the field

field perished by hunger in the Appennines where they had sought a shelter. After many defeats, and the loss of Asculum, one of their principal cities, the allies grown dejected and tired of war, sued for peace one by one, and tranquility was at last established in the republic, and all the states of Italy were made citizens of Rome. The armies of the allies consisted of the Marsi, the Peligni, the Vestini, the Hirpini, Pomeiani, Marcini, Picentes, Venusini, Ferentani, Apuli, Lucani and Samnites. *Appian. Val. Max.* 8—*Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Sert. Sulla, &c*—*Cic. pro Balb.*—*Strab.*

MARSIGNI, a people of Germany. *Tacit.*

MARSYABA, a town of Arabia.

MARSYAS, a celebrated piper of Celænæ in Phrygia, son of Olympus, or of Hyagnis, or Œagrus. He was so skilful in playing on the flute, that he is generally deemed the inventor of it. According to the opinion of some he found it when Minerva had thrown it aside on account of the distortion of her face when she played upon it. Marsyas was enamoured of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nysa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician. The god accepted the challenge and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated should be flayed alive by the conqueror. The Muses, or according to Diodorus, the inhabitants of Nysa were appointed umpires. Each exerted his utmost skill and the victory with much difficulty was adjudged to Apollo. The god upon this tied his antagonist to a tree and flead him alive. The death of Marsyas was universally lamented; the Fauns, Satyrs, and Dryads, wept at his fate, and from their abundant tears arose a river of Phrygia well known by the name of Marsyas. The unfortunate Marsyas is often represented on monuments as tied his hands behind his back to a tree, while Apollo stands before him with his lyre in his hands. In independent cities among the ancients, the statue of Marsyas was generally erected in the forum, to represent the intimacy which subsisted between Bacchus and Marsyas as the emblems of liberty. At Celænæ, the skin of Marsyas was shown to travellers for some time. It was suspended in the public place in the form of a bladder or a foot ball. *Hygin.* fab. 165. —*Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 701. *Met.* 6, fab. 7.—*Diod.* 3.—*Ital.* 8, v. 503.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 30.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——The sources of the Marsyas were near those of the Mæander, and those two rivers had their confluence a little below the town of Celænæ.——A writer who published an history of Macedonia, from the first origin and foundation of that empire, till the reign of Alexander in which he lived.——An Egyptian who commanded the armies of Cleopatra against her brother Ptolemy Physcon whom she attempted to dethrone.—A man put to death by Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily.

MARTHA, a celebrated prophetess of Syria, whose artifice and fraud proved of the greatest service to C. Marius in the numerous expeditions he undertook. *Plut. in Mario.*

MARTIA, a vestal virgin put to death for her incontinence.—A daughter of Cato. *Vid.* Marcia.

MARTIA AQUA, water at Rome, celebrated for its clearness and salubrity. It was conveyed to Rome from the lake Fucinus by Ancus Martius, whence it received its name. *Tibull.* 3, el. 7, v. 26.

MARTIĀLES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Mars.

MARTIĀLIS, Marcus Valerius, a native of Bilbilis in Spain. He came to Rome about the 20th year of his age, where he recommended himself to notice by his poetical genius. As he was the panegyrist of the emperors, he gained the greatest honors, and was rewarded in the most liberal manner. Domitian rewarded him with the tribuneship, but the poet unmindful of the favors he received after the death of his benefactor, exposed to ridicule the vices and cruelties of a monster, whom in his life time he had extolled as the pattern of virtue, goodness, and excellence. Trajan treated the poet with coldness, and Martial, after he had passed 35 years in the capital of the world, in the greatest splendor and affluence, retired to his native country, where he had the mortification to be the object of malevolence, satyr, and ridicule. He received some favors from his friends, and his poverty was alleviated by the liberality of Pliny the younger, whom he had panegyrized in his poems. Martial died about the 100th year of the Christian era. He is now well known by the 14 books of epigrams which he wrote, and whose merit he himself candidly indicates in this line,

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura.

The genius which he displays in some of his epigrams deserves commendation, but many critics are liberal in their censure upon his style, his thoughts and particularly upon his puns, which are often low and despicable. In many of his epigrams the poet has shown himself a declared enemy to decency, and the book is to be read with caution which can corrupt the purity of morals, and initiate the votaries of virtue in the

the mysteries of sinful vice. It has been observed of Martial that his talent was epigrams. Every thing he did was the subject of an epigram. He wrote inscriptions upon monuments, in the epigrammatic stile, and even a new year's gift was accompanied with a distich, and his poetical pen was employed in begging a favor as well as satyrizing a fault

MARTIĀLIS, a friend of Otho.—A man who conspired against Caracalla.

MARTIĀNUS. *Vid.* Marcianus.

MARTĪNA, a woman skilled in poisonous herbs, &c.

MARTINIĀNUS, an officer made Cæsar by Licinius, to oppose Constantine. He was put to death by order of Constantine.

MARTIUS, a Roman consul sent against Perseus, &c.—A consul against the Dalmatians, &c.—Another who defeated the Carthaginians in Spain.—Another who defeated the Privernates, &c.

MARULLUS, a tribune of the people who tore the garlands which had been placed upon Cæsar's statues, and who ordered those that had saluted him king to be imprisoned. He was deprived of his consulship by J. Cæsar. *Plut.*——A governor of Judæa.—A Latin poet in the age of M. Aurelius. He satyrized the emperor with great licentiousness, but his invectives were disregarded, and himself despised.

MASSÆSYLII, a people of Libya.

MASINISSA, a king of a small part of Africa, who assisted the Carthaginians in their wars against Rome. He proved a most indefatigable and courageous ally, but an act of generosity rendered him amicable to the interests of Rome. After the defeat of Asdrubal, Scipio the first Africanus, who had obtained the victory, found among the prisoners of war, one of the nephews of Masinissa. He sent him back to his uncle loaded with presents, and conducted him with a detachment for the safety and protection of his person. Masinissa was struck with the generous action of the Roman general, he forgot all former hostilities, and joined his troops to those of Scipio. This change of sentiments was not the effect of a wavering or unsettled mind, but Masinissa shewed himself the most attached and the firmest ally the Romans ever had. It was to his exertions they owed many of their victories in Africa, and particularly in that battle which proved fatal to Asdrubal and Syphax. The Numidian conqueror, charmed with the beauty of Sophonisba, the captive wife of Syphax, carried her to his camp and married her, but when he perceived that this new connection displeased Scipio, he sent poison to his wife, and recommended her to destroy herself, since he could not preserve her life in a manner which became her rank, her dignity, and fortune, without offending his Roman allies. In the battle of Zama, Masinissa greatly contributed to the defeat of the great Annibal, and the Romans, who had been so often spectators of his courage and valor, rewarded his fidelity with the kingdom of Syphax, and some of the Carthaginian territories. At his death Masinissa shewed the confidence he had in the Romans, and the esteem he entertained for the rising talents of Scipio Æmilianus, by entrusting him with the care of his kingdom, and impowering him to divide it among his sons. Masinissa died in the 90th year of his age, after a reign of above sixty years, 146 years before the Christian era. He experienced adversity as well as prosperity, and in the first years of his reign he was exposed to the greatest danger, and obliged often to save his life, by seeking a retreat among his savage neighbours. But his alliance with the Romans was the beginning of his greatness, and he ever after lived in the greatest affluence. He is remarkable for the health he so long enjoyed. In the last years of his life he was seen at the head of his armies, behaving with the most indefatigable activity, and he often remained for days together on horseback, without a saddle under him, or a covering upon his head, and without shewing the least marks of fatigue. This strength of mind and body he chiefly owed to the temperance which he observed. He was seen eating brown bread at the door of his tent, like a private soldier, the day after he had obtained an immortal victory over the armies of Carthage. He left 54 sons, three of whom were legitimate, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Manastabal. The kingdom was fairly divided among them by Scipio, and the illegitimate children received as their portion very valuable presents. The death of Gulussa and Manastabal soon after left Micipsa sole master of the large possessions of Masinissa, *Strab.* 17.—*Polyb.*—*Appian Lybic.*—*Cic. de Senect.*—*Val. Max.* 8—*Sallust in Jug.*—*Liv.* 25, *&c.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 765—*Justin.* 33, c. 1. l. 38, c 6.

MASSAGA, a town of India taken by Alexander the Great.

MASSAGĒTÆ, a people of Scythia, who lived at the east of the Caspian sea. They had their wives in common, and dwelt in tents. They had no temples, but worshipped the sun, to whom they offered horses, on account of their swiftness. When their parents had come to a certain age, they generally put them to death, and eat their flesh

flesh mixed with that of cattle. *Herodot.* 1, c. 204.—*Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c, 2.—*Lucan.* 2. v. 50.

MASSĀNA. *Vid.* Messana.

MASSĀNI, a nation at the mouth of the Indus.

MASSICUS, a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine. It is near Minturnæ. *Horat.* 1, od. 1. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 143.

MASSILIA, a maritime town of Gaul Narbonensis, now called Marseilles, founded A. U. C. 148, by the people of Phocæa in Asia, who quitted their country to avoid the tyranny of the Persians. It is celebrated for its laws, its fidelity to the Romans, and for its being long the seat of literature. *Herodot.* 1, c. 164.—*Justin.* 37, &c.—*Strab.* 1.—*Liv.* 5, c 3.—*Horat.* ep.—10.—*Flor.* 4, c. 2.

MASSŸLA, an inland part of Mauritania. When the inhabitants go on horse back they never use saddles or bridles, but only sticks. *Lucan.* 4, v. 682.

MATIĒNI, a people in the neighbourhood of Armenia.

MATĪNUS, a mountain of Apulia, abounding in yew-tree. *Lucan.* 9, v. 184.

MATISCO, a town of the Ædui in Gaul.

MATRĀLIA, a festival at Rome in honor of Matuta or Ino. Only matrons and free born women were admitted. They made offerings of flowers, and carried their relations' children in their arms, recommending them to the care and patronage of the goddess, whom they worshipped. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 22.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 47.—*Plut. in Cam.*

MATRŌNA, a river of Gaul.

MATRONĀLIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Mars, celebrated by married women, in commemoration of the rape of the Sabines, and of the peace which their entreaties had obtained between their fathers and husbands. Flowers were then offered in the temples of Juno. *Ovid Fast.* 3, v. 229.—*Plut. in Rom.*

MĀTŪTA, a deity among the Romans, the same as the Leucothoe of the Greeks. She was originally Ino, who was changed into a sea deity. [*Vid. Ino & Leucothoe.*] Only married women and free born matrons were permitted to enter her temples at Rome, where they generally brought the children of their relations in their arms. *Liv.* 5, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, v. 19.

MAVORS, a name of Mars. *Vid.* Mars.

MAURI, the inhabitants of Mauritania. This name is derived from their black complexion, (μαυροι.) Everything among them grew in greater abundance, and greater perfection than in other countries. *Strab.* 17—*Mela.* 1, c. 5.—*Justin.* 19, c. 2.—*Sallust. Jug.*—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 206.—*Ital.* 10, v. 401.

MAURITĀNIA, a country on the western part of Africa. It was bounded on the west by the Atlantic, south by Gætulia, and north by the Mediterranean. It is sometimes called Maurusia. It became a Roman province in the reign of the emperor Claudius. *Vid.* Mauri.

MAURUS, a man who flourished in the reign of Trajan, or according to others of the Antonini. He was governor of Syene in Upper Egypt. He wrote a Latin poem, still extant, upon the rules of poetry and versification.

MAURŪSII, the people of Mauritania, a country near the columns of Hercules. It is also called Mauritania. *Vid.* Mauritania.

MAUSŌLUS, a king of Caria. His wife Artemisia was so disconsolate at his death, that she drank up his ashes, and resolved to erect one of the grandest and noblest monuments of antiquity to celebrate the memory of a husband whom she tenderly loved. This famous monument, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, was called *Mausoleum*, and from it all other magnificent sepulchres and tombs have received the same name. It was built by four different architects. Scopas had the side which faced the east. Timotheus had the south, Leochares had the west, and Bruxis the north. Pithis was also employed in raising a pyramid over this stately monument, and the top was adorned by a chariot drawn by four horses. The expences of this edifice were immense, and this gave an occasion to the philosopher Anaxagoras to exclaim when he saw it, *how much money changed into stones!* [*Vid. Artemisia.*] *Herodot.* 7, v. 99.—*Strab.* 14.—*Diod.* 16.—*Paus.* 8, c. 16.—*Flor.* 4, c. 11.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a son of the emperor Maximianus Hercules. Some suppose him to have been a suppositious child. The voluntary abdication of Diocletian, and of his father raised him to the state, and he declared himself independent emperor, or Augustus A. D. 306. He afterwards incited his father to resume his imperial authority, and in a perfidious manner destroyed Severus, who had delivered himself into his hands, and relied upon his honor for the safety of his life. His victories and successes were impeded by Galerius Maximianus, who opposed him with a powerful force. The defeat and voluntary death of Galerius soon restored peace to Italy, and Maxentius passed into Africa, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelty and oppression. He soon after returned to Rome, and was informed

formed that Constantine was come to dethrone him. He gave his adversary battle near Rome, and after he had lost the victory he fled back to the city. The bridge over which he crossed the Tiber was in a decayed situation, and he fell into the river and was drowned A. D. 312. The cowardice and luxuries of Maxentius are as conspicuous as his cruelties. He oppressed his subjects with heavy taxes to gratify the cravings of his pleasures, or the avarice of his favorites. He was debauched in his manners, and neither virtue nor innocence were safe whenever he was inclined to voluptuous pursuits. He was naturally deformed, and of an unwieldly body. To visit a pleasure ground, or to exercise himself under a marble portico, or walk on a shady terrace, was to him a Herculean labor, which required the greatest exertions of strength and resolution.

Maximiānus Herculius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a native of Sirmium in Pannonia, who served as a common soldier in the Roman armies. When Diocletian had been raised to the imperial throne, he remembered the valor and courage of his fellow soldier Maximianus, and rewarded his fidelity by making him his colleague in the empire, and by ceding to him the command of the provinces of Italy, Africa and Spain, and the rest of the western territories of Rome. Maximianus showed the justness of the choice of Diocletian by his victories over the Barbarians. In Britain success did not attend his arms, but in Africa he defeated and put to death Aurelius Julianus, who had proclaimed himself emperor. Soon after Diocletian abdicated the imperial purple and obliged Maximianus to follow his example. Maximianus reluctantly complied with the command of a man to whom he owed his greatness, but before the first year of his resignation had elapsed, he was roused from his indolence and retreat by the ambition of his son Maxentius. He re-assumed the imperial dignity, and showed his ingratitude to his son by wishing him to resign the sovereignty, and to sink into a private person. This proposal was not only rejected with the contempt it deserved, but the troops mutinied against Maximianus, and he fled for safety to Gaul to the court of Constantine, to whom he gave his daughter Faustina in marriage. Here he again acted a perfidious character, and re-assumed the imperial power, which his misfortunes had obliged him to relinquish. This offended Constantine. But when open violence seemed to frustrate the ambitious views of Maximianus, he had recourse to artifice. He prevailed upon his daughter Faustina, to leave the doors of her chamber open in the dead of night, and when she had promised faithfully to execute his commands, he secretly introduced himself to her bed, where he stabbed to the heart the man who slept by the side of his daughter. This was not Constantine. Faustina faithful to her husband, had apprized him of her father's machinations, and an eunuch had been placed in his bed. Constantine watched the motions of his father-in-law, and when he heard the fatal blow given to the eunuch, he rushed in with a band of soldiers, and secured the assassin. Constantine resolved to destroy a man who was so inimical to his nearest relations, and nothing was left to Maximianus, but to choose his own death. He strangled himself at Marseilles, A. D. 310, in the 60th year of his age. His body was found fresh and entire in a leaden coffin, about the middle of the eleventh century.

Maximiānus, Galerius Valerius, a native of Dacia, who in the first years of his life was employed in keeping his father's flocks. He entered the army where his valor and bodily strength recommended him to the notice of his superiors, and particularly of Diocletian, who invested him with the imperial purple in the east, and gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. Galerius deserved the confidence of his benefactor. He conquered the Goths, the Dalmatians, and checked the insolence of the Persians. In a battle, however, with the king of Persia, Galerius was defeated, and to complete his ignominy and render him more sensible of his disgrace, Diocletian obliged him to walk behind his chariot arrayed in his imperial robes. This humiliation stung Galerius to the quick, he assembled another army, and gave battle to the Persians. He gained a complete victory, and took the wives and children of his enemy. This success elated Galerius to such a degree, that he claimed the most dignified appellations, and ordered himself to be called the son of Mars. Diocletian himself, dreaded his power, and even abdicated the imperial dignity by means of his threats. This resignation is attributed by some to a voluntary act of the mind, and to the desire of enjoying solitude and retirement. As soon as Diocletian had abdicated, Galerius was proclaimed Augustus, A. D. 305, but his cruelty soon rendered him odious, and the Roman people offended at his oppression, raised Maxentius to the imperial dignity the following year, and Galerius was obliged to yield to the torrent of his unpopularity, and to fly before his more fortunate adversary. He died

lled in the greatest agonies, A. D. 311. The bodily pains and sufferings which preceded his death, were, according to the Christian writers, the effects of the vengeance of an offended providence for the cruelty which he had exercised against the followers of Christ. In his character Galerius was wanton and tyrannical, and he often feasted his eyes with the sight of dying wretches, whom his barbarity had delivered to bears and wild beasts. His aversion to learned men arose from his ignorance of letters, and if he was deprived of the benefits of education, he proved the more cruel and the more inexorable.

Maximinus, Caius Julius Verus, the son of a peasant of Thrace. He was originally a shepherd, and by heading his countrymen against the frequent attacks of the neighbouring barbarians and robbers, he inured himself to the labors and to the fatigues of a camp. He entered the Roman armies, where he gradually rose to the all offices. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, A. D. 235. The popularity, which he had gained when general of the armies, was at an end when he ascended the throne. He was delighted with acts of the greatest barbarity, and no less than 200 persons lost their life on the false suspicion of having conspired against the emperor's life. They expired in the greatest torments, and that the tyrant might the better entertain himself with their sufferings, some were exposed to wild beasts, others expired by blows, some were nailed on crosses while others were shut up in the bellies of animals just killed. The noblest of the Roman citizens were the objects of his cruelty, and as if they were more conscious than others of his mean origin, he resolved to spare no pains to remove from his presence a number of men whom he looked upon with an eye of envy, and who, as he imagined, hated him for his oppression, and despised him for the poverty and obscurity of his early years. Such is the character of the suspicious and tyrannical Maximinus. In his military capacity he acted with the same ferocity, and in an expedition in Germany, he not only cut down the corn, but he totally ruined and set fire to the whole country and burned about 450 miles. Such a monster of tyranny, at last provoked the people of Rome. The Gordians were proclaimed emperors, but their innocence and pacific virtues were unable to resist the fury of Maximinus After their fall the Roman senate invested twenty men of their number with the imperial dignity, and entrusted into their hands the care of the republic. These measures so highly irritated Maximinus that at the first intelligence he howled like a wild beast, and almost destroyed himself by knocking his head against the walls of his palace. When his fury was a little abated, he marched to Rome, resolved on slaughter. His bloody machinations were stopped, and his soldiers ashamed of accompanying a tyrant, whose cruelty had procured him the name of Busiris Cyclops and Phalaris, assassinated him in his tent before the walls of Aquileia, A. D. 238. He was then in the 65th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest rejoicings at Rome, public thanksgivings were offered, and whole hecatombs flamed on the altars. Maximinus has been represented by historians as of a gigantic stature, he was eight feet high, and the bracelets of his wife served as rings to adorn the fingers of his hand. His voracity was as remarkable as his corpulence, he generally eat 40 pounds of flesh every day, and drank 18 bottles of wine. His strength was proportionable to his gigantic shape, he could alone draw a loaded waggon, and with a blow of his fist he often broke the teeth in a horse's mouth. He broke the hardest stones between his fingers, and cleft trees with his hand. *Herodianus.—Jornand. de reb. Get.—Capitol.* Maximinus made his son of the same name emperor, as soon as he was invested with the purple, and his choice was unanimously approved by the senate, by the people, and by the army.

Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, a shepherd of Thrace who was raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, A. D. 305. He was nephew to Galerius Maximianus, by his mother's side, and to him he was indebted for his rise and consequence in the Roman armies. As Maximinus was ambitious and fond of power, he looked with an eye of jealousy upon those who shared the dignity of emperor with himself. He declared war against Licinius, his colleague on the throne, but a defeat which soon after followed A. D. 313. between Heraclea and Adrianopolis left him without resources, and without friends. His victorious enemy pursued him, and he fled beyond mount Taurus, forsaken and almost unknown. He attempted to put an end to his miserable existence, but his efforts were ineffectual. He at last died in the greatest agonies, of a dreadful distemper which consumed him day and night with inexpressible pains, and reduced him to a mere skeleton. This miserable end according to the ecclesiastical writers was the visible punishment of heaven,

for the barbarities which Maximinus had exercised against the followers of Christianity, and for the many blasphemies which he had uttered. *Lactant.—Eusch.*

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himself emperor, A. D. 383. The unpopularity of Gratian favored his usurpation, and he was acknowledged by his troops. Gratian marched against him, but he was defeated, and soon after assassinated. Maximus refused the honors of a burial to the remains of Gratian, and when he had made himself master of Britain, Gaul and Spain he sent ambassadors into the east, and demanded of the emperor Theodosius to acknowledge him as his associate on the throne. Theodosius endeavoured to amuse and delay him, but Maximus resolved to support his claim by arms, and crossed the Alps. Italy was laid desolate and Rome opened her gates to the conqueror. Theodosius now determined to revenge the audaciousness of Maximus, and had recourse to artifice. He began to make a naval armament, and Maximus not to appear inferior to his adversary had already embarked his troops, when Theodosius by secret and hastened marches fell upon him, and besieged him at Aquileia. Maximus was betrayed by his soldiers, and the conqueror moved with compassion at the sight of his fallen and dejected enemy, granted him life, but the multitude refused him mercy, and instantly struck off his head. A. D. 388. His son Victor who shared the imperial dignity with him, was soon after sacrificed to the fury of the soldiers.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman descended of an illustrious family. He caused Valentinian the 3d. to be assassinated, and ascended the throne, and to strengthen his usurpation he married the empress, to whom he had the weakness and imprudence to betray, that he had sacrificed her husband to his love for her person. This declaration irritated the empress, she had recourse to the barbarians to avenge the death of Valentinian, and Maximus was stoned to death by his soldiers, and his body thrown into the Tyber, A. D. 455. He reigned only 77 days.

MAXIMUS PUPIANUS. *Vid.* Pupianus

MAXIMUS, a celebrated Cynic philosopher and magician of Ephesus. He instructed the emperor Julian in magic, and according to the opinion of some historians, it was in the conversation and company of Maximus that the apostacy of Julian originated. The emperor not only visited the philosopher, but he even submitted his writings to his inspection and censure. Maximus refused to live in the court of Julian, and the emperor not dissatisfied with the refusal, appointed him high pontiff in the province of Lydia, an office which he discharged with the greatest moderation and justice. When Julian went into the east the philosopher promised him success, and even said that his conquests would be more numerous and extensive than those of the son of Philip. He persuaded his imperial pupil, that according to the doctrine of Metempsychosis, his body was animated by the soul, which once animated the hero whose greatness and victories he was going to eclipse. After the death of Julian, Maximus was almost sacrificed to the fury of the soldiers, but the interposition of his friends saved his life, and he retired to Constantinople. He was soon after accused of magical practices before the emperor Valens, and beheaded at Ephesus, A. D. 366. He wrote some philosophical and rhetorical treatises, some of which were dedicated to Julian. They are all now lost. *Ammian.*

MAXIMUS TYRIUS, a Platonic philosopher, in the reign of M. Aurelius. The emperor, who was naturally fond of study, became one of the pupils of Maximus, and paid great deference to his instructions. There are extant of Maximus forty-one dissertations on moral and philosophical subjects, written in Greek.

MAXIMUS, an epithet applied to Jupiter, as being the greatest and most powerful of all the gods.——A native of Sirmium in Pannonia. He was originally a gardener, but by enlisting in the Roman army, he became one of the military tribunes, and his marriage with a woman of rank and opulence soon rendered him independent. He was father to the emperor Probus.——A general of Trajan, killed in the eastern provinces.——One of the murderers of Domitian, &c.——A philosopher, native of Byzantium, in the age of Julian the emperor.

MAZACA, a large city of Cappadocia, the capital of the province. It was called Cæsarea by Tiberius, in honor of Augustus.

MAZACES, a Persian, governor of Memphis. He made a sally against the Greek soldiers of Alexander, and killed great numbers of them. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.

MAZÆUS, a satrap of Cilicia under Artaxerxes Ochus.——A governor of Babylon, son-in-law to Darius. He surrendered to Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MAZARES, a satrap of Media, who reduced Priene under the power of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 161.

MAZERAS, a river of Hyrcania falling into the Caspian sea. *Plut.*

MAZICES and MAZYCES, a people of Libya, very expert in the use of missile weapons. The Romans made use of them as couriers, on account of their great swiftness. *Suet. in Ner.* 30.—*Lucan* 4, v. 684.

MECHANEUS, a surname of Jupiter, from his patronizing undertakings.

MECŒNAS or MECÆNAS, C. Cilnius, a celebrated Roman knight, descended from the kings of Etruria. He has rendered himself immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men and of letters, and to his prudence and advice Augustus acknowledged himself indebted for the security he enjoyed. His fondness for pleasure removed him from the reach of ambition, and he preferred to die, as he was born, a Roman knight, to all the honors and dignities which either the friendship of Augustus, or his own popularity, could heap upon him. It was from the result of his advice and of that of Agrippa, that Augustus resolved to keep the supreme power in his hands, and not by a voluntary resignation to plunge Rome into civil commotions. The emperor received the private admonitions of Mecœnas in the same friendly manner as they were given, and he was not displeased with the liberty of his friend, who threw a paper to him with these words, *Descend from the tribunal, thou butcher!* while he sat in the judgment-seat, and betrayed revenge and impatience in his countenance. He was struck with the admonition, and left the tribunal without passing sentence of death upon the criminals. To the interference of Mecœnas, Virgil owed the retribution of his lands, and Horace was proud to boast that his learned friend had obtained his forgiveness from the emperor, for joining the cause of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. Mecœnas was himself fond of literature, and according to the most received opinion, he wrote an history of animals, a journal of the life of Augustus, a treatise on the different natures and kinds of precious stones, besides the two tragedies of Octavia and Prometheus, and other things all now lost. He died eight years before Christ, and on his death bed he particularly recommended his poetical friend Horace to the care and confidence of Augustus. Seneca, who has liberally commended the genius and abilities of Mecœnas, has not withheld his censure from his dissipation, indolence and effeminate luxury. From the patronage and encouragement which the princes of heroic and lyric poetry, among the Latins, received from the favorite of Augustus, all patrons of literature have ever since been called *Mecœnates*. Virgil dedicated to him his Georgics, and Horace his Odes. *Suet. in Aug.* 66, &c.—*Plut. in Aug.*—*Herodian.* 7.—*Senec.* ep. 19 & 92.

MECISTEUS, one of the companions of Ajax. He was killed by Polydamas. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A son of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

MECRIDA, the wife of Lysimachus. *Polyæn.* 6.

MEDEA, a celebrated magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Her mother's name, according to the more received opinion of Hesiod and Hyginus, was Idyia, or according to others, Ephyre, Hecate, Asterodia, Antiope and Nycæra. She was the niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her well directed labors, that the Argonauts owed their preservation. [*Vid. Jason & Argonautæ.*] Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths, and promised eternal fidelity. No sooner had Jason overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To stop the pursuit of her father she tore to pieces her brother Absyrtus and left his mangled limbs in the way, through which Æetes was to pass. This act of barbarity, some have attributed to Jason and others to her. When Jason reached Iolchos, his native country, the return and victories of the Argonauts, were celebrated with universal rejoicings, but Æson, the father of Jason, was unable to assist at the solemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her husband's request, removed the weakness of Æson, and by drawing away the blood from his veins, and filling them again with the juice of certain herbs, she restored him to the vigor and sprightliness of youth. This sudden change in Æson astonished the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias, were also desirous to see their father restored by the same power to the vigor of youth. Medea, willing to revenge the injuries, which her husband's family had suffered from Pelias, increased their curiosity, and by cutting to pieces an old ram and making it again, in their presence, a young lamb, she totally determined them to try the same experiment upon their father's body. They accordingly killed him of their own accord, and boiled his flesh in a cauldron, but Medea refused to perform the same friendly offices to Pelias, which she had done to Æson, and he was consumed by the heat of the fire, and even deprived of a burial. This action greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea with her husband

band fled to Corinth to avoid the resentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years with much conjugal tenderness, but the love of Jason for Glauce, the king's daughter, soon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jason by causing the death of Glauce, and the destruction of her family. (*Vid. Glauce.*) This action was followed by another still more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's presence, and, when Jason attempted to punish the barbarity of the mother, she fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea came to Athens, where after she had undergone the necessary purification of her murder, she married king Ægeus, or according to others, lived in an adulterous manner with him. From her conduct with Ægeus, Medea had a son who was called Medus. Soon after, when Theseus wished to make himself known to his father (*Vid. Ægeus.*) Medea jealous of his fame, and fearful of his power, attempted to poison him at a feast which had been prepared for his entertainment. Her attempts, however, failed of success, and the sight of the sword which Theseus wore by his side convinced Ægeus that the stranger against whose life he had so basely conspired, was no less than his own son. The father and the son were reconciled, and Medea to avoid the punishment, which her wickedness deserved, mounted her fiery chariot and disappeared through the air. She came to Colchis, where, according to some, she was reconciled to Jason, who had sought her in her native country after her sudden departure from Corinth. She died at Colchis, as Justin mentions, when she had been restored to the confidence of her family. After death she married Achilles in the Elysian fields, according to the traditions mentioned by Simonides. The murder of Mermerus and Pheres the youngest of Jason's children by Medea is not attributed to the mother, according to Ælian, but the Corinthians, themselves, assassinated them in the temple of Juno Acræa. To avoid the resentment of the gods, and to deliver themselves from the pestilence which visited their country after so horrid a massacre, they engaged the poet Euripides for five talents to write a tragedy, which cleared them of the murder, and represented Medea as the cruel assassin of her own children. And besides, that this opinion might be the better credited, festivals were appointed in which the mother was represented with all the barbarity of a fury murdering her own sons. *Vid. Heræa.* *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 21, 22, 23, &c.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Dionys. Perieg.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c. 21.—*Paus.* 2, c. 3, l. 8, c. 11.—*Euripid. in Med.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 7. fab. 1, *in Med.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.—*Apollon. Arg.* 3, &c.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 556.

MEDESICASTE, a daughter of Priam who married Imbrius son of Mentor. *Homer. Il.* 3.—*Apollod.* 3.

MEDIA, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. It was originally called Aria till the age of Medus, the son of Medea, who gave it the name of Media. The province of Media was first raised into a kingdom by Arbaces, who revolted from the power of Assyria. His succession increased their dominions, till they were united with those of Persia under Cyrus the Great. The empire of Media lasted above 200, or according to the fabulous chronology of Ctesias, 352 years. The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power. They encouraged polygamy, and were remarkable for the homage they paid to their sovereigns who were stiled kings of kings. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians, and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors. *Justin.* 1, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 5 & 10.—*Curt.* 5, &c.—*Diod. Sic.* 13.—*Ctesias.*

MEDIAS, a tyrant of Mysia, &c.

MEDICUS, a prince of Larissa in Thessaly, who made war against Lycophron, tyrant of Pheræ. *Diod.* 14.

MEDIOMATRICES, a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine. *Strab.* 4.—*Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 10.

MEDITERRANEUM MARE, a sea which divides Europe and Asia minor from Africa. It receives its name from its situation *medio terræ*, situate in *the middle of the land.* It has a communication with the Atlantic by the columns of Hercules, and with the Euxine through the Ægean. It is sometimes called *internum.*

MEDITRINA, the goddess of medicines whose festivals called meditrinalia, were celebrated at Rome the last day of September, when they made offerings of fruits. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

MEDOACUS or MEDUACUS, a river in the country of the Veneti, falling into the Adriatic sea. *Liv.* 10, c. 2.

MEDOBITHYNI, a people of Thrace.

MEDOBRIGA, a town of Lusitania.

MEDON, son of Codrus the 17th and last king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed with regal authority. This

This happened about 315 years before the foundation of Rome. In the election Medon was preferred to his brother Neleus, by the oracle of Delphi. He rendered himself popular by the justice and moderation of his administration. His successors were called from him Medontidæ, and the office of archon remained for above 200 years in the family of Codrus under 12 perpetual archons. *Paus.* 7, c. 2.—*Patere.* 1, c. 2.——A son of Antenor killed in the Trojan war. Æneas met him in the infernal regions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.——A statuary of Lacedæmon, who made a famous statue of Minerva. *Paus.* 3, c. 17.——One of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 303.——One of the Tyrrhene sailors, changed into dolphins by Bacchus. *Met.* 3, v. 671.——A river of Peloponnesus.—An illegitimate son of Ajax Oileus. *Paus.*——One of Penelope's suitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts.

Medontias, a woman of Abydos, with whom Alcibiades cohabited as with a wife. She had a daughter, &c.

Meduana, a river flowing into the Ligeris. *Lucan.* 1, v. 438.

Medullina, a Roman virgin ravished by her father, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*

Medus, a river of Media, falling into the Araxes.——A son of Ægeus and Medea, who gave his name to a country of Asia. Medus when arrived to years of maturity, went to seek his mother, whom the arrival of Theseus in Athens had driven away. *(Vid. Medea.)* He came to Colchis, where he was seized by his uncle Perses, who usurped the throne of Æetes, his mother's father, because the oracle had declared that Perses should be murdered by one of the grand-sons of Æetes. Medus assumed another name, and called himself Hippotes, son of Creon. Mean while Medea arrived in Colchis disguised in the habit of a priestess of Diana, and when she heard that one of Creon's children was imprisoned, she resolved to hasten the destruction of a person whose family she detested. To effect this with more certainty, she told the usurper, that Hippotes was really a son of Medea, sent by his mother to murder him. She begged Perses to give her Hippotes, that she might sacrifice him to her resentment. Perses consented. Medea discovered that it was her own son, and she instantly armed him with the dagger which she had prepared against his life, and ordered him to stab the usurper. He obeyed, and Medea discovered who she was, and made her son Medus sit on his grandfather's throne. *Hesiod. Theog. Paus.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Justin.* 42.—*Senec. in Med.*—*Diod.*

Medusa, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons, who was subject to mortality. She is celebrated for her personal charms and the beauty of her locks. Neptune became enamoured of her, and obtained her favors in the temple of Minerva. This violation of the sanctity of the temple provoked Minerva, and she changed the beautiful locks of Medusa, which had inspired Neptune's love into serpents. According to Apollodorus and others, Medusa and her sisters came into the world with snakes on their heads, instead of hair, with yellow wings and brazen hands. Their body was also covered with impenetrable scales, and their very looks had the power of killing or turning to stones. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa. The conqueror placed Medusa's head on the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in his expedition. The head still retained the same petrifying power as before, as it was well known in the court of Cepheus. *(Vid. Andromeda.)* Some suppose, that the Gorgons were a nation of women, whom Perseus conquered. *Vid.* Gorgones. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog. Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 624.—*Apollon.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 151.——A daughter of Priam.——A daughter of Sthenelus. *Apollod.*

Megabizi, certain priests in Diana's temple at Ephesus. They were all eunuchs. *Quintil.* 5, c. 12.

Megabyzus, one of the noble Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. He was set over an army in Europe by king Darius, where he took Perinthus and conquered all Thrace. He was greatly esteemed by his sovereign. *Herodot.* 3, &c.——A son of Zopyrus, satrap to Darius. He conquered Egypt, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 160.——A satrap of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his king, and defeated two large armies that had been sent against him. The interference of his friends restored him to the king's favor, and he shewed his attachment to Artaxerxes by killing a lion which threatened his life in hunting. This act of affection in Megabyzus was looked upon with envy by the king. He was discarded, and afterwards reconciled to the monarch by means of his mother. He died in the 76th year of his age, greatly regretted. *Ctesias.*

Megacles, an Athenian archon in the age.

age of Sesostris. He involved the greatest part of the Athenians in the sacrilege which was committed in the conspiracy of Cylon. *Plut. in Sol.*——A brother of Dion, who assisted his brother against Dionysius, &c. ——A son of Alcmæon, who revolted with some Athenians after the departure of Solon from Athens. He was ejected by Pisistratus.——A man who exchanged dress with Pyrrhus when assisting the Tarentines in Italy. He was killed in that disguise. ——A native of Messina in Sicily, famous for his inveterate enmity to Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.——A man who destroyed the leading men of Mitylene, because he had been punished.——A man who wrote an account of the lives of illustrious persons.——The maternal grandfather of Alcibiades.

MEGACLIDES, a peripatetic philosopher in the age of Protagoras.

MEGÆRA, one of the furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. The word is derived from μεγαιρειν, *invidere, odisse. Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 846. *Vid.* Eumenides.

MEGALEAS, a seditious person of Corinth. He was seized for his treachery to king Philip of Macedonia, upon which he destroyed himself to avoid punishment.

MEGALESIA, games in honor of Cybele, instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus. *Liv.* 29, c. 14.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 337.

MEGALIA, a small island of Campania, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* v. 80.

MEGALOPŎLIS, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus, built by Epaminondas. It was taken and ruined by Cleomenes, king of Sparta. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 9, c. 14.

MEGAMĒDE, the wife of Thestius. *Apollod.*

MEGANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis in Attica. She was mother to Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as she travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. She received divine honors after death, and she had an altar raised to her, near the fountain where Ceres had first been seen when she arrived in Attica. *Paus.* 1, c. 39.——The wife of Arcas. *Apollod.*

MEGAPENTHES, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, who, after his father's return from the Trojan war, was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. His mother's name was Teridae, a slave of Menelaus. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.——A son of Prœtus, king of Argos. *Apollod.*

MEGĀRA, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, given in marriage to Hercules, because he had delivered the Thebans from the tyranny of the Orchomenians. [*Vid. Erginus.*] When Hercules went to hell by order of Eurystheus, violence was offered to Megara by Lycus, a Theban exile, and she would have yielded to her ravisher, had not Hercules returned that moment and punished him with death. This murder displeased Juno, and she rendered Hercules so delirious, that he killed Megara and the three children he had by her in a fit of madness, thinking them to be wild beasts. Some say that Megara did not perish by the hand of her husband, but that he afterwards married her to his friend Iolas. The names of Megara's children by Hercules were Creontiades, Therimachus and Deicoon. *Hygin.* fab. 82.—*Senec.* in *Herc.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

MEGĀRA, a city of Achaia, the capital of a country called Megaris. It is situated nearly at an equal distance from Corinth and Athens, on the Sinus Saronicus. It was built upon two rocks. It is still being, and still preserves the same name. It was founded about 1131 years before the Christian era. It received its name from Megareus the son of Neptune, who was buried there, or from Megareus a son of Apollo. It was originally governed by twelve kings. It became afterwards a republic, and fell into the hands of the Athenians, from whom it was rescued by the Heraclidæ. There was there a sect of philosophers called the Megaric, who held the world to be eternal. *Paus.* 1, c. 39.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Sicily, founded by a colony from Megara in Attica, about 728 years before the Christian era. It was destroyed by Gelon, king of Syracuse, 246 years after its foundation. It was situate on the sea coast near Syracuse, and before the arrival of the Megarean colony it was called Hybla. *Strab.* 26, &c.

MEGAREUS, the father of Hippomenes, was son of Onchestus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 605.——A son of Apollo.

MEGĀRIS, a small country of Achaia between Phoas on the west and Attica on the east. Its capital city was called Megara. *Vid.* Megara.

MEGARSUS, a town of Sicily,—of Cilicia.——A river of India.

MEGASTHĒNES, a Greek historian in the age of Seleucus Nicanor, about 300 years before Christ. He wrote about the oriental nations, and particularly the Indians. His history is often quoted by the antients. What now passes as his composition is spurious.

MEGES, one of Helen's suitors. He went with forty ships to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* 2.

Megista, an island of Lycia, with an harbour of the same name. *Liv.* 37, c. 22.

Megistia, a soothsayer who told the Spartans that defended Thermopylæ, that they all should perish, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 219, &c.

Mela, Pomponius, a Spaniard in the age of the emperor Claudius. He wrote a book on geography.

Melænæ, a village of Attica. *Stat. Thei.* 12, v. 619.

Melampus, a celebrated soothsayer and physician of Argos, son of Amythaon and Idomenea, or Dorippe. He lived at Pylos in Peloponnesus. His servants once killed two large serpents who had made their nests at the bottom of a large oak, and Melampus paid so much regard to these two reptiles, that he raised a burning pile and burned them upon it. He also took particular care of their young ones, and fed them with milk. Some time after this, the young serpents crept to Melampus as he slept on the grass near the oak, and, as if sensible of the favors of their benefactor, they wantonly played around him, and softly licked his ears. This awoke Melampus, who was astonished at the sudden change which his senses had undergone. He found himself acquainted with the chirping of the birds, and with all their rude notes, as they flew around him. He took advantage of this supernatural gift, and soon made himself perfect in the knowledge of futurity, and Apollo also instructed him in the art of medicine. He had soon after the happiness of curing the daughters of Prœtus, by giving them elleborc, which from that circumstance has been called *melampodium*, and as a reward for his troubles he married the eldest of these princesses. [*Vid. Prætides.*] The tyranny of his uncle Neleus, king of Pylos, obliged him to leave his native country, and Prœtus to shew himself more sensible of his services gave him part of his kingdom, over which he established himself. About this time the personal charms of Pero, the daughter of Neleus, had gained many admirers; but the father promised his daughter only to him who brought into his hands the oxen of Iphiclus. This condition displeased many, but Bias, who was also one of her admirers, engaged his brother Melampus to steal the oxen, and deliver them to him. Melampus was caught in the attempt, and imprisoned, and nothing but his services as a soothsayer and physician to Iphiclus would have saved him from death. All this pleaded in the favor of Melampus, but when he had taught the childless Iphiclus how to become a father, he not only obtained his liberty, but also the oxen, and with them he compelled Neleus to give Pero in marriage to Bias. A severe distemper which had rendered the women of Argos insane, was totally removed by Melampus, and Anaxagoras, who then sat on the throne, rewarded his merit by giving him part of his kingdom, where he established himself, and where his posterity reigned during six successive generations. He received divine honors after death, and temples were raised to his memory.——*Homer. Od.* 11 —*Herodot.* 2 & 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Paus.* 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 3.—*Virg. G* 3, v. 550.—— The father of Cisseus and Gyas. *Virg. Æn.* 10.——A son of Priam. *Apollod* 3.—— One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Melanchlæni, a people near the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

Melane, the same as Samothrace.

Melaneus, a son of Eurytus, from whom Eretria has been called Melaneis. ——A centaur. *Ovid. Met.* 12.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Id.* 3.——An Æthiopian killed at the nuptials of Perseus. *Id.* 5.

Melanida, a surname of Venus.

Melanion, the same as Hippomenes, who married Atalanta according to some mythologists. *Apollod.* 3.

Melanippe, a daughter of Æolus who had two children by Neptune, for which her father put out both her eyes, and confined her in a prison. Her children, who had been exposed and preserved, delivered her from confinement, and Neptune restored her to her eyesight. She afterwards married Metapontus. *Hygin.* fab. 186.—— A nymph who married Itonus, son of Amphictyon, by whom she had Bœotus, who gave his name to Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 1.

Melanippides, a Greek poet about 520 years before Christ. His grandson of the same name flourished about 60 years after at the court of Perdiccas the second, of Macedonia. Some fragments of their poetry are extant.

Melanippus, a priest of Apollo, at Cyrene, killed by the tyrant Nicocrates. *Polyæn.* 8.——A son of Astapus, one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes against the army of Adrastus king of Argos. He was opposed by Tydeus, whom he slightly wounded. He was killed by Amphiaraus, who carried his head to Tydeus. Tydeus to take revenge of the wound he had received, bit the head with such barbarity that he swallowed the brains, and Minerva, offended with his conduct, took away the herb which she had given him to cure his wound, and he died. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*

Theb.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 18.——A fon of Mars, who became enamoured of Cometho, a prieftefs of Diana Triclaria. He concealed himfelf in the temple, and ravifhed his miftrefs, for which violation of the fanctity of the place, the two lovers foon after perifhed by a fudden death. *Pauf.* 7, c. 19. ——A Trojan killed by Antilochus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15.——Another killed by Patroclus.—Another killed by Teucer.—A fon of Agrius.—Another of Priam.—A fon of Thefeus.

Melanosyri, a people of Syria.

Melanthii, rocks near the iland of Samos.

Melanthius, a man who wrote an hiftory of Attica.—A famous painter of Sicyon. *Plin.* 35 ——A tragic poet of a very malevolent difpofition. He lived in the age of Phocion. *Plut.*——A Trojan killed by Eurypylus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Od.*——A fhepherd in *Theocrit. Idyll.*——A goatherd killed by Telemachus after the return of Ulyffes. *Ovid.* 1 *Heroid* ——An elegiac poet. *Plut.*

Melantho, a daughter of Proteus, ravifhed by Neptune as fhe rode upon a dolphin in the fea. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 12.—— One of Penelope's women. *Homer. Il.* 18. &c.

Melanthus, Melanthes or Melanthius, a fon of Andropompus, whofe anceftors were kings of Pylos. He was driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, about 103 years after the Trojan war, and he came to Athens, where king Thymœtes refigned the crown to him, provided he fought a battle againft Xanthus, a general of the Bœotians, who made war againft him. He fought and conquered, [*Vid. Apaturia*] and his family, firnamed the Neleidæ, fat on the throne of Athens, till the age of Codrus. *Pauf.* 2, c. 18.——A man of Cyzicus. *Flacc.*——A river of European Sarmatia falling into the Borysthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 55.

Melas, a river of Peloponnefus.—Of Thrace, at the weft of the Thracian Cherfonefus.—Another in Theffaly,—in Achaia,—in Bœotia,—in Sicily,—in Ionia, —in Cappadocia.——A fon of Neptune. —Another, fon of Proteus.—A fon of Phryxus.

Meleager, a celebrated hero of antiquity, fon of Œneus, king of Ætolia by Althæa, daughter of Theftius. The Parcæ were prefent at the moment of his birth, and predicted his future greatnefs. Clotho faid, that he would be brave and courageous. Lachefis foretold his uncommon ftrength and valor, and Atropos faid that he fhould live as long as that fire brand which was on the fire, remained entire and unconfumed. Althæa, no fooner heard this, than fhe fnatched the ftick from the fire, and kept it with the moft jealous care, as the life of her fon totally depended upon its prefervation. The fame of Meleager increafed with his years, he fignalized himfelf in the Argonautic expedition, and afterwards delivered his country from the neighbouring inhabitants, who made war againft his father at the inftigation of Diana, whofe altars Œneus had neglected. [*Vid. Œneus.*] No fooner were they deftroyed than Diana punifhed the negligence of Œneus by a greater calamity. She fent a huge wild boar, which laid wafte all the country, and feemed invincible on account of its immenfe fize. It became foon a public concern, and all the neighbouring princes affembled to deftroy this terrible animal, and nothing is more famous in mythological hiftory, than the hunting of the Calydonian boar. The princes and chiefs that affembled, and which are mentioned by mythologifts, are Meleager fon of Œneus, Idas and Lynceus, fons of Aphareus, Dryas fon of Mars, Caftor and Pollux, fons of Jupiter and Leda, Pirithous fon of Ixion, Thefeus fon of Ægeus, Anceus and Cepheus, fons of Lycurgus, Admetus fon of Pheres, Jafon fon of Æfon, Peleus and Telamon, fons of Æacus, Iphicles, fon of Amphitryon, Eurytrion, fon of Actor, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus, Iolas the friend of Hercules, the fons of Theftius, Amphiaraus fon of Oileus, Protheus, Cometes, the brothers of Abas, Hippothous fon of Cercyon, Leucippus, Adraftus, Ceneus, Phileus, Echion, Lelex, Phœnix fon of Amyntor, Panopeus, Hyleus, Hippafus Neftor, Menœtius, the father of Patroclus, Amphicides, Laertes the father of Ulyffes, and the four fons of Hippocoon. This troop of armed men attacked the boar, with uncommon fury, and it was at laft killed by Meleager. The conqueror gave the fkin and the head to Atalanta, who had firft wounded the animal. This partiality to a woman, irritated the others, and particularly Toxeus and Plexippus, the brothers of Althæa, and they endeavoured to rob Atalanta of the honorable prefent. Meleager defended a woman, of whom he was enamoured, and killed his uncles in the attempt. Mean time the news of this celebrated conqueft had already reached Calydon and Althæa went to the temple of the gods to return thanks for the victory which her fon had gained. As fhe went fhe met the corpfes of her brothers that were brought from the chace, and at this mournful fpectacle fhe fills the whole

whole city with her lamentations. She was upon this informed that they had been killed by Meleager, and in the moment of resentment to revenge the death of her brothers, she threw into the fire the fatal stick, on which her son's life depended, and Meleager died as soon as it was consumed. Homer does not mention the fire brand, whence some have imagined that this fable is posterior to that poet's age. But, he says, that the death of Toxeus and Plexippus so irritated Althæa, that she uttered the most horrible curses and imprecations upon his head. Meleager married Cleopatra, the daughter of Idas and Marpessa, as also Atalanta, according to some accounts. *Apolled.* 1, c. 8.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flacc.* 1 & 6.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 31.—*Hygin.* 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.——A general, who supported Aridæus when he had been made king after the death of his brother Alexander the Great.——A brother of Ptolemy, made king of Macedonia, about 280 years before the Christian æra. He was but two months invested with the regal authority and deposed.——A Greek poet in the reign of Seleucus the last of the Seleucidæ. He was born at Tyre and died at Cos. It is to his well directed labors, that we are indebted for the *anthologia*, or collection of Greek epigrams, which he selected from 46 of the best and most esteemed poets. The original collection of Meleager has been greatly altered by succeeding editors.

Meleagrides, the sisters of Meleager, daughters of Œneus and Althæa. They were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Meleager, that they refused all aliments, and were at the point of death changed into birds called Meleagrides, whose feathers and eggs, as it is supposed, are of a different color. The youngest of the sisters Gorge and Dejanira, who had been married escaped this metamorphosis. *Apolled.* 1, c. 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. v. 540.—*Plin.*

Meles (etis,) a river of Asia minor, in Ionia near Smyrna. Some of the antients supposed that Homer was born on the banks of that river, from which circumstance they call him *Melesigenes*, and his compositions *Meletæ chartæ*. It is even supported that he composed his poems in a cave near the source of that river. *Strab.* 12. *Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* 7, v. 34.—*Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 201. *Pauf.* 7, c. 5.——A beautiful Athenian youth, greatly beloved by Timagoras, whose affections he repaid with the greatest coldness and indifference. He even ordered Timagoras to leap down a precipice, from the top of the citadel of Athens, and Timagoras, not to disoblige him obeyed and was killed in the fall. This token of true friendship and affection had such an effect upon Meles, that he threw himself down from the place, to atone by his death for the ingratitude which he had shown to Timagoras. *Pauf.* 1, c. 30.——A king of Lydia, who succeded his father Alyattes, about 747 years before Christ. He was father to Candaules.

Melesigenes or Melesigena, a name given to Homer. *Vid.* Meles.

Melia, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Inachus.——A nymph, &c. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Oceanus, sister to Caanthus. She became mother of Ismarus and Tenerus by Apollo. Tenerus was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and the river Ladon in Bœotia, assumed the name of Ismarus. *Pauf.* 9, c. 10.——One of the Nereides.——A daughter of Agenor.

Melibœa, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Pelasgus.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Apollod.*——A maritime town of Magnesia in Thessaly, at the foot of mount of Ossa. *Herodot.* 7, c. 188.

Melibœus, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

Melicerta, Melicertes or Melicertus, a son of Athamas and Ino. He was saved by his mother, from the fury of his father, who prepared to dash him against a wall, as he had done his brother Learchus. The mother was so terrified that she threw herself into the sea, with Melicerta in her arms. Neptune had compassion on the misfortunes of Ino and her son. He changed them both into sea deities. Ino was called Leucothoe or Matuta, and Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palæmon, and among the Latins by that of Portumnus. Some suppose that the Isthmian games, were instituted in honor of Melicerta. *Vid.* Isthmia. *Apolled.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 4.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 44.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 529, &c.—*Plut. de Symp.*

Melignis, one of the Æolian islands near Sicily.

Melina, a daughter of Thespius.

Melisa, a town of Magna Græcia.

Melissa, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who with her sister Amalthæa, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. She first found out the means of collecting honey, whence some have imagined that she was changed into a bee, as her name is the Greek word for that insect. *Columell.*——One of the Oceanides, who married Inachus by whom she had Phoroneus and Ægialus.——A daughter of Procles, who married Periander, the son of Cypselus. *Pauf.*

Pauſ. 1, c. 28.——A woman of Corinth, who refuſed to initiate others in the feſtivals of Ceres, after ſhe had received admiſſion. She was torn to pieces upon this diſobedience, and the goddeſs made a ſwarm of bees riſe from her body.

MELISSUS, a king of Crete, father to Meliſſa and Amalthæa.——An admiral of the Samian fleet, defeated by Pericles, &c. *Plut. in Per.*——A philoſopher of Samos. He maintained that the world was infinite immoveable and without a vacuum, and according to his doctrines, no one could advance any argument upon the power or attributes of providence, as all human knowledge was weak and imperfect. Themiſtocles was among his pupils. He floriſhed about 440 years before the Chriſtian era. *Diog.*——A freed man of Mecænas, appointed librarian to Auguſtus. He wrote ſome comedies. *Ovid. Pont.* 4. ep. 16, v. 30.—*Sueton de Gram.*

MELITA, an iſland in the Libyan ſea, between Sicily and Africa. The ſoil was fertile, and the country famous for its wool. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 46.——One of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 825.

MELITENE, a province of Armenia.

MELITUS, a poet and orator of Athens, who became one of the principal accuſers of Socrates. After his eloquence had prevailed, and Socrates had been put ignominiouſly to death, the Athenians relented of their ſeverity to the philoſopher, and condemned his accuſers. Melitus periſhed amongthem. His character was mean and inſidious, and his poems had nothing great or ſublime. *Diog.*

SP. MELIUS, a Roman knight accuſed of aſpiring to tyranny, on account of his uncommon liberality to the populace. He was ſummoned to appear by the dictator L. Q. Cincinnatus, and when he refuſed to obey, he was put to death by Ahala, the maſter of horſe, A. U. C. 314.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 6 c. 3.

MELIXANDRUS, a Mileſian, who wrote an account of the wars of the Lapithæ and Centaurs. *Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 2.

MELLA ANNÆUS, the father of Lucan. He was accuſed of being privy to Piſo's conſpiracy againſt Nero, upon which he opened his veins. *Tacit.* 16. *Ann.* c. 17.

MELOBOSIS, one of the Oceanides.

MELON, an aſtrologer, who feigned madneſs and burnt his houſe, that he might not go to an expedition, which he knew would be attended with great calamities. ——An interpreter of king Darius. *Curt.* 6, c. 13.

MELOS, an iſland between Crete and Peloponneſus, about 24 miles from Sicilia. It is about 60 miles in circumference and of an oblong figure. It enjoyed its independence for above 700 years before the time of the Peloponneſian war. The iſland was originally peopled by a Lacedæmonian colony, 1116 years before the Chriſtian era. From this reaſon the inhabitants refuſed to join the reſt of the iſlands and the Athenians againſt the Peloponneſians. This refuſal was ſeverely puniſhed. The Athenians took Melos, and put to the ſword all ſuch as were able to bear arms. The women and children were made ſlaves and the iſland left deſolate. An Athenian colony repeopled it, till Lyſander reconquered it and re-eſtabliſhed the original inhabitants in their poſſeſſions. *Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Thucyd.* 2, &c.

MELPIA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

MELPOMENE, one of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over tragedy. Horace has addreſſed the fineſt of his odes to her, as to the patroneſs of lyric poetry. She was generally repreſented as a young woman with a ſerious countenance. Her garments were ſplendid, ſhe wore a buſkin, and held a dagger in one hand and in the other a ſceptre and crowns. *Horat.* 3. od. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

MEMACENI, a powerful nation of Aſia, &c. *Curt.*

MEMMIA SULPITIA, a woman who married the emperor Alexander Severus. She died when young.

MEMMIA LEX, ordained that no one ſhould be entered on the calendar of criminals, who was abſent on the public accounts.

MEMMIUS, a Roman citizen, accuſed of *ambitus*. *Cic. ad fratrem.* 3.——A Roman knight, who rendered himſelf illuſtrious for his eloquence and poetical talents. He was made tribune prætor, and afterwards governor of Bithynia. He was accuſed of extortion in his province and baniſhed by J. Cæſar, though Cicero undertook his defence. Lucretius dedicated his poem to him. *Cic. in Brut.*——A Roman, of whom Nero obſerved that he deſerved to be inveſted with the imperial purple. *Tacit. ann.* 14, c. 47.——A Roman who accuſed Jugurtha before the Roman people.——A lieutenant of Pompey, &c.—— The family of the Memmii were plebeians. They were deſcended, according to ſome accounts, from Mneſtheus the friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 117.

MEMNON, a king of Æthiopia, ſon of Tithonus

Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a body of 10,000 men to assist his uncle Priam, during the Trojan war. He behaved with great courage and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refused it on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles. He was killed in the combat, in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. Aurora was so disconsolate at the death of her son, that she flew to Jupiter all bathed in tears, and begged the god to grant her to such honours as might distinguish him from other mortals. Jupiter consented, and immediately a numerous flight of birds issued from the burning pile on which the body was laid, and after they had flown three times round the flames, they divided themselves into two separate bodies, and fought with such acrimony, that above half of them fell down in the fire, as victims to appease the manes of Memnon. These birds were called *Memnonides*, and it has been observed by some of the antients, that they never failed to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon in Troas, and repeat the same bloody engagement, in honor of the hero, from whom they received their name. The Æthiopians or Egyptians, over whom Memnon reigned, erected a celebrated statue to the honor of their monarch. This statue had the wonderful property of uttering a melodious sound every day, at sun rising, like that which is heard at the breaking of the string of a harp when it is wound up. This was effected by the rays of the sun when they fell upon it. At the setting of the sun, and in the night the sound was lugubrious. This is supported by the testimony of the geographer Strabo, who confesses himself ignorant, whether it proceeded from the basis of the statue or the people, that were then around it. This celebrated statue was dismantled by order of Cambyses, when he conquered Egypt, and its ruins still astonish modern travellers by their grandeur and beauty. *Mosch in Bion.*—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 578, &c.—*Ælian.* 5, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, c. 42, l. 10, c. 31.—*Strab.* 13, &c.—*Juv.* 15, v. 5.—*Philostr. in Apollod.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 7.—*Homer. Il.*——A general of the Persian forces, when Alexander invaded Asia. He distinguished himself for his attachment to the interest of Darius, his valor in the field, the soundness of his counsels, and his great sagacity. He defended Miletus against Alexander, and died in the midst of his successful enterprizes. His wife Barsine, was taken prisoner with the wife of Darius. *Diod.* 16.——A governor of Cœlosyria.——A man appointed governor of Thrace by Alexander.——A man who wrote an history of Heraclea in Pontus, in the age of Augustus.

MEMPHIS, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile above the Delta. It once contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis, whose worship was observed with the greatest ceremonies. [*Vid. Apis.*] It was also in the neighbourhood of Memphis that these famous pyramids were built, whose grandeur and beauty still astonish the modern traveller. These noble monuments of Egyptian vanity which pass for one of the wonders of the world, are about 20 in number, three of which by their superior size particularly claim attention. The largest of these is 481 feet in height measured perpendicularly, and the area of its basis is on 480,249 square feet or something more than 11 English acres of ground. It has steps all round with massy and polished stones, so large that the breadth and depth of every step is one single stone. The smallest stone according to an antient historian is not less than 30 feet. The number of steps according to modern observation amount to 208; a number which is not always adhered to by travellers. The place where Memphis formerly stood is not now known, the ruins of its fallen grandeur were conveyed to Alexandria to beautify its palaces, or to adorn the neighbouring cities. *Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Isid.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Joseph ant. Jud.* 8.——A nymph, daughter of the Nile, who married Ephesus, by whom she had Libya. She gave her name to the celebrated city of Memphis. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

MEMPHITIS, a son of Ptolemy Physcon king of Egypt. He was put to death by his father.

MENA or MENES, the first king of Egypt according to some accounts.

MENALCAS, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

MENALCIDAS, an intriguing Lacedæmonian in the time of the famous Achæan league. He was accused before the Romans, and he killed himself.

MENALIPPE, a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons. She was taken by Hercules when that hero made war against this celebrated nation. She was ransomed, and Hercules received in exchange the arms and belt of the queen. *Juv.* 8, v. 229.——A daughter of the Centaur Chiron, beloved and ravished by Æolus, son of Hellen. She retired into the woods to hide her disgrace from the eyes of her father, and when she

she had brought forth she entreated the gods to remove her totally from the pursuits of Chiron. She was changed into a mare, and called Ocyroe. Some suppose that she assumed the name of Menalippe, and lost that of Ocyroe. She became a constellation after death, called the horse. Some authors call her Hippe or Evippe. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 18.—*Pollux* 4.——Menalippe is a name common to other persons, but it is generally spelt *Melanippe* by the best authors. *Vid.* Melanippe.

Menalippus. *Vid.* Melanippus.

Menander, a celebrated comic poet, born at Athens about 342 years before the Christian era. He was universally esteemed by the Greeks, and received the appellation of Prince of the New Comedy. He did not disgrace his compositions like Aristophanes, by mean and indecent reflections and illiberal satyr, but his writings were replete with elegance, refined wit, and judicious observations. Of 108 comedies which he wrote, nothing remains but a few fragments. It is said, that Terence translated all these, and indeed we have cause to lament the loss of such valuable writings when we are told by the antients that the elegant Terence, so much admired, was in the opinion of his countrymen reckoned inferior to Menander. It is said that Menander drowned himself in the 52d year of his age, because the compositions of his rival Philemon obtained more applause than his own. Only eight of his numerous comedies were rewarded with a poetical prize. The name of his father was Diopythus, and that of his mother Hegistrata. He was for some time disciple to Theophrastus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——A man who wrote an account of embassies, &c.—A king of Bactria, whose ashes were divided among his subjects, &c.—An historian of Ephesus.—Another of Pergamus.—An Athenian general defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander.—An Athenian sent to Sicily with Nicias.—A man put to death by Alexander for deserting a fortress of which he had the command.—An officer of Antigonus, &c.—An officer under Mithridates, sent against Lucullus.

Menapis, a Persian exile made satrap of Hyrcania, by Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Menchères, the 12th king of Memphis.

Mendes, a city of Egypt, near Lycopolis, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth. Pan under the form of a goat was worshipped there with the greatest solemnity. It was unlawful to kill one of these animals, with which the Egyptians were not ashamed to have public commerce to the greatest disgrace of human nature, from the superstitious notion that such embraces had given birth to the greatest heroes of antiquity, as Alexander, Scipio, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 42 & 46.—*Strab.* 17.—*Diod* 1.

Menicles, an orator of Alabanda in Caria, who settled at Rhodes.

Menecrates, a physician of Syracuse, famous for his vanity and arrogance. He was generally accompanied by some of his patients whose disorders he had cured. He disguised one in the habit of Apollo, and the other in that of Æsculapius, while he reserved for himself the title and name of Jupiter, whose power was extended over these inferior deities. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and in a letter which he wrote to Philip king of Macedon, he stiled himself, in these words, *Menecrates Jupiter to king Philip, greeting.* The Macedonian monarch answered, *Philip to Menecrates, greeting, and better sense.* Philip also invited him to one of his feasts, but when the meats were served up, a table was set separate for the physician, on which he was served only with perfumes and frankincense, like the father of the gods. This entertainment displeased Menecrates, he remembered that he was a mortal, and hurried away from the company. He lived about 360 years before the Christian era. The book which he wrote on cures is lost. *Ælian V. H.* 10, c. 51.——One of the generals of Seleucus.—A physician under Tiberius.—A Greek historian of Nysa, disciple to Aristarchus *Strab.* 16.——An Eubœan who wrote on agriculture. *Varro de R. R.*——An historian.—A man appointed to settle the disputes of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, in the 8th year of the Peloponnesian war.—An officer in the fleet of S Pompeius, the son of Pompey the Great.

Menedemus, an officer of Alexander killed by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 6.——A Socratic philosopher of Eretria, who flourished about 300 years before the Christian era. He was originally a tent-maker, an employment which he left for the profession of arms. The persuasive eloquence and philosophical lectures of Plato had such an influence over him that he gave up his offices in the state to cultivate literature. It is said that he died thro' melancholy when Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals had made himself master of his country. Some attribute his death to a different cause, and say that he was falsely accused of treason, for which he became so desperate that he died after he had passed seven days without taking any aliments, in the 73d year of his age. He was called the Eretrian Bull, on account

account of his gravity. *Strab.* 9.—*Diog.* —A Cynic philosopher of Lampsacus who said that he was come from hell to observe the sins and wickedness of mankind. His habit was that of the furies, and his behaviour was a proof of his insanity. He was disciple of Colotes of Lampsacus. *Diog.* 6.—An officer of Lucullus.

Menegetas, a boxer or wrestler in Philip of Macedon's army, &c. *Polyæn.*

Menelāi portus, an harbour of the coast of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt. *Nep. in Ages.* 8.—*Strab.* 1.

Menelāia, a festival celebrated at Theapnæ in Laconia, in honor of Menelaus. He had there a temple, where he was worshipped with his wife Helen as one of the supreme gods.

Menelāus, a king of Sparta brother to Agamemnon. His father's name was Atreus, according to Homer, or according to the more probable opinion of Hesiod, Apollodorus, &c. he was the son of Plisthenes and Ærope. [*Vid. Plisthenes.*] He was educated with his brother Agamemnon in the house of Atreus, but soon after the death of his monarch, Thyestes his brother usurped the kingdom and banished the two children of Plisthenes. Menelaus and Agamemnon came to the court of Œneus king of Calydonia who treated them with tenderness and paternal care. From Calydonia they went to Sparta, where like the rest of the Grecian princes they solicited the marriage of Helen the daughter of king Tyndarus. By the artifice and advice of Ulysses, Helen was permitted to choose a husband, and she fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him, after her numerous suitors had solemnly bound themselves by an oath to defend her, and protect her person against the violence or assault of every intruder. [*Vid. Helena.*] As soon as the nuptials were celebrated, Tyndarus resigned the crown to his son in law, and their happiness was complete. This was however of short duration; Helen was the fairest woman of the age, and Venus had promised Paris the son of Priam to reward him with such a beauty. [*Vid. Paris.*] The arrival of Paris in Sparta was the cause of great revolutions. The absence of Menelaus in Crete gave opportunities to the Trojan prince to corrupt the fidelity of Helen, and to carry away home what the goddess of beauty had promised to him as his due. This action was highly resented by Menelaus; he reminded the Greek princes of their oath and solemn engagements when they courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and immediately all Greece took up arms to defend his cause. The combined forces assembled at Aulis in Bœotia where they chose Agamemnon for their general, and Calchas for their high priest; and after their applications to the court of Priam for the recovery of Helen had proved fruitless, they marched to the war. During the Trojan war Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage, and Paris must have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interposed and redeemed him from certain death. He also expressed his wish to engage Hector, but Agamemnon hindered him from fighting with so powerful an adversary. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, as it is reported, obtained the forgiveness and the good graces of Menelaus by introducing him with Ulysses the night that Troy was reduced to ashes, into the chamber of Deiphobus whom she had married after the death of Paris. This perfidious conduct totally reconciled her to her first husband, and she returned with him to Sparta, during a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return. He had had a daughter called Hermione. and Nicostratus according to some by Helen, and a son called Megapenthes by a concubine. Some say that Menelaus went to Egypt at his return from the Trojan war to obtain Helen who had been detained there by the king of the country. [*Vid. Helena.*] The palace which Menelaus once inhabited was still entire in the days of Pausanias as well as the temple which had been raised to his memory by the people of Sparta. *Homer Od.* 4, &c. *Il.* 1, &c.—*Apollod* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 3, c. 14 & 19.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 14.—*Ovid Heroid* 5 & 13—*Hygin* fab. 79.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2. *Sophocles.*—A lieutenant of Ptolemy set over Salamis. *Polyæn.*—*Paus.* —A city of Egypt. *Strab.* 14.—A mathematician in the age of the emperor Trajan.

Menēnius Agrippa, a celebrated Roman who appeased the Roman populace in the infancy of the consular government by repeating the well known fable of the belly and limbs.—A Roman consul.

Menĕphron, a man who attempted to offer violence to his own mother. He was changed into a wild beast.

Menes, the first king of Egypt. He built the town of Memphis as it is generally supposed, and deserved, by his abilities and popularity, to be called a god after death. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1 & 90.—*Diod.* 1.

Menesthei Portus, a town of Hispania Bœtica.

Menesteus or Menestheus or Mnestheus, a son of Pereus who so insinuated himself into the favor of the people of Athens

Athens, that during the long absence of Theseus, he was elected king. The lawful monarch at his return home was expelled, and Mnestheus established his usurpation by his popularity and great moderation. As he had been one of Helen's suitors, he went to the Trojan war at the head of the people of Athens, and died in his return in the island of Melos. He reigned 24 years and was succeeded by Demophoon the son of Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

MENESTHIUS, a Greek killed by Paris in the Trojan war.

MENETAS, a man set governor over Babylon by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MENIPPA, one of the Amazons who assisted Æetes, &c.

MENIPPIDES, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

MENIPPUS, a Cynic philosopher of Phœnicia. He was originally a slave and obtained his liberty with a sum of money, and became one of the greatest usurers at Thebes. He grew so desperate from the continual reproaches and insults to which he was daily exposed on account of his meanness, that he destroyed himself. He wrote 13 books of satyrs which have been lost.——A native of Stratonice who was preceptor to Cicero for some time.

MENIUS, a plebeian consul at Rome. He was the first who made the rostrum at Rome with the beaks (*rostra*) of the enemy's ships.

MENNIS, a town of Assyria abounding in bitumen. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MENODŎTUS, a physician——A Samian historian.

MENŒCEUS, a Theban, father of Hipponome, Jocasta and Creon.——A young Theban, son of Creon. He offered himself to death for the Di Manes, when an oracle had ordered the Thebans to sacrifice one of the descendants of those who sprang from the dragon's teeth, and he killed himself near the cave where the dragon of Mars had formerly resided. *Stat. Theb.*—*Eurip. Phœn.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 98.—*Sophocl. in Ant'g.*

MENŒTIUS, a son of Actor and Ægina after her amour with Jupiter. He left his mother and went to Opus, where he had by Sthenele, Patroclus often called from him Menœtiades. Menœtius was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Homer. Il.* 16.—*Hygin* fab. 97.

MENON, a Thessalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother Artaxerxes. He was dismissed on the suspicion that he had betrayed his fellow soldiers. *Diod.* 14.——A Thessalian refused the freedom of Athens, though he furnished a number auxiliaries to the people.——The husband of Semiramis.——A sophist in the age of Socrates.——One of the first kings of Phrygia. *Dionys. Hal.*——A scholar of Phidias, &c.

MENOPHILUS, an eunuch to whom Mithridates, when conquered by Pompey, entrusted the care of his daughter. Menophilus murdered the princess for fear of her falling into the enemy's hands *Ammian.*

MENTA, a concubine of Pluto changed by Proserpine into an herb commonly called mint. *Strab.* 8.

MENTES, a king of the Taphians in Ætolia in the time of the Trojan war.

MENTISSA, a town of Spain. *Liv.* c. 17.

MENTO, a Roman consul, &c.

MENTOR, a faithful friend of Ulysses.——A son of Hercules.——A king of Sidonia who revolted against Artaxerxes Ochus and afterwards was restored to favor by treachery to his allies, &c. *Diod.* 16.—An excellent artist in polishing cups and engraving flowers on them. *Plin.* 33, c. 12.—*Mart.* 9, ep. 60, v. 16.

MENYLLUS, a Macedonian set over the garrison which Antipater had stationed at Athens. He attempted in vain to convince the innocence of Phocion. *Plut.*

MERA, a priest of Venus. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 478.——A dog of Icarius, who by its cries shewed Erigone where her murdered father had been thrown. Immediately after this discovery, the daughter hung herself in despair, and the dog pined away, and was made a constellation in the heavens known by the name of Canis. *Ovid Met.* 7, v. 363.—*Hygin.* fab. 130.—*Ælian. Hist.* c. 7, c. 28.

MERA or MŒRA, one of the Atlantides who married Tegeates son of Lycaon. *Pausf.* 8, c. 48.

MERCŬRIUS, a celebrated god of antiquity, called Hermes by the Greeks. There were no less than five of this name according to Cicero; a son of Cœlus and Lux, a son of Valens and Coronis, a son of the Nile; a son of Jupiter and Maia, and another called by the Egyptians Thaut. Some add a sixth, a son of Bacchus and Proserpine. To the son of Jupiter and Maia, the actions of all the others have been probably attributed, as he is the most famous, and the best known. Mercury was the messenger of the gods and of Jupiter in particular; he was the patron of travellers and of shepherds; he conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only presided over orators, merchants, declaimers, but he was also the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all dishonest persons. His name is derived *a mercibus*, because he was the

the god of merchandize among the Latins. He was born, according to the more received opinion in Arcadia, on mount Cyllene, and in his infancy he was entrusted to the care of the Seasons. The day that he was born, or more probably the following day, he gave an early proof of his craftiness and dishonesty, in stealing away the oxen of Admetus which Apollo tended. He gave another proof of his thievish propensity, by taking also the quiver and arrows of the divine shepherd, and he encreased his fame by robbing Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Jupiter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical instruments. These specimens of his art recommended him to the notice of the gods, and Jupiter took him as his messenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer in the assembly of the gods. This last office he discharged till the promotion of Ganymede. He was presented by the king of heaven with a winged cap called *petasus*, and with wings for his feet called *talaria*. He had also a short sword called *harpe*, which he lent to Perseus. With these he was enabled to go into whatever part of the universe he pleased with the greatest celerity, and besides he was permitted to make himself invisible, and to assume whatever shape he pleased. As messenger of Jupiter he was entrusted with all his secrets. He was the ambassador and plenipotentiary of the gods, and he was concerned in all alliances and treaties. He was the confident of Jupiter's amours, and so often was set to watch over the jealousy and intrigues of Juno. The invention of the lyre and its seven strings is ascribed to him. This he gave to Apollo, and received in exchange the celebrated caduceus with which the god of poetry used to drive the flocks of king Admetus. [*Vid. Caduceus*] In the wars of the giants against the gods, Mercury showed himself brave, spirited and active. He delivered Mars from the long confinement which he suffered from the superior power of the Aloides. He purified the Danaides of the murder of their husbands, he tied Ixion to his wheel in the infernal regions, he destroyed the hundred eyed Argus, he sold Hercules to Omphale the queen of Lydia, he conducted Priam to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his son Hector, and he carried the infant Bacchus to the nymphs of Nysa. Mercury had many surnames and epithets. He was called Cyllenius, Caduceator, Acacetos, from Acacus, an Arcadian; Acacesius, Triphalos, Triplex, Chthonius, Camillus, Agoneus, Delius, Arcas, &c. His children are also numerous as well as his amours. He was father of Autolycus, by Chione; Myrtillus, by Cleobula; Libys, by Libya; Echion and Eurytus, by Antianira; Cephalus, by Creusa; Prylis, by Issa; and of Priapus, according to some. He was also father of Hermaphroditus, by Venus; of Eudorus, by Polimela; of Pan, by Dryope, or Penelope. His worship was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt and Italy. He was worshipped at Tanagra in Bœotia, under the name of Criophorus, and represented as carrying a ram on his shoulders, because he delivered the inhabitants from a pestilence by telling them to carry a ram in that manner round the walls of their city. The Roman merchants yearly celebrated a festival on the 15th of May, in honor of Mercury in a temple near the Circus Maximus. A pregnant sow was then sacrificed and sometimes a calf, and particularly the tongues of animals were offered. After the votaries had sprinkled themselves with water with laurel leaves, they offered prayers to the divinity, and intreated him to be favorable to them, and to forgive whatever artful measures, false oaths, or falsehoods they had used or uttered in the pursuit of gain. Sometimes Mercury appears on monuments with a large cloak round his arm or tied under his chin. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his *caduceus*, his *petasus*, and his *talaria*. Sometimes he is represented sitting upon a cray fish, holding in one hand his caduceus, and in the other the claws of the fish. At other times he is like a young man without a beard, holding in one hand a purse, as being the tutelary god of merchants, with a cock on his wrist, as an emblem of vigilance, and at his feet, a goat, a scorpion and a fly. Some of his statues represented him as a youth *fascino erecto*. Sometimes he rests his foot upon a tortoise. In Egypt his statues represented him with the head of a dog, whence he was often confounded with Anubis, and received the sacrifice of a stork. Offerings of milk and honey were made because he was the god of eloquence whose powers were sweet and persuasive. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of speaking, of which the tongue is the organ. Sometimes his statues represent him as without arms, because, according to some, the power of speech can prevail over every thing even without the assistance of arms. *Homer Od.* 1, &c. *Il.* 1, &c. *Hymn in Merc.*—*Lucian in Mort. Dial.*—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 667. *Met.* 1, 4, 11, 14.—*Martial* 9, ep. 35.—*Stat. Theb.* 4.—*Paus* 1, 7, 8 & 9.—*Orpheus.*—*Plut in Num.*—*Varro de L. L.* 6.—*Plato in Phæd.*—*Liv.* 36.—*Virg. G.* 1.

sacrifices in a temple, which was common to both nations, and which stood on the borders of their respective territories, and besides they killed Teleclus, the Spartan king, who attempted to defend the innocence of the females. This account, according to the Spartan traditions, is contradicted, by the Messenians, who observe that Teleclus with a chosen body of Spartans assembled at the temple, before mentioned, disguised in women's cloaths, and all secretly armed with daggers. This hostile preparation was to surprize some of the neighbouring inhabitants, and in a quarrel which soon after arose Teleclus and his associates were all killed. These quarrels were the cause of the first Messenian war, which began about 742 years before the Christian era. It was carried with vigor and spirit on both sides, and after many obstinate and bloody battles had been fought, during 20 years it was at last finished by the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, a place which had stood a siege of ten years, and been defended with all the power of the Messenians. The insults to which the conquered Messenians were continually exposed, at last excited their resentment, and they resolved to shake off the yoke. They suddenly revolted and the second Messenian war was begun 682 or 3 three years before the Christian era. This happened about 39 years after the taking of Ithome, according to Pausanias, a length of time which Justin has extended to 80 years. The Messenians at first gained some advantages, but a fatal battle in the third year of the war so totally disheartened them that they fled to Ira, where they resolved to maintain an obstinate siege against their victorious pursuers. The Spartans were assisted by the Samians in besieging Ira, and the Messenians were at last obliged to submit to the superior power of their adversaries. The taking of Ira, by the Lacedæmonians, 668 years before the Christian era, put an end to the second Messenian war. Peace was re-established for some time in Peloponnesus, but after the expiration of 200 years, the Messenians attempted a third time to free themselves from the power of Lacedæmon, about 469 years before the Christian era. At that time the Helots had revolted from the Spartans, and the Messenians by joining their forces to these wretched slaves, looked upon their respective calamities as common, and thought themselves commonly interested in each other's welfare. The Lacedæmonians were assisted by the Athenians, but they soon grew jealous of one another's power, and their political connection ended in the most inveterate enmity and at last open war. Ithome was the place in which the Messenians had a second time gathered all their forces, and though ten years had already elapsed both parties seemed equally confident of victory. The Spartans were afraid of storming Ithome, as the oracle of Delphi had threatened them with the greatest calamities, if they offered any violence to a place which was dedicated to the service of Apollo. The Messenians, however, were soon obliged to submit to their victorious adversaries, and they consented to leave their native country, and totally to depart from the Peloponnesus, solemnly promising that if they ever returned into Messenia, they would suffer themselves to be sold as slaves. The Messenians, upon this miserably exiled, applied to the Athenians for protection, and were permitted to inhabit Naupactus, whence some of them were afterwards removed to take possession of their antient territorities in Messenia, during the Peloponnesian war. The third Messenian war was productive of great revolutions in Greece, and though almost a private quarrel, it soon engaged the attention of all the neighbouring states, and kindled the flames of dissension every where. Every state took up arms as if in its own defence, or to prevent additional power and dominion to be lodged in the hands of its rivals. *Pauf. Mess.* &c.—*Justin.* 3, c. 4. &c. *Strab.* 6, &c.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 11, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.—*Polyæn.* 3.—*Pelop.* 4, &c.

MESSĒNIA, a province of Peloponnesus, situate between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia and the sea. Its chief city is Messena. *Vid.* Messene.

MESTOR, a son of Perseus.——Of Pterelaus.——Of Priam. *Apollod.*

MESŬLA, a town of Italy, in the country of the Sabines.

METĂBUS, a tyrant of the Privernates. He was father of Camilla, whom he consecrated to the service of Diana, when he had been banished from his kingdom by his subjects. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 540.

METAGITNIA, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated by the inhabitants of Melite, who migrated to Attica. It receives its name from its being observed in the month called Metagitnion.

METANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis who first taught mankind agriculture. *Apollod.* 1. c. 5.

METAPONTUM, a town of Lucania in Italy. It was founded about 1269 years before the Christian era, by Metabus, the father of Camilla or Epeus, one of the companions of Nestor. Pythagoras retired there for some time and perished there in a seci-

a fedition. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 12, c. 2.

METAPONTUS, a ſon of Siſyphus, who married Theana. *Vid.* Theana. *Hygin.* fab. 186.

METAURUS, a town with a ſmall river of the ſame name in the country of the Brutii. The river Metaurus falls into the Adriatic. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 495.

METELLA, the wife of Sylla.

METELLI, the ſurname of the family of the Cæcilii at Rome, the moſt known of whom were—A general, who defeated the Achæans, took Thebes, and invaded Macedonia, &c.——Q. Cæcilius, who rendered himſelf illuſtrious by his ſucceſſes againſt Jugurtha the Numidian king, from which he was ſirnamed Numidicus. He took in this expedition the celebrated Marius, as his lieutenant, and he had ſoon cauſe to repent of the confidence he had placed in him. Marius raiſed himſelf to power by claiming the character of his benefactor, and Metellus was recalled to Rome and accuſed of extortion and ill management. Marius was appointed ſucceſſor to finiſh the Numidian war, and Metellus was acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge before the tribunal of the Roman knights, who obſerved that the probity of his whole life, and the greatneſs of his exploits were greater proofs of his innocence, than the moſt powerful arguments.——Another who ſaved from the flames the Palladium, when Veſta's temple was on fire. He was then high pontiff. He loſt his ſight and one of his arms in doing it, and the ſenate to reward his zeal and piety permitted him always to be drawn to the ſenate houſe in a chariot, an honor which no one had ever before enjoyed. He alſo gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, &c.——Q. Cæcilius Pius, another who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſpirited exertions againſt Catiline. He married the ſiſter of Clodius, who diſgraced him by her incontinence and laſciviouſneſs. He died 57 years before Chriſt. He was greatly lamented by Cicero, who ſhed tears at the loſs of one of his moſt faithful and valuable friends.——L. Cæcilius, a tribune in the civil wars of J. Cæſar and Pompey. He favored the cauſe of Pompey, and oppoſed Cæſar when he entered Rome with a victorious army. He refuſed to open the gates of Saturn's temple, in which were depoſited great treaſures, upon which they were broke open by Cæſar, and Metellus retired, when threatened with death.——Q. Cæcilius, a warlike general who conquered Crete and Macedonia, and was ſirnamed Macedonicus. He had four ſons, of which three were conſuls, and the other obtained a triumph, all during their father's life time.——A general of the Roman armies againſt the Sicilians and Carthaginians. Before he marched he offered ſacrifices to all the gods, except Veſta, for which neglect the goddeſs was ſo incenſed that ſhe demanded the blood of his daughter Metella. When Metella was going to be immolated the goddeſs placed a heifer in her place and carried her to a temple at Lanuvium, of which ſhe became the prieſteſs.——Another ſirnamed Dalmaticus from his conqueſt over Dalmatia, A. U. C. 634.——Cimber, one of the conſpirators againſt J. Cæſar. It was he who gave the ſignal to attack and murder the dictator in the ſenate houſe.——Pius, a general in Spain, againſt Sertorius on whoſe head he ſet a price of 100 talents and 20,000 acres of land.——A conſul who commanded in Africa, &c. *Val. Max. Plin. Plut. Liv. Paterc.* 2.—*Flor.* 3, c. 8.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 8 & 13.—*Cic. in Tuſc.* &c.—*Juv.* 3, v. 138.—*Appian Civ.*—*Cæſar bell. Civ.*—*Salluſt. in Jug.*

METHARMA, a daughter of Pygmalion, king of Cyprus, and mother of Adonis by Cinyras, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

METHONE, a town of Peloponneſus.

METHYDRIUM, a town of Peloponneſus near Megalopolis.

METHYMNA, a town of the iſland of Leſbos. It receives its name from a daughter of Macareus. It is the ſecond city of the iſland in greatneſs, population and opulence. Its territory was fruitful, and the wines it produced excellent. It was the native place of Arion. When the whole iſland of Leſbos revolted from the power of the Athenians, Methymna alone remained firm to its antient allies. *Diod.* 5.—*Thucyd.* 3.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 8, v. 50.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 90.

METIADUSA, a daughter of Eupalamus, who married Cecrops, by whom ſhe had Pandion. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

METILIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 536, to ſettle the power of the dictator, and of his maſter of horſe within certain bounds.

METILII, a Roman family brought from Alba to Rome, by Tullus Hoſtilius. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

METILIUS, a man who accuſed Fabius Maximus, before the ſenate, &c.

METIOCHUS, a ſon of Miltiades, who was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to Darius king of Perſia. He was tenderly treated by the monarch, though his father had conquered the Perſian armies on the plains of Marathon. *Plut. Herodot* 6, c. 41.—

41.——An Athenian entrusted with the care of the roads, &c.

METION, a son of Erechtheus, king of Athens and Praxithea. He married Alcippe, daughter of Mars and Agraulos. His sons drove Pandion from the throne of Athens, and were afterwards expelled by Pandion's children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6.

METIS, one of the Oceanides. She was Jupiter's first wife, celebrated for her great prudence and sagacity above the rest of the gods. Jupiter who was afraid lest she should bring forth into the world a child more cunning and greater than himself, devoured her in the first month of her pregnancy. Sometime after this adventure the god had his head opened, from which issued Minerva armed from head to foot. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Hygin.*

METISCUS, a charioteer to Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 469.

METIUS CURTIUS, one of the Sabines, who fought against the Romans on account of the stolen virgins.

METIUS CARUS, a celebrated informer under Domitian who enriched himself with the plunder of those who were sacrificed to the emperor's suspicion.

METIUS SUFFETIUS, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He fought against the Romans, and at last finally to settle their disputes, he proposed a single combat between the Horatii and Curatii. The Albans were conquered, and Metius promised to assist the Romans against their enemies. In a battle against the Veientes and Fidenates, Metius showed his infidelity by forsaking the Romans at the first onset, and retired to a neighbouring eminence, to wait for the event of the battle, and to fall upon whatever side proved victorious. The Romans obtained the victory and Tullus ordered Metius to be tied between two chariots, which were drawn by four horses two different ways, and his limbs were torn away from his body, about 669 years before the Christian era. *Liv.* 1, c. 23, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 642.

METŒCIA, festivals instituted by Theseus in commemoration of the people of Attica having removed to Athens.

METON, an astrologer and mathematician of Athens. His father's name was Pausanias. He refused to go to Sicily with his countrymen, and pretended to be insane, because he foresaw the calamities that attended that expedition. In a book called *Enneadecaterides*, or the cycle of 19 years, which he published, A. U. C. 321, he endeavoured to adjust the course of the sun and of the moon, and supported that the solar and lunar years could regularly begin from the same point in the heavens. This is called by the moderns *the golden number*. *Vitruv.* 1.—*Plut. in Nicia.*——A native of Tarentum, who pretended to be intoxicated that he might draw the attention of his countrymen, when he wished to dissuade them from making an alliance with king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*

METOPE, the wife of the river Asopus. She was mother of Hecuba.——The daughter of Ladon, who married the Asopus.——A river of Arcadia.

METRA, a daughter of Erisichthon, a Thessalian prince, beloved by Neptune. When her father had spent all his fortune to gratify the canine hunger under which he labored, she prostituted herself to her neighbours, and received for reward sheep, goats and sheep, which she presented to Erisichthon. Some say that she had received from Neptune the power of changing herself into whatever animal she pleased, and that her father sold her continually to gratify his hunger, and that she instantly assumed a different shape and became again his property. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 11.

METROBIUS, a player greatly favored by Sylla. *Plut.*

METROCLES, a pupil of Theophrastus, who had the care of the education of Cleombrotus and Cleomenes. He suffocated himself when old and infirm. *Diog.*

METRODORUS, a physician of Chios. He was disciple of Democritus, and had Hippocrates among his pupils. He flourished about 444 years before the Christian era. His compositions on medicine, &c. are lost. He supported that the world was eternal and infinite, and denied the existence of motion. *Diog.*——A painter and philosopher of Stratonice. He was sent to Paulus Æmylius, who after the conquest of Perseus demanded of the Athenians a philosopher and a painter, the former to instruct his children, and the latter to make a painting of his triumphs. Metrodorus was sent, as in him alone were united the philosopher and the painter. *Cic.* 5. *de Finib.* 1. *de Orat.* 4. *Acad.*—*Diog. in Epic.*—A friend of Mithridates, sent as ambassador to Tigranes, king of Armenia. He was remarkable for his learning, moderation, humanity and justice. He was put to death by his royal master for his infidelity. *Strab.*—*Plut.*

METROPHANES, an officer of Mithridates, who invaded Eubœa, &c.

METROPOLIS,

METROPŎLIS, a town of Phrygia on the Mæander.—Another of Thessaly, near Pharsalia.

METTIUS, a chief of the Gauls, imprisoned by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.*

MEVANIA, a town of Umbria. *Lucan.* 1, v. 473.

MEVIUS, a wretched poet of the Augustan age. Virgil, *ecl.* 3, and Horace, *epod.* 10, have immortalized his name by taking pouce of him, and directing their satyr against him.

MEZENTIUS, a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy. He was remarkable for his cruelties, and put his subjects to death by slow tortures, or sometimes tied a man to a dead corpse face to face, and suffered him to die in that condition. He was expelled by his subjects and fled to Turnus, who employed him in his war against the Trojans. He was killed by Ascanius. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 15.—*Justin.* 43, c. 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 881.

MICEA, a virgin of Elis, murdered by a soldier, &c.

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, son of Masinissa. He left his kingdom between his sons Adherbal and Hyempsal, and his nephew Jugurtha. Jugurtha abused his uncle's favors by murdering his two sons. *Sallust. de Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut.*

MICYTHUS, a tyrant of Rhegium, who attempted to bribe Epaminondas.

MIDAS, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius or Gorgias. In the early part of his life, according to some traditions, he found a large treasure, to which he owed his greatness and opulence. The hospitality he shewed to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, who had been brought to him by some peasants, was liberally rewarded, and Midas, when he conducted back the old man to the god, was permitted to chuse whatever recompence he pleased. He had the imprudence and the avarice to demand of the god that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, but he was soon convinced of his injudicious choice, and when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away a present which must prove so fatal to the receiver. He was ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Some time after this adventure Midas had the imprudence to support that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing upon the flute, for which rash opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to shew his ignorance and stupidity. This Midas attempted to conceal from the knowledge of his subjects, but one of his servants saw the length of his ears, and being unable to keep the secret, and afraid to reveal it, apprehensive of the king's resentment, he opened a hole in the earth, and after he had whispered there that Midas had the ears of an ass, he covered the place as before, as if he had buried his words in the ground. On that place, as the poets mention, grew a number of reeds, which when agitated by the wind uttered the same sound that had been buried beneath, and published to the world that Midas had the ears of an ass. Some explain the fable of the ears of Midas, by the supposition that he kept a number of informers and spies, who were continually employed in gathering every seditious word that might drop from the mouths of his subjects. Midas, according to Strabo, died of drinking bull's hot blood. This he did, as Plutarch mentions, to free himself from the numerous ill-dreams which continually tormented him. Midas according to some was son of Cybele. He built a town which he called Ancyræ. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 5.—*Plut. de Superst.*—*Strab.* 1—*Hygin.* fab. 191.—*Max. Tyr.* 30.—*Paus.* 1, c. 4.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 14.—*Ælian V. H.* 4 & 12.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, &c.

MIDEA, a town of Argolis. *Paus.* 6, c. 20,—of Lycia. *Stat. Theb.* 4. v. 45,—of Bœotia, drowned by the inundations of the lake Copais. *Strab.* 8.——A nymph who had Aspledon by Neptune. *Paus.* 9, c. 38.——A mistress of Electryon. *Apollod.*

MILĀNION, a youth who became enamoured of Atalanta. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2. v. 188.——A son of Amphidamas.

MĪLESII, the inhabitants of Miletus. *Vid.* Miletus.

MILESIORUM MURUS, a place of Egypt at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile.

MILESIUS, a surname of Apollo.

MILĒTIA, one of the daughters of Scedasus, ravished with her sister by some young Thebans.

MILĒTIUM, a town of Calabria, built by the people of Miletus of Asia.——A town of Crete.

MĪLĒTUS, a son of Apollo, who fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, whom he meditated to dethrone. He came to Caria, where he built a city which he called by his own name. Some suppose that he only conquered a city there, which assumed his name. They farther say that he put the inhabitants to the sword, and divided the women among his soldiers. A woman called Cyanea fell to his share.

Strab.

to give his father a decent burial. The crimes of Miltiades were probably aggravated in the eyes of his countrymen, when they remembered how he made himself absolute in Chersonesus, and in condemning the barbarity of the Athenians towards a general, who was the source of their military prosperity, we must remember the jealousy which ever reigns among a free and independent people, and how watchful they are in defence of the natural rights which they see wrested from others by violence and oppression. Cornelius Nepos has written the life of Miltiades the son of Cimon, but his history is incongruous and not authentic; and the author, by confounding the actions of the son of Cimon with those of the son of Cypselus, has made the whole dark and unintelligible. Greater reliance in reading the actions of both the Miltiades is to be placed on the narration of Herodotus, whose veracity is confirmed, and who was undisputedly more informed and more capable of giving an account of the life and exploits of men who florished in his age, and of which he could see the living monuments. Herodotus was born about six years after the famous battle of Marathon, and C. Nepos, as a writer of the Augustan age, florished about 450 years after the age of the father of history. *C. Nep. in vita.—Herodot.* 4, c. 133, &c. l. 6, c. 34, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Justin.* 2.—*Paus.*——An archon at Athens.

MILTO, a favorite mistress of Cyrus the younger. *Vid.* Aspasia.

MILVIUS, a parasite at Rome, &c. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 7 ——A bridge at Rome.

MILYAS, an inland town of Pamphylia.

MIMALLONES, the Bacchanals, who when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus put horns on their heads. They are also called Mimallonides. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 660.

MIMAS, a giant whom Jupiter destroyed with thunder. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—A mountain of Thrace.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon in the age of Solon. He chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry, whence some have attributed the invention of it to him, and indeed he was the poet who made elegy an amorous poem, instead of a mournful and melancholy tale. In the expression of love Propertius prefers him to Homer, as this verse shows;

Plus in amore valet Mimnermi versus Homero.

In his old age Mimnermus became enamoured of a young girl called Nanno. Few fragments of his poetry remain, collected by Stobæus. *Strab.* 1 & 14.—*Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Diog.* 1.

MINCIUS, a river of Venetia, flowing from the lake Benacus and falling into the Po. Virgil was born on its banks. *Virg. Ecl.* 7. *G.* 3. *Æn.* 10.

MINDARUS, a commander of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He was defeated by the Athenians, &c. *Plut.*

MINEIDES, the daughters of Minyas or Mineus, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia. They were three in number, Leucone, Leucippe, and Alcithoe. Ovid calls the two first Clymene and Iris. They derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god inspired them with an unconquerable desire of eating human flesh. They drew lots which of them should give up her son as food to the rest. The lot fell upon Leucippe, and she gave up her son Hippasus, who was instantly devoured by the three sisters. They were changed into bats. In commemoration of this bloody crime, it was usual among the Orchomenians for the high priest, as soon as the sacrifice was finished, to pursue with a drawn sword all the women who had entered the temple, and even to kill the first he came up to. *Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 12.—*Plut. Quæst. Gr.*

MINERVA, the goddess of wisdom, war and all the liberal arts, was produced from Jupiter's brains without a mother. The god, as it is reported, married Metis whose superior prudence and sagacity above the rest of the gods made him apprehend that the children of such an union would be of a more exalted nature, and more intelligent than their father. To prevent this Jupiter devoured Metis in her pregnancy, and sometime after to relieve the pains which he suffered in his head he ordered Vulcan to cleave it open. Minerva came all armed and grown up from her father's brain, and immediately was admitted into the assembly of the gods, and made one of the most faithful counsellors of her father. The power of Minerva was great in heaven, she could hurl the thunders of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, bestow the gift of prophecy, and indeed she was the only one of all the divinities whose authority and consequence were equal to those of Jupiter. The actions of Minerva are numerous, as well as the kindnesses by which she endeared herself to mankind. Her quarrel with Neptune concerning the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia, deserves attention. The assembly of the gods settled the dispute by promising the preference to whosoever of the two gave the most

most useful and necessary present to the inhabitants of the earth. Neptune upon this struck the ground with his trident, and immediately a horse issued from the earth. Minerva produced the olive and obtained the victory by the unanimous voice of the gods, who observed that the olive which is the emblem of peace, is far preferable to the horse who is the symbol of war and bloodshed. The victorious deity called the capital Athenæ, and became the tutelary goddess of the place. Minerva was always very jealous of her power, and the manner in which she punished the presumption of Arachne, is well known. [*Vid. Arachne.*] The attempts of Vulcan to offer her violence are strong marks of her virtue. Jupiter had sworn by the Styx to give to Vulcan, who made him a complete suit of armour, whatever he desired. Vulcan demanded Minerva, and the father of the gods who had permitted Minerva to live in perpetual celibacy, consented, but privately desired his daughter to make all the resistance she could to frustrate the attempts of her lover. The prayers and the force of Vulcan proved ineffectual, and her chastity was not violated, though the god left on her body the marks of his passion, and from the impurity which proceeded from this scuffle, and which Minerva threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool, was born Erichthon, an uncommon monster. [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] Minerva was the first who built a ship, and it was her zeal for navigation and her care for the Argonauts, which placed the prophetic tree of Dodona behind the ship Argo, when going to Colchis, she was known among the antients by many names. She was called Athena, Pallas [*Vid. Pallas.*] Parthenos from her remaining in perpetual celibacy, Tritonia because worshipped near the lake Tritonis, Glaucopis from the blueness of her eyes, Agorea from her presiding over markets, Hippia because she first taught mankind how to manage the horse, Stratea and Area from her martial character, Coryphagenes, because born from Jupiter's brains, Sais because worshipped at Sais, &c. Some attribute to her the invention of the flute, whence she was firnamed Andon, Lusemia, Musica, Salpiga, &c. She, as it is reported, once amused herself in playing upon her favorite flute before Juno and Venus, but the goddesses ridiculed the distortion of her face in blowing the instrument. Minerva, convinced of the justice of their remarks, by looking at herself in a fountain near mount Ida, threw away the musical instrument, and denounced a melancholy death to him who found it. Marsyas was was the miserable proof of the veracity of her expressions. The worship of Minerva, was universally established, she had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. Sais, Rhodes and Athens particularly claimed her attention, and it is even said, that Jupiter rained a shower of gold upon the island of Rhodes, which had paid so much veneration and such an early reverence to the divinity of his daughter. The festivals celebrated in her honor were solemn and magnificent. [*Vid. Panathenæa.*] She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. It was the duty of almost every member of society to implore the assistance and patronage of a deity who presided over sense, taste and reason. Hence the poets have had occasion to say,

Tu nihil invitâ dices, faciesve Minervâ,

and

Qui bene placârit Pallada, doctus erit.

Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She generally appeared with a countenance full more of masculine firmness and composure, than of softness and grace. Most usually she was represented with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breast plate with living serpents writhing round it, as well as on her shield and helmet. In most of her statues she is represented as sitting and sometimes she holds in one hand a distaff, instead of a spear. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil which the antients called *peplum*. Sometimes Minerva's helmet was covered at the top with the figure of a cock, a bird who on account of his great courage is properly sacred to the goddess of war. Some of her statues represented her helmet with a sphinx in the middle supported on either side by griffins. In some medals a chariot drawn by four horses, or sometimes a dragon or a serpent, with winding spires appear at the top of her helmet. She was partial to the olive tree; the owl and the cock were her favorite birds, and the dragon among reptiles was sacred to her. The functions, offices and actions of Minerva, seem so numerous that they undoubtedly originate

originate in more than one person. Cicero speaks of five persons of this name; a Minerva, mother of Apollo; a daughter of the Nile, who was worshipped at Sais in Egypt; a third, born from Jupiter's brains; a fourth, daughter of Jupiter and Coryphe; and a fifth, daughter of Pallas, generally represented with winged shoes. This last put her father to death because he attempted her virtue. *Pauf.* 1. 2; 3, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16, l. 3, od. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Strab.* 6, 9 & 13.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, &c. *Met.* 6.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 15, l. 3, c. 23, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, &c. *Pindar. Olymp.* 7.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Sophocl. OEdip.*—*Homer. Il.* &c. *Od. Hymn. ad Pall.*—*Diod.* 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Æschyl. in Eum.*—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Clem. Alex. Strom.* 2.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 31.—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 168.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 721, l. 7, &c.—*Callim in Cerer. Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*C. Nep. in. Pauf.*—*Plut. in Lyc.* &c.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5.

MINERVĀLIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Minerva, celebrated in the months of March and June. During the solemnity, scholars obtained some relaxation from their studious pursuits, and the present, which it was usual for them to offer to their masters was called *Minerval*, in honor of the goddess Minerva, who patronized over literature. *Varro. de R. R.* 3, c. 2.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, v. 809.

MINIO, a river of Etruria falling into the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 183. ——One of the favorites of Antiochus, king of Syria.

MINNÆI, a people of Arabia.

MINOA, a town of Sicily built by Minos, when he was pursuing Dædalus.——A town of Peloponnesus.

MINOS, a king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa. He florished about 1432 years before the Christian era. He gave laws to his subjects which still remained in full force in the age of the philosopher Plato, about a thousand years after the death of the legislator. His justice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, the confident of Jupiter, the wise legislator in every city of Greece; and according to the poets he was rewarded for his equity after death with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions. In this capacity he is represented sitting in the middle of the shades and holding a sceptre in his hand. The dead plead their different causes before him, and the impartial judge shakes the fatal urn, which is filled with the destinies of mankind. He married Ithona by whom he had Lycastes, who was the father of Minos the 2d. *Homer, Od.* 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 432.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. 28.

MINOS 2d. was a son of Lycastes the son of Minos the first, and king of Crete. He married Pasiphae the daughter of Sol and Perseis, and by her he had many children. He encreased his paternal dominions by the conquest of the neighbouring islands, but he showed himself cruel in the war which he carried against the Athenians, who had put to death his son Androgeus. [*Vid. Androgeus*] He took Megara by the treachery of Scylla, [*Vid. Scylla.*] and not satisfied with a victory, he obliged the vanquished to bring him yearly, to Crete, seven chosen boys and the same number of virgins to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] This bloody tribute was at last, abolished when Theseus had destroyed the monster. [*Vid. Theseus*] When Dædalus whose industry and invention had fabricated the labyrinth, and whose incidence in assisting Pasiphae in the gratification of her unnatural desires, had offended Minos, fled from the place of his confinement with wings, [*Vid. Dædalus.*] and arrived safe in Sicily; the incensed monarch pursued the offender, resolved to punish his infidelity. Cocalus, king of Sicily, who had hospitably received Dædalus, entertained his royal guest with dissembled friendship, and that he might not deliver up him a man whose ingenuity and abilities he so well knew, he put Minos to death. Some say that it was the daughters of Cocalus, who put the king of Crete to death by detaining him long in a bath till he fainted after which they suffocated him. Minos died, about 35 years before the Trojan war. He was father of Androgeus, Glaucus and Deucalion and two daughters Phædra and Ariadne. Many authors have confounded the two Minos's the grand-father and the grand-son, but Homer, Plutarch and Diodorus prove plainly that they were two different persons. *Pauf. in Ath.* 4.—*Plut. in Thes.* *Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 141.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Plut. in Min.*—*Athen.*—*Flacc.* 14.

MINOTAURUS, a celebrated monster half a man and half a bull, according to this verse of Ovid,

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.

It was the fruit of Pasiphae's amour with a bull. Minos refused to sacrifice a white bull to Neptune, an animal which he had received from the god for that purpose. This offended Neptune and he made Pasiphae

phae the wife of Minos enamoured of this ine bull which had been refused to his ters. Dædalus prostituted his talents in eing subservient to the queen's unnatural lesires, and by his means Pasiphae's horible passions were gratified, and the Minotaur came into the world. Minos confined the labyrinth a monster which convinced he world of his wife's lasciviousness and indecency, and reflected disgrace upon his amily. The Minotaur usually devoured he chosen young men and maidens, which he tyranny of Minos yearly exacted from he Athenians. Theseus delivered his country from this horrible tribute, when it had fallen to his lot to be sacrificed to the voracity of the Minotaur, and by means of Ariadne, the king's daughter, he destroyed the monster and made his escape from the windings of the labyrinth. The fabulous tradition of the Minotaur, and of the infamous commerce of Pasiphae with a favorite bull, has been often explained. Some suppose that Pasiphae was enamoured of one of her husband's courtiers, called Taurus, and that Dædalus favored the passions of the queen by suffering his house to become the retreat of the two lovers. Pasiphae sometime after brought twins into the world, one of whom greatly resembled Minos and the other Taurus. In the natural resemblance of their countenance with that of their supposed fathers, originated their name and consequently the fable of the Minotaur. *Ovid. Met.* 8. fab. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Palæphat.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 14.

Minthe, a daughter of Cocytus loved by Pluto. Proserpine discovered her husband's amour and changed his mistress into an herb called by the same name, *mint.* *Ovid. Met.* 10. v. 729.

Minturnæ, a town of Campania between Sinuessa and Formiæ. It was in the marshes in its neighbourhood that Marius concealed himself in the mud to avoid the partizans of Sylla. The people condemned him to death, but when his voice alone had terrified the executioner, they showed themselves compassionate and favored his escape. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 8, &c.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 14.

Minutia, a vestal virgin accused of debauchery on account of the beauty and elegance of her dress. She was condemned to be buried alive because a female supported the false accusation, A. U. C. 418.. *Liv.* 8, c. 15.

Minutius Augurinus, a Roman consul slain in a battle against the Samnites.——Rufus, a master of horse to the dictator Fabius Maximus. His disobedience to the commands of the dictator was productive of an extention of his prerogative, and the master of the horse was declared equal in power to the dictator. Minutius soon after this fought with ill success against Annibal and was saved by the interference of Fabius, which circumstance had such an effect upon him that he laid down his power at the feet of his deliverer, and swore that he would never act but by his directions. He was killed at the battle of Cannæ.——A Roman consul who defended Coriolanus from the insults of the people, &c.——Another defeated by the Æqui, and disgraced by the dictator Cincinnatus.——A tribune who warmly opposed the views of C. Gracchus.——A Roman chosen dictator and obliged to lay down his office because during the time of his election the sudden cry of a rat was heard.——A Roman, one of the first who were chosen quæstors.——A Roman orator in the beginning of the 3d. century. There remains of his compositions a dialogue called Octavius.

Minyæ, a name given to the inhabitants of Orchomenos in Bœotia, from Minyas king of the country. Orchomenos the son of Minyas gave his name to the capital of the country, and the inhabitants still retained their original appellation in contradistinction to the Orchomenians of Arcadia. A colony of Orchomenians passed into Thessaly and settled in Iolchos, from which circumstance the people of the place, and particularly the Argonauts, were called Minyæ. This name they received, according to the opinion of some, not because a number of Orchomenians had settled among them, but because the chief and noblest of them were descended from the daughters of Minyas. Part of the Orchomenians accompanied the sons of Codrus, when they migrated to Ionia. The descendants of the Argonauts as well as the Argonauts themselves, received the name of Minyæ. They first inhabited Lemnos, where they had been born from the Lemnian women who had murdered their husbands. They were driven from Lemnos by the Pelasgi, about 1160 years before the Christian era, and came to settle in Laconia. from whence they passed into Callisse with a colony of Lacedæmonians. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Pausf.* 9, c. 36.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Herodot.* 4, c. 145.

Minyas, a king of Bœotia, son of Neptune and Tritegenia, the daughter of Atlas. Some make him son of Neptune and Callirhoe, or of Chryses, Neptune's son, and Chrysogenia, the daughter of Halmus. He married Clytodora, by whom he had Presbon, Periclymenus and Etcoclymenus. He

He was father of Orchomenos, Diochthondes and Athamas, by a second marriage with Phanasora, the daughter of Paon. According to Plutarch and Ovid he had three daughters, called Leuconoe, Alcithoe and Leucippe. They were changed into bats. [*Vid.* Mineides.] *Pauf.* 9, c. 36.—*Plut. Quæst. Græc.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 1, &c.

MINYCUS, a river of Thessaly, falling into the sea near Arene, called afterwards Orchomenus. *Homer. Il.* 11.—*Strab.* 8.

MINYIA, a festival observed at Orchomenos, in honor of Minyas, the king of the place. The Orchomenians were called Minyæ, and the river upon whose banks their town was built Minya.—A small island near Patmos.

MINYTUS, one of Niobe's sons. *Apollod.*

MIRACES, an eunuch of Parthia, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 690.

MISENUM or MISENUS. *Vid.* Misenus.

MISENUS, a son of Æolus who was piper to Hector. After Hector's death he followed Æneas to Italy, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, because he had challenged one of the Tritons. Æneas afterwards found his body on the sea shore, and buried it on a promontory which bears his name. There was also a town on the promontory, at the west of the bay of Naples, and it had also a capacious harbour, where Augustus and some of the Roman emperors kept one of their fleets. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 239. l. 6, v. 164.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 24, c. 13.

MISITHEUS, a Roman celebrated for his virtues and for his misfortunes. He was father-in-law to the emperor Gordian, whose counsels and actions he guided by his prudence and moderation. He was sacrificed to the ambition of Philip, a wicked senator, who succeeded him as prefect of the prætorian guards. He died A. D. 243, and left all his possessions to be appropriated for the good of the republic.

MITHRAS, a god of Persia, supposed to be the sun. His worship was introduced at Rome, and the Romans raised him altars, on which was this inscription, *Deo Soli Mithræ*, or *Soli Deo invicto Mithræ*. He is generally represented as a young man, whose head is covered with a turban, after the manner of the Persians. He supports his knee upon a bull that lies on the ground, and one of whose horns he holds in one hand, while with the other he plunges a dagger in his neck. *Stat. Theb.* 1. v. 720.

MITHRACENES, a Persian who fled to Alexander, after the murder of Darius by Bessus. *Curt.* 5.

MITHRENES, a Persian who betrayed Sardes, &c.

MITHRADATES, a herdsman of Astyages, ordered to put young Cyrus to death. He refused, and educated him at home as his own son, &c. *Herodot.*—*Justin.*

MITHRIDATES 1st, was the third king of Pontus. He was tributary to the crown of Persia, and his attempts to make himself independent proved fruitless. He was conquered in a battle, and obtained peace with difficulty. Xenophon calls him merely governor of Cappadocia. He was succeeded by Ariobarzanes. *Diod.*—*Xenoph.*

MITHRIDATES 2d, king of Pontus was grandson to Mithridates 1st. He made himself master of Pontus, which had been conquered by Alexander, and had been ceded to Antigonus at the general division of the Macedonian empire among the conqueror's generals. He reigned about 26 years, and died at the advanced age of 84 years. He was succeeded by his son Mithridates 3d. Some say that Antigonus put him to death, because he favored the cause of Cassander. *Appian. Mith.*—*Diod.*

MITHRIDATES 3d, was son of the preceding monarch. He enlarged his paternal possessions by the conquest of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia. He reigned about 30 years. *Diod.*

MITHRIDATES 4th succeeded his father Ariobarzanes, who was the son of Mithridates 3d.

MITHRIDATES 5th succeeded his father Mithridates 4th. He strengthened himself on his throne by an alliance with Antiochus the Great, whose daughter Laodice he married. He was succeeded by his son Pharnaces.

MITHRIDATES 6th succeeded his father Pharnaces. He was the first of the kings of Pontus who made alliance with the Romans. He furnished them with a fleet in the third Punic war, and assisted them against Aristonicus, who had laid claim to the kingdom of Pergamus. This fidelity was rewarded, he received from the Roman people the province of Phrygia Major, and was called the friend and ally of Rome. He was murdered. *Appian. Mithr.*—*Justin.* 37, &c.

MITHRIDATES 7th, surnamed *Eupator* and *the Great*, succeeded his father Mithridates 6th, though only at the age of 11 years, about 123 years before the Christian era. The beginning of his reign was marked by ambition, cruelty and artifice. He murdered his own mother, who had been left by his father coheiress of the kingdom, and he fortified his constitution by drinking antidotes against the poison with which his enemies at court attempted to destroy him. He early inured his body to

hardship, and employed himself in the all manly exercises, often remaining hole months in the country, and making frozen snow and the earth the place of repose. Naturally ambitious and cruel, spared no pains to acquire himself power d domini n He murdered the two sons om his sister Laodice had had by Ariarthus, king of Cappadocia, and placed e of his own children, only eight years d, on the vacant throne. These violent ceedings alarmed Nicomedes, king of thynia, who had married Laodice the ghter of Ariarathus. He suborned a ath to be king of Cappadocia, as the ird son of Ariarathus, and Laodice was nt to Rome to impose upon the senate, d assure them that her third son was now ive, and that his pretensions to the kingom of Cappadocia were just and well ounded. Mithridates used the same arms dissimulation. He also sent to Rome ndius the governor of his son, who formally declared before the Roman people, at the youth who sat on the throne of ppadocia was the third son and lawful r of Ariarathus, and that he was supsed as such by Mithridates. This intate affair displeased the Roman senate, d finally to settle the dispute between e two monarchs, the powerful arbiters ok away the kingdom of Cappadocia m Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from nomedes. These two kingdoms being s separated from their original possessors re presented with their freedom and inspendence, but the Cappadocians refused and received Ariobarzanes for king. ch were the first seeds of enmity beeen Rome and the king of Pontus. Mithridates never lost an opportunity by which e might lessen the influence of his adversities, and the more effectually to destroy heir power in Asia, he ordered all the Romans that were in his dominions to be assacred. This was done in one night, nd no less than 150,000, according to Plutarch, or 80,000 Romans, as Appian mentions, were made the victims of his cruelty. This universal massacre called aloud or revenge. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla, arched against Mithridates with a large rmy. The former was made prisoner, but ylla obtained a victory over the king's generals, and another decisive engagement endered him master of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia and Asia Minor. This ill fortune was aggravated by the loss of about 00,000 men, who were killed in the several engagements that had been fought; nd Mithridates, weakened by repeated ill ccess by sea and land, sued for peace from the conqueror, which he obtained on condition of defraying the expences which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with the possessions which he had received from his ancestors. While these negociations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real interest. His poverty, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wish for peace. He immediately took the field, with an army of 140,000 infantry and 16,000 horses, which consisted of his own forces and those of his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. With such a numerous army, he soon made himself master of the Roman provinces in Asia; none dared to oppose his conquests, and the Romans, relying on his fidelity, had withdrawn the greatest part of their armies from the country. The news of his warlike preparations was no sooner heard, than Lucullus the consul marched into Asia, and without delay he blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then besieging Cyzicus. The Asiatic monarch escaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. Lucullus pursued him with the utmost celerity, and would have taken him prisoner after a battle, had not the avidity of his soldiers preferred the plundering of a mule loaded with gold, to the taking of a monarch who had exercised such cruelties against their countrymen, and shown himself so faithless to the most solemn engagements. After this escape Mithridates was more careful about the safety of his person, and he even ordered his wives and sisters to destroy themselves, fearful of their falling into the enemy's hands. The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, instead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greatest part of his dominions. The sudden arrival of Pompey, however, soon put an end to his victories. A battle in the night was fought near the Euphrates, in which the troops of Pontus labored under every disadvantage. The engagement was by moon-light, and as the moon then shone in the face of the enemy, the lengthened shadows of the arms of the Romans having induced Mithridates to believe that the two armies were close together, the arrows of his soldiers were darted from a great distance, and their efforts rendered ineffectual. An universal overthrow ensued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, rushed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of 800 horsemen, 500 of which perished in the attempt to follow him. He fled to Tigranes, but that monarch refused an asylum to his father-in-law,

law, whom he had before supported with all the collected forces of his kingdom. Mithridates found a safe retreat among the Scythians, and though destitute of power, friends and resources, yet he meditated the overthrow of the Roman empire, by penetrating into the heart of Italy by land. These wild projects were rejected by his followers, and he sued for peace. It was denied to his ambassadors, and the victorious Pompey declared, that, to obtain it, Mithridates must ask it in person. He scorned to trust himself into the hands of his enemy, and resolved to conquer or to die. His subjects refused to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him and made his son Pharnaces king. The son showed himself ungrateful to his father, and even, according to some writers, he ordered him to be put to death. This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poison herself, and attempted to do the same himself. It was in vain; the frequent antidotes he had taken in the early part of his life, strengthened his constitution against the poison, and when this was unavailing, he attempted to stab himself. The blow was not mortal, and a Gaul who was then present, at his own request, gave him the fatal stroke, about 64 years before the Christian era. Such were the misfortunes, abilities and miserable end of a man, who supported himself so long against the power of Rome, and who, according to the declarations of the Roman authors, proved a more powerful and indefatigable adversary to the capital of Italy, than the great Annibal, and Pyrrhus, Perseus, or Antiochus. Mithridates has been commended for his eminent virtues, and censured for his vices. As a commander he deserves the most unbounded applause, and it may create admiration to see him waging war, with such success during so many years, against the most powerful people on earth, led to the field by a Sylla, a Lucullus and a Pompey. He was the greatest monarch that ever sat on a throne, according to the opinion of Cicero, and indeed no greater proof of his military character can be brought, than the mention of the great rejoicings which happened in the Roman armies and in the capital, at the news of his death. No less than twelve days were appointed for public thanksgivings to the immortal gods, and Pompey, who had sent the first intelligence of his death to Rome, and who had partly hastened his fall, was rewarded with the most uncommon honors. [*Vid. Ampia &c.*] It is said that Mithridates conquered 24 nations, whose different languages he knew, and spoke with the same ease and fluency as his own. As a man of letters, he also deserves attention. He was acquainted with the Greek language, and even wrote in the dialect a treatise on botany. His skill in physic is well known, and even now there is a celebrated antidote which bears his name, and is called *Mithridate*. Superstition as well as nature had united to render him great, and if we rely upon the authority of Justin, his birth was accompanied by the appearance of two large comets, which were seen for 70 days successively, and whose splendor eclipsed the mid-day sun, and covered the fourth part of the heavens. *Justin.* 37. c. 1, &c.—*Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Plut. in Syll. Luc. Mar. & Pomp.*—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 6, &c.—*Dio.* 30, &c.—*Appian. Mithr.*—*Plin.* 33.—*Cic. pro Man.* &c.—*Pat.* 2, c. 18.—*Eutrop.* 5.—*Joseph.* 14.—*Val.* 6, &c.

MITHRIDĀTES, a king of Parthia who took Demetrius prisoner.——A man made king of Armenia by Tiberius. He was afterwards imprisoned by Caligula and set at liberty by Claudius. He was murdered by one of his nephews, and his family were involved in his ruin. *Tacit. Ann.*——Another, king of Armenia.——A king of Pergamus, who warmly embraced the cause of J. Cæsar, and was made king of Bosporus by him. Some supposed him to be the son of the great Mithridates by a concubine. He was murdered, &c.——A king of Iberia.——Another of Comagena.——A celebrated king of Parthia, who enlarged his possessions by the conquest of some of the neighbouring countries. He examined with a careful eye the constitution and political regulations of the nations he had conquered and framed from them, for the service of his own subjects, a code of laws. *Justin.*—*Orosius.*——Another who murdered his father and made himself master of the crown.——A king of Pontus, put to death by order of Galba, &c.——A man in the armies of Artaxerxes. He was rewarded by the monarch for having wounded Cyrus the younger, but when he boasted he had killed him, he was cruelly put to death. *Plut. in Artax.*

MITHRIDATICUM BELLUM, was one of the longest and most celebrated wars ever carried on by the Romans against a foreign power. The ambition of Mithridates from whom it receives its name, may be called the cause and origin of it. His views upon the kingdom of Cappadocia, of which he was stripped by the Romans, first engaged him to take up arms against the

the republic. Three Roman officers, L. Cassius the pro-consul, M. Aquilius, and Q. Oppius, opposed Mithridates with the troops of Bithynia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Gallogræcia. The army of these provinces together with the Roman soldiers in Asia amounted to 70,000 men and 1000 horse. The forces of the king of Pontus, were greatly superior to these. He led 250,000 foot, 40,000 horse and 130 armed chariots into the field of battle under the command of Neoptolemus and Archelaus. His fleet consisted of 400 ships of war, well manned and provisioned. In an engagement, A. U. C. 664, the king of Pontus obtained the victory, and dispersed the Roman forces in Asia. He became master of the greatest part of Asia, and the Hellespont submitted to his power. Two of the Roman generals were taken, and M. Aquilius, who was the principal cause of the war, was carried about in Asia, and exposed to the ridicule and insults of the populace, and at last put to death by Mithridates, who ordered melted gold to be poured down his throat, as a slur upon the avidity of the Romans. The conqueror took every possible advantage, he conquered all the islands of the Ægean sea, and tho' Rhodes refused to submit to his power, yet all Greece was soon over run by his general Archelaus, and made tributary to the kingdom of Pontus. Mean while the Romans incensed against Mithridates, on account of his perfidy and of his cruelty in massacring 80,000 of their countrymen in one day all over Asia, appointed Sylla to march into the east. Sylla landed in Greece, where the inhabitants readily acknowledged his power, but Athens shut her gates against the Roman commander, and Archelaus, who defended it, defeated with the greatest courage all the efforts and operations of the enemy. This spirited defence was of short duration. Archelaus retreated into Beotia where Sylla soon followed him. The two hostile armies drew up in a line of battle near Chæronea, and the Romans obtained the victory, and of the almost innumerable forces of the Asiatics, no more than 10,000 escaped. Another battle in Thessaly near Orchomenos proved equally fatal to the king of Pontus. Dorylaus, one of his generals was defeated, and he soon after sued for peace. Sylla listened to the terms of accommodation, as his presence at Rome was now become necessary to quell the commotions and cabals which his enemies had raised against him. He pledged himself to the king of Pontus, to confirm him in the possession of his dominions and to procure him the title of friend and ally of Rome, and Mithridates consented to relinquish Asia and Paphlagonia, to deliver Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes and Bithynia to Nicomedes, and to pay to the Romans 2000 talents to defray the expences of the war, and to deliver into their hands 70 gallies with all their rigging. Though Mithridates seemed to have re-established peace in his dominions, yet Fimbria, whose sentiments were contrary to those of Sylla, and who made himself master of an army by intrigue and oppression, kept him under continual alarms, and rendered the existence of his power precarious. Sylla, who had returned from Greece to ratify the treaty, which had been made with Mithridates rid the world of the tyrannical Fimbria, and the king of Pontus awed by the resolution and determined firmness of his adversary, agreed to the conditions, though with reluctance. The hostile preparations of Mithridates, which continued in the time of peace, became suspected by the Romans, and Muræna, who was left as governor of Asia in Sylla's absence, and who wished to make himself known by some conspicuous action, began hostilities by taking Comana and plundering the temple of Bellona. Mithridates did not oppose him, but he complained of the breach of peace, before the Roman senate. Muræna was publicly reprimanded, but as he did not cease from hostilities, it was easily understood that he acted by the private directions of the Roman people. The king upon this marched against him, and a battle was fought, in which both the adversaries claimed the victory. This was the last blow which the king of Pontus received in this war, which is called the second Mithridatic war, and which continued for about three years. Sylla, at that time was made perpetual dictator at Rome, and he commanded Muræna to retire from the kingdom of Mithridates. The death of Sylla changed the face of affairs, the treaty of peace between the King of Pontus and the Romans, which had never been committed to writing, demanded frequent explanations, and Mithridates at last threw off the mask of friendship, and declared war. Nicomedes at his death left his kingdom to the Romans, but Mithridates disputed their right to the possessions of the deceased monarch, and entered the field with 120,000 men besides a fleet of 400 ships, in his ports, 16,000 horsemen to follow him and 100 chariots armed with scythes. Lucullus was appointed over Asia, and entrusted with the care of the Mithridatic war. His valor and prudence showed his merit, and Mithridates in his vain attempt to take

Cyzicum, lost no less than 300,000 men. Success continually attended the Roman arms. The king of Pontus was defeated in several bloody engagements, and with difficulty saved his life and retired to his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus pursued him, and when his applications for the person of the fugitive monarch had been despised by Tigranes, he marched to the capital of Armenia, and terrified by his sudden approach, the numerous forces of the enemy. A battle ensued. The Romans obtained an easy victory, and no less than 100,000 foot of the Armenians perished, and only five men of the Romans were killed. Tigranocerta, the rich capital of the country, fell into the conqueror's hands. After such signal victories, Lucullus had the mortification to see his own troops mutiny and to be dispossessed of the command by the arrival of Pompey. The new general showed himself worthy to succeed Lucullus. He defeated Mithridates, and rendered his affairs so desperate, that the monarch fled for safety into the country of the Scythians, where for a while he meditated the ruin of the Roman empire, and with more wildness than prudence, secretly resolved to invade Italy by land, and march an army across the northern wilds of Asia and Europe to the Apennines. Not only the kingdom of Mithridates had fallen into the enemy's hands, but also all the neighbouring kings and princes were subdued; and Pompey saw prostrate at his feet Tigranes himself, that king of kings, who had lately treated the Romans with such contempt. Mean time the wild projects of Mithridates, terrified his subjects, and they, fearful to accompany him in a march of above 2000 miles across a barren and uncultivated country, revolted and made his son king. The monarch forsaken in his old age, even by his own children, put an end to his life, [*Vid. Mithridates* 7th.] and gave the Romans cause to rejoice, as the third Mithridatic war was ended in his fall. Such were the unsuccessful struggles of Mithridates against the power of Rome. He was always full of resources, and the Romans had never a greater or more dangerous war to sustain. The duration of the Mithridatic war is not precisely known.* According to Justin, Orosius, Florus, and Eutropius, it lasted for forty years, but the opinion of others, who fix its duration to 30 years is far more credible, and, indeed, by proper calculation there elapsed no more than 26 years from the time that Mithridates first entered the field against the Romans, till the time of his death. *Appian. in Mithrid.—Justin.* 37, &c.—*Flor.* 2, &c.—*Liv.*—*Plut.* in *Luc.* &c.—*Orosius.*—*Paterc.*—*Dion.*

MITHRIDATIS, a daughter of Mithridates the Great. She was poisoned by her father.

MITHROBARZANES, a king of Armenia, &c.——An officer sent by Tigranes against Lucullus, &c. *Plut.*

MĬTŸLĒNE & MĬTŸLĒNÆ, the capital city of the island of Lesbos. It received its name from Mitylene, the daughter of Macareus, a king of the country. It is greatly commended by the antients for the fairness of its buildings, and the fruitfulness of its soil, but more particularly for the great men it produced. Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophanes, Hellanicus, &c. were all natives of Mitylene. It was long a seat of learning, and with Rhodes and Athens, it had the honour of having educated many of the great men of Rome and Greece. In the Peloponnesian war the Mityleneans suffered greatly for their revolt from the power of Athens, and in the Mithridatic wars they behaved with boldness to resist the Romans, and violated the treaties which had been made between Mithridates and Sylla. *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 3.—*Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 3, & 13.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, &c.—*Thucyd.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp.* &c.

MITYS, a man whose statue fell upon the murderer and crushed him to death. *Aristot.* 10, *de Poet.*——A river of Macedonia.

MIZEI, a people of Elymais.

MNASALCES, a Greek poet who wrote epigrams.

MNASIAS, an historian of Phœnicia.——Another of Colophon.——A third of Patræ in Achaia.

MNASICLES, a general of Thymbro, &c.

MNASIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, who imposed upon the credulity of the people, &c. *Polyæn.*

MNASIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent with a fleet to Corcyra, where he was killed, &c. *Diod* 15.

MNASITHEUS, a friend of Aratus.

MNASON, a tyrant of Elatia who gave 1200 pieces of gold for twelve pictures of twelve gods. *Plin.* 35, c. 16.

MNASYRIUM, a place in Rhodes.

MNEMON, a surname given to Artaxerxes, on account of his retentive memory. *C. Nep. in Reg.*——A Rhodian.

MNĒMŎSŸNE, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Jupiter by whom she had the nine muses. The word *mnemosyne* signifies *memory*, and therefore the poets have rightly called memory the mother of

he muses, because it is to that mental enowment that mankind are indebted for eir progress in science. *Pindar. Isth.* 6. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.—— fountain of Bœotia, whose waters were nerally drank by those who consulted the acle of Trophonius. *Paus.* 9, c. 39.

Mnesarchus, a celebrated philosopher Greece, &c. *Cic.*

Mnesidamus, an officer who conspired ainst the lieutenant of Demetrius. *ithan.* 5.

Mnesilaus, a son of Pollux and ædæ. *Apollod.*

Mnesimache, a woman courted by urvion, &c. *Id.*

Mnesimachus, a comic poet.

Mnester, a freedman of Agrippina, who murdered himself at the death of his istress. *Tacit. An.* 14. c. 9.

Mnestheus, a Trojan descended from Dardanus. He obtained the prize given to chest sailing vessel by Æneas at the funeral mes of Anchises in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 4, &c.——A son of Peteus. In the absence of Theseus, king of Athens, he insinuated himself in the minds of the people, d made himself absolute. He became opular by his justice and moderation, and heseus at his return was unable to drive the usurper from his throne. Mnestheus went the Trojan war, and was succeeded on e throne of Athens by Demophoon, the n of Theseus and Phædra. *Plut. in Thes. Iliad.* 2, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 25, l. 3, c. 18. —A freedman of Aurelian, &c.

Mnestia, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Mnestra, a mistress of Cimon.

Mnevis, a celebrated bull sacred to the on in the town of Heliopolis. He was worshipped with the same superstitious ceremonies as Apis, and at his death he received the most magnificent funerals. He as the emblem of Osiris *Diod.* 1. *Plut. de Is.*

Moaphernes, the uncle of Strabo's orner, &c. *Strab.* 12.

Mœcia, one of the tribes at Rome. ie. 8, c. 17.

Mœragetes *satorum ductor*, a surname Jupiter. *Paus.* 5, c. 15.

Mœris, a king of India, who fled at the approach of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 8 —— shepherd of the shepherd Menalcas in *Virgil's Ecl.* 9.——A king of Egypt. He as the last of the 300 kings from Menes Sesostris. He reigned 68 years, about 424 years before Christ. *Herodot.* 2, c. 13.——A celebrated lake in Egypt, supposed to have been dug by the king of the ame name. It is about 220 miles in circumference. It was made as a reservoir for the waters during the inundation of the Nile. There were two pyramids in it, 600 feet high, half of which lay under the water and the other appeared on the surface. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.

Mœdi, a people of Thrace conquered by Philip of Macedonia.

Mœon, a Sicilian who poisoned Agathocles, &c.

Mœsia, a country of Europe bounded on the south by the mountains of Dalmatia, north by mount Hæmus, extending from the confluence of the Savus and the Danube to the shores of the Euxine. It was divided into upper and lower Mœsia. Lower Mœsia was on the borders of the Euxine and contains that tract of country which received the name of Pontus from its vicinity to the sea. Upper Mœsia lies beyond the other in the inland country. *Plin.* 3, c. 26.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 102.

Molpia, a festival in Arcadia in commemoration of a battle in which Lycurgus obtained the victory.

Molione, the wife of Actor, son of Phorbas. She became mother of Cteatus and Eurytus, who from her are called Molionides. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Molo, a philosopher of Rhodes, called also Apollonius. Some are of opinion that Apollonius and Molo are two different persons, who were both natives of Alabanda, and disciples of Menecles of the same place. They both visited Rhodes, and there opened a school, but Molo came some time after Apollonius. Molo had Cicero and J. Cæsar among his pupils. *Vid.* Apollonius. *Cic. de Orat.*——A prince of Syria, who revolted against Antiochus, and killed himself when his revolution was attended with ill success.

Moloeis, a river of Bœotia near Platæa.

Molorchus, an old shepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hospitality. The hero to repay the kindness he received destroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waste the neighbouring country. There were two festivals instituted in his honor called Molorchæ. *Martial* 9, *ep.* 44.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Molossi, a people of Epirus, who inhabited that part of the country which was called Molossia or Molossis from king Molossus. This country had the bay of Ambracia on the south, and the country of the Perrhæbeans on the east. The dogs of the place were famous and received the name of *Molossi* among the Romans. Dodona was the capital of the country according to some

some writers. Others, however, reckon it as the chief city of Thesprotia. *Strab.* 7. —*Liv. Justin.* 7, c. 6.—*C. Nep.* 2, c. 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 405.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 6, v. 114.

MŎLOSSIA or MOLOSSIS. *Vid.* Molossi.

MOLOSSUS, a son of Pyrrhus and Andromache. He reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus, and part of his dominions received the name of Molossia from him. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.——A surname of Jupiter in Epirus.——An Athenian general, &c. *Plut.*

MOLPADIA, one of the Amazons, &c. *Id. in Thes.*

MOLPUS, an author who wrote an history of Lacedæmon.

MOLUS, a Cretan, father of Meriones. *Homer. Od.* 6.——A son of Deucalion.

MOLYCRION, a town of Ætolia between the Evenus and Naupactum. *Pauf.* 5, c. 3.

MOMEMPHIS, a town of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

MOMUS, the god of pleasantry among the antients. He was son of Nox, according to Hesiod. He was continually employed in satyrizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned to ridicule. He blamed Vulcan, because in the human form which he had made of clay, he had not placed a window in his breast, by which whatever was done or thought there might be easily brought to light. He censured the house which Minerva had made, because the goddess had not made it moveable, by which means a bad neighbourhood might be avoided. In the bull which Neptune had produced, he observed that his blows might have been surer if his eyes had been placed nearer the horns. Venus herself, was exposed to his satyr, and when the sneering god had found no fault in the body of the naked goddess, he observed as she retired, that the noise of her feet was too loud and greatly improper in the goddess of beauty. These illiberal reflections upon the gods were the cause that Momus was driven from heaven. He is generally represented raising a mask from his face, and holding a small figure in his hand. *Hesiod. in Theog.*—*Lucian. in Herm.*

MŒRA, a dog. *Vid.* Mera.

MONA, an island between Britain and Hibernia, antiently inhabited by a number of Druids. It is supposed by some to be the modern island of Anglesey, and by others the island of Man. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.* c. 29.

MONESES, a king of Parthia who favored the cause of M. Antony against Augustus. *Horat.* 3, od. 6, c. 9.——A Parthian in the age of Mithridates, &c.

MONĒSUS, a general killed by Jason, at Colchis, &c.

MONĒTA, a surname of Juno among the Romans. She received it because she advised them to sacrifice a sow to Cybele to avert an earthquake. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 19.

MONĬMA, a beautiful woman of Mitylenus, whom Mithridates the Great married. When his affairs grew desperate, Mithridates ordered his wives to destroy themselves. Monima attempted to strangle herself, but when her efforts were unavailing she ordered one of her attendants to kill her.

MONĬMUS, a philosopher of Syracuse.

MONŎDUS, a son of Prusias. He had one continued bone instead of a row of teeth, whence his name (μονος οδους). *Plin.* 7, c. 16.

MONŒCUS, a town and port of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple, where he is called Monœcus. *Strab.* 4.

MONOLEUS, a lake of Æthiopia.

MONOPHILUS, an eunuch of Mithridates. The king intrusted him with the care of one of his daughters, and the eunuch, when he saw the affairs of his master in a desperate situation, stabbed her lest she should fall into the enemy's hands, &c.

MONS SACER, a mountain near Rome, where the Roman populace retired in a tumult, which was the cause of the election of the tribunes.

MONS SEVĒRUS, a mountain near Rome, &c.

MONTĀNUS, a poet who wrote in hexameter and elegiac verses. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4.——An orator under Vespasian.——A favorite of Messalina.

MONOPHĂGE, sacrifices in Ægina.

MONŸCHUS, a powerful giant, who could root up trees and hurl them like a javelin. He receives his name from his horse's foot, as the word implies. *Val.* 1, v. 11.

MONŸMUS, one of the followers of Diogenes the Cynic.

MOPHIS, an Indian prince conquered by Alexander.

MORSIUM, a hill and town of Thessaly between Tempe and Larissa. *Liv.* 42.

MOPSUS, a celebrated prophet, son of Manto and Apollo during the Trojan war. He was consulted by Amphimachus, king of Colophon, who wished to know what success would attend his arms in a war which he was going to undertake. He predicted the greatest calamities, but Calchas, who had been a soothsayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war, promised the greatest successes. Amphimachus followed the opinion of Calchas, but the prediction of Mopsus was fully verified. This last

ich an effect upon Calchas that he died soon after. His death is attributed by some to another mortification of the same nature. The two soothsayers jealous of each other's fame, came to a trial of their skill in divination. Calchas first asked his antagonist how many figs a neighbouring tree bore, ten thousand except one, replied Mopsus, and one single vessel can contain them all. The figs were gathered, and his conjectures were true. Mopsus, now to try his adversary, asked him how many young ones a certain pregnant sow would bring forth. Calchas confessed his ignorance, and Mopsus immediately said that the sow would bring forth on the morrow ten young ones, of which only one should be a male, all black, and that the females should all be known by their white streaks. The morrow proved the veracity of his prediction, and Calchas died by excess of the grief which his defeat produced. Mopsus after death was ranked among the gods, and had an oracle at Malia, celebrated for the true and decisive answers which it gave. *Strab.* 9.—*Pausf.* 7, c. 3.—*Ammian.* 14, c. 8.—*Plut. de orac. defect.*——A son of Ampyx and Chloris, born at Titaressa in Thessaly. He was the prophet and soothsayer of the Argonauts, and died at his return from Colchis by the bite of a serpent in Libya, Jason erected him a monument on the sea shore, where afterwards the Africans built him a temple where he gave oracles He has often been confounded with the son of Manto, as their professions and their names were alike. *Hygin.* fab. 14, 128, 173.—*Strab.* 9.——A shepherd of that name in *Virg. Ecl.*

Morgantium, a town of Sicily.

Morini, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British ocean. The shortest passage in Britain is from their territories. *Cæs.* 4 *Bell. G.*

Moritasgus, a king of the Senones at the arrival of Cæsar in Gaul.

Morius, a river of Bœotia.

Morpheus, a minister of the god Somnus, who naturally imitated the grimaces, gestures, words and manners of mankind. He is sometimes called the god of sleep. He is generally represented as a sleeping child of a great corpulence, and with wings. He holds a vase in one hand, and in the other are some poppies. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.

Mors, one of the infernal deities born of Night without a father. She was worshipped by the antients with great solemnity. She was not represented as an actually existing power, but as an imaginary being. Euripides introduces her in one of his tragedies on the stage. The moderns represent her as a skeleton armed with a scythe and a scymetar.

Morys, a Trojan killed by Meriones during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13, *&c.*

Moschi, a people of Asia, at the west of the Caspian sea. *Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5.

Moschus, a Phœnician who wrote the history of his country in his own mother tongue.——A philosopher of Sidon. He is supposed to be the founder of anatomical philosophy. *Strab.*——A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The sweetness and elegance of his eclogues, which are still extant, make the world regret the loss of poetical pieces no ways inferior to the productions of Theocritus.

Moschion, a name common to four different writers whose compositions, character, and native place are unknown. Some fragments of their writings remain, some few verses and a treatise *de mulierum affectibus.*

Mosella, a river of Belgic Gaul falling into the Rhine. *Flor.* 3, c. 10.

Moses, a celebrated writer, legislator and general among the Jews, *&c.* *Diod.* 1.

Mosychlus, a mountain of Lemnos.

Mosynœci, a nation on the Euxine sea, in whose territories the 10,000 Greeks staid on their return from Cunaxa. *Xenoph.*

Mothōne, a town of Magnesia, where Philip lost one of his eyes. *Justin* 7, c. 6.

Motya, a town of Sicily besieged and taken by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

Mucianus, a facetious and intriguing general under Otho and Vitellius, *&c.*

Mucius. *Vid.* Mutius.

Mucræ, a village of Samnium. *Ital.* 8, v. 565.

Mulciber, a surname of Vulcan. *Vid.* Vulcanus.

Mulŭcha, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.

Mulvius Pons, a bridge on the Flaminian way, about one mile distant from Rome. *Mart.* 3, ep 14.

L. Mummius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 606. He was sent against the Achæans whom he conquered. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the senate. He obtained the surname of Achaicus from his victories. He did not enrich himself with the spoils of the enemy, but returned home without any encrease of fortune. He was so unacquainted with the value of the paintings and works of the most celebrated artists of Greece which were found in the plunder of Corinth, that he said to those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost them or injured them, they should make others in their stead. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 34. c. 7, l. 37, c. 1.—*Flor.*

1.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 5, c. 24.——A lieutenant of Crassus defeated, &c. *Plut. in Crass.*——A prætor.——An orator.

MUNATIUS PLANCUS, a consul sent to the rebellious army of Germanicus. He was almost killed by the incensed soldiery who suspected that it was through him that they had not all been pardoned and indemnified by a decree of the senate.——A censor.——An orator and disciple of Cicero. His father, grandfather, and great grandfather bore the same name. He was with Cæsar in Gaul, and was made consul with Brutus. He promised to favor the republican cause for some time, but he deserted again to Cæsar. He was long Antony's favorite, but he left him at the battle of Actium to conciliate the favors of Augustus. The conqueror made him censor. *Suet in Aug.* 29.

MUNDA, a small town of Hispania Bætica. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there A. U. C. 707, between Cæsar and the republican forces of Rome under young Pompey. Cæsar obtained the victory after an obstinate and bloody battle, and by this blow put an end to the Roman republic. Pompey lost 30,000 men, and Cæsar only 1000, and 500 wounded. *Hirt. bell Hisp.* 27, &c.

MUNĬTUS, a son of Laodice the daughter of Priam by Acamas. He was entrusted to the care of Æthra as soon as born. *Parthen.* 16.

MUNŬCHIA, a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium. It was called after king Munychus, who built there a temple to Diana, and in whose honor he instituted festivals called Munychia. The temple was held so sacred that whatever criminals fled there for refuge were pardoned. During the festivals they offered small cakes which they called *amphiphontes*, *απο του αμφιφαειν*, *from shining all around*, because there were lighted torches hung round when they were carried to the temple, or because they were offered at the full moon at which time the solemnity was observed. It was particularly in honor of Diana who is the same as the moon, because it was full moon when Themistocles conquered the Persian fleet at Salamis. *Plut.*—*Ovid Met* 2, v. 709 —*Strab.* 9, *Paus.* 1, c. 1.

MURÆNA, a celebrated Roman left at the head of the armies of the republic in Asia by Sylla. He invaded the dominions of Mithridates with success, but soon after met with a defeat. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome. He commanded one of the wings of Sylla's army at the battle against Archelaus near Chæronea. He was ably defended in an oration by Cicero, when his character was attacked and censured. *Cic. pro Mur.*—*Appian de Mithrid.*—— A man put to death for conspiring against Augustus.

MURCUS, an enemy of the triumvirate of J. Cæsar.

MURGENTIUM, a town of Sicily.

MURGANTIA, a town of Samnium. *Liv.* 24, c. 27.

MURRHĒNUS, a friend of Turnus killed by Æneas, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 529.

MURTIA, a surname of Venus because she presided over the myrtle. This goddess was the patron of idleness and cowardice. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 32.

MUS, a Roman consul. *Vid.* Decius.

MUSA ANTONIUS, a freedman and physician of Augustus. He cured his imperial master of a dangerous disease under which he labored, by recommending to him the use of the cold bath. He was greatly rewarded for this celebrated cure. He was honored with a brazen statue by the Roman senate, which was placed near that of Æsculapius, and Augustus permitted him to wear a golden ring, and to be exempted from all taxes. He was not so successful in recommending the use of the cold bath to Marcellus, as he had been to Augustus, and his illustrious patient died under his care. The cold bath was for a long time discontinued, till Charmis of Marseilles introduced it again, and convinced the world of its great benefits. Musa was brother to Euphorbus the physician of king Juba. Two small treatises, *de herbâ Botanicâ*, and *de tuendâ Valetudine*, are supposed to be the productions of his pen.——A daughter of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. She attempted to recover her father's kingdom from the Romans, but to no purpose, though Cæsar espoused her cause. *Paterc.* 2.—*Suet. in Caes.*

MUSÆ, certain goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Some support that there were only three muses, Melete, Mneme, and Aœde; others four, Telxiope, Aœde, Arche, Melete. They were, according to others, daughters of Pierus and Antiope, from which circumstance they are often called Pierides. The name of Pierides might probably be derived from mount Pierus where they were born. They have been severally called Castalides, Aganippides, Lebethrides, Aonides, Heliconiades, &c. from the places where they were worshipped, or over which they presided. Apollo who was the patron and the conductor

ductor of the muses has received the name of *Musagetes*, or leader of the muses. The same surname was also given to Hercules. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c. were sacred to the muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful and modest virgins. They were fond of solitude, and commonly appeared in different dress according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. [*Vid. Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, &c.*] Sometimes they were represented as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connexion which exists between the liberal arts and sciences. The muses sometimes appear with wings, because by the assistance of wings they freed themselves from the violence of Pyrenæus. Their contest with the daughters of Pierus is well known. [*Vid. Parides.*] The worship of the muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly and Italy. No sacrifices were ever offered to them, though no poets ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddesses who presided over verse. There were festivals instituted in their honor in several parts of Greece, especially among the Thespians every fifth year. The Macedonians observed also a festival in honor of Jupiter and the muses. It had been instituted by king Archelaus, and it was celebrated with stage plays, games, and different exhibitions, which continued nine days according to the number of the muses. *Plut. Erot. Pollux.—Æschin in Tim.—Pans.* 9, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 1. c. 3.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 21.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.*—*Ovid Met.* 5, v. 310.—*Homer Hymn in Mus.*—*Juv.* 7.—*Diod.* 1.—*Martial* 4, ep. 14.

Musæus, an antient Greek poet, supposed to have been son or disciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about 1180 years before the christian era. None of his compositions are extant. The elegant poem of the loves of Leander and Hero was written by a Musæus who florished in the fourth century, according to the more received opinions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 667.—*Ovid.*——A Latin poet whose compositions were very obscene. *Martial.* 12, ep. 96.——A poet of Thebes who lived during the Trojan war.

Musonius Rufus, a philosopher of Etruria in the reign of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 81.

Mustela, a man greatly esteemed by Cicero.——A gladiator. *Cic.*

Mutatulus, a river of Numidia.

Mutia, a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola and sister of Metellus Celer. She was Pompey's 3d wife. Her incontinent behaviour so disgusted her husband that at his return from the Mithridatic war, he divorced her, though she had already borne him three children. She afterwards married M. Scaurus. Augustus greatly esteemed her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A wife of Junius Cæsar beloved by Clodius the tribune. *Suet. in Cæs.* 50.——The mother of Augustus.

Mutia Lex, the same as that which was enacted by Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, A. U. C. 657. *Vid.* Licinia Lex.

Mutilia, a woman intimate with Livia Augusta. *Tacit. Ann.* 4.

Mutina, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul, when M. Antony besieged D. Brutus whom the consuls Pansa and Hirtius delivered A. U. C. 709. Two battles were fought in which Antony was defeated, and at last obliged to retire. *Lucan* 1, v. 41. l. 7, v. 872.—*Sil.* 8, v. 592.—*Ovid Met.* 15, v. 822.

Mutines, one of Annibal's generals who became citizen of Rome. *Liv.* 25, c. 41. l. 27, c. 5.

Mutinus. *Vid* Mutunus.

Mutius, the father in law of C. Marius.—A Roman who saved the life of young Marius, by conveying him away from the pursuits of his enemies in a load of straw.——A friend of Tiberius Gracchus by whose means he was raised to the office of a tribune.

C. Mutius, surnamed Cordus and Scævola, became famous for his courage and intrepidity. When Porcenna, king of Etruria, had besieged Rome to reinstate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mutius determined to deliver his country from so dangerous an enemy. He disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and as he could fluently speak their language, he gained an easy introduction into the camp, and soon into the royal tent. Porsenna sat alone with his secretary, when Mutius entered. The Roman immediately rushed upon the secretary, and stabbed him to the heart, mistaking him for his royal master. This occasioned a noise, and Mutius, unable to escape, was seized and brought before the king. He gave no answer to the inquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals, and sternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that 300 young Romans like himself had conspired against his life, and entered his camp in disguise, determined either to destroy him, or to perish in the attempt. This extraordinary

traordinary confession astonished Porsenna, he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city. Mutius obtained the surname of *Scævola*, because he had lost the use of his right hand by burning it in the presence of the Etrurian king. *Plut. in Par.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Liv.* 2, c. 12.

Q. Mutius Scævola, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 635. He obained a victory over the Dalmatians, and signalized himself greatly in the Marsian war. He is highly commended by Cicero, whom he instructed in the study of civil law. *Cic. Plut.*—— Another consul A. U. C. 657. He was appointed proconsul of Asia, and governed his province with so much popularity, that he was generally proposed to others as a pattern of equity and moderation. Cicero speaks of him as eloquent, learned and ingenious. He was murdered in the temple of Vesta, during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, 82 years before Christ. *Plut.*—*Cic.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 26.

Mutūnus or Mutīnus, a deity among the Romans, much the same as the Priapus of the Greeks The Roman matrons, and particularly newly married women disgraced themselves by the obscene ceremonies which custom obliged them to observe before the statue of this impure deity.

Mutuscæ, a town of Umbria. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

Myagrus or Myodes, a divinity among the Egyptians. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and serpents. *Pauf.* 8, c. 26.

Mȳcăle, a city and mountain of Caria. ——A celebrated magician, who boasted that he could draw down the moon from her orb. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263.——A promontory of Asia opposite Samos. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Persians about the year of Rome 275. The Persians were about 100,000 men, that had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They had drawn their ships to the shore and fortified themselves strongly, as if determined to support a siege. They suffered the Greeks to disembark from their fleet without the least molestation, and were soon obliged to give way before the cool and resolute intrepidity of an inferior number of men. The Greeks obtained a complete victory, slaughtered some thousands of the enemy, burned their camp and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty, in which were seventy chests of money among other very valuable things. *Herodot.*—*Diod.*

Mycalessus, an inland town of Bœotia where Ceres had a temple. *Pauf* 9, c. 19.

Mȳcēnæ, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, built by Perseus, son of Danaus. It was situate on a small river at the east of the Inachus, about 50 stadia from Argos. It received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia. It was once the capital of a kingdom, of which the founder was the first monarch, about 1348 years before the Christian era. His descendants reigned in the following order: Perseus, Sthenelus, Eurystheus, Atreus and Thyestes, Agamemnon, Ægystus, Orestes, Tisamenus, Penthilus and Cometes, who were driven from their possessions by the Heraclidæ about 1129 years before Christ. The town of Mycenæ was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives A. U. C. 185, and it was almost unknown where it stood in the age of the geographer Strabo. *Pauf.* 2, c. 16.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 839.—*Mela* c. 3.

Mycerīnus, a son of Cheops, king of Egypt. After the death of his father he reigned with great justice and moderation. *Herodot.* 2, c. 129.

Myciberna, a town of the Hellespont. *Diod.* 12.

Mȳcithus, a servant of Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium. He was entrusted with the care of the kingdom, and of the children of the deceased prince, and he exercised his power with such fidelity and moderation, that he acquired the esteem of all the citizens, and at last restored the kingdom to his master's children when come to years of maturity, and retired to peace and solitude with a small portion. He is called by some Micalus. *Justin.* 4, c. 2.

Mycon, a celebrated painter who with others assisted in making and perfecting the *Poecile* of Athens. *Plin.* 33 & 35.—— A youth of Athens changed into a poppy by Ceres.

Mycŏne, one of the Cylades, between Delos and Icaria. It received its name from Myconus, an unknown person. It is about three miles at the east of Delos, and is 36 miles in circumference. It remained long uninhabited on account of the frequent earthquakes to which it was subject. Some suppose that the giants whom Hercules killed were buried under that island, whence arose the proverb of *every thing is under Mycone*, applied to those who treat of different subjects under one and the same title, as if none of the defeated giants had been buried under no other island or mountain about Mycone. Strabo observes, and his testimony is supported by that of modern travellers, that the

the inhabitants of Mycone became bald very early, even at the age of 20 or 25, from which circumstance they were called, by way of contempt, *the bald heads of Mycone.* Pliny says that the children were always born without hair. The island was poor, and the inhabitants very avaricious, whence Archilochus reproached a certain Pericles, that he came to a feast like a Myconian, that is without previous invitation. *Strab.* 10. *Plin.* 11, c. 37. l. 12, c. 7. l. 14, c. 1.—*Athen.* 1.—*Thucyd.* 3, c. 29.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.

MYDON, one of the Trojan chiefs who defended Troy against the Greeks. He was killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 5.

MYĒNUS, a mountain of Ætolia. *Plut. de Flu.*

MYECPHŎRIS, a town in Egypt in a small island near Bubastis.

MYGDON, a brother of Amycus, killed in a war against Hercules.

MYGDŎNIA, a small province of Macedonia near Thrace, between the rivers Axius and Strymon. The inhabitants called Mygdones migrated into Asia and settled near Troas, where the country received the name of their antient habitations. Cybele was called Mygdonia, from the worship which she received in Mygdonia in Phrygia.——A small province of Mesopotamia, bears also the name of Mygdonia, and was probably peopled by a Macedonian colony. *Flacc.* 3, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10. *Ovid. Heroid.* 20.—*Horat.* 2, od. 12.

MYGDONUS, a brother of Hecuba, Priam's wife. He reigned in part of Thrace. His son Corœbus was called Mygdonides from him. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341. *Homer. Il.* 3.——A small river running through Mesopotamia.

MYLASSA, a town of Caria. *Pauf.*

MYLES, a son of Lelex.

MYLE or MYLAS, a small river on the east of Sicily, with a small town of the same name. *Liv.* 42, c. 54.

MYLITTA, a surname of Venus among the Assyrians, in whose temples all the women were obliged to prostitute themselves to strangers. *Herodot.* 1, c. 131 & 199.

MYNDUS, a maritime town of Caria near Halicarnassus. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

MYNES, a prince of Lyrnessus who married Briseis. He was killed by Achilles, and his wife became the property of the conqueror. *Homer. Il.* 3.

MYNIÆ. *Vid.* Minyæ.

MYŎNIA, a town of Phocis. *Pauf.*

MYRĪNA, a maritime town of Æolia. It was also called Sebastopolis. A queen of the Amazons, &c.——A town of Lemnos.——A town of Asia, destroyed by an earthquake in Trajan's reign.——The wife of Thoas, king of Lemnos, by whom she had Hipsipyle.

MYRĪNUS, a surname of Apollo from Myrina in Æolia, where he was worshipped.

MYRIŒ, a town of Arcadia, called also Megalopolis.

MYRMECĪDES, a man's name mentioned by *Cic.* 4. *Acad. Ælian. V. H.* 1.

MYRMĪDŎNES, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war. They received their name from Myrmidon, a son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa, who married one of the daughters of Æolus, son of Helen. His son Actor married Ægina the daughter of the Asopus. He gave his name to his subjects, who dwelt near the river Peneus in Thessaly. According to some the Myrmidons received their name from their having been originally ants, μυρμηκες. [*Vid. Æacus.*] According to Strabo, they received it from their industry, because they imitated the diligence of the ants, and like them were indefatigable, and were continually employed in cultivating the earth. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 654. *Strab. Hygin.* fab. 52.

MYRON, a tyrant of Sicyon.——A man of Priene who wrote an history of Messenia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 6.——A celebrated statuary of Greece. He was peculiarly happy in imitating nature. He made a cow so much resembling life, that even bulls were deceived and approached her as if alive, as is frequently mentioned by many epigrams in the Anthologia. He flourished about 442 years before Christ. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, v. 319.—*Pauf.*

MYRONIANUS, an historian. *Diog.*

MYRONIDES, an Athenian general, who conquered the Thebans. *Polyæn.*

MYRRHA, a daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. She became enamoured of her father, and introduced herself into his bed unknown. She had a son by him called Adonis. When Cinyras was apprized of the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, and Myrrha fled into Arabia, where she was changed into a tree called myrrh. *Hygin.* fab. 58 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 298.—*Plut. in Par.*

MYRSĪLUS, a son of Myrsus, the last of the Heraclidæ, who reigned in Lydia. He is called Candaules. *Vid.* Candaules.

MYRSUS, the father of Candaules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A Greek historian in the age of Solon.

MYRTEA, a surname of Venus, because she presided over the myrtle.

MYRTĪLUS, a son of Mercury and Phaetusa

Phaetusa or Cleobule, arm bearer to Œnomaus, king of Pisa. He was so experienced in riding and in the management of horses, that he rendered those of Œnamaus the swiftest in all Greece. His infidelity proved at last fatal to him. Œnomaus had been informed by an oracle, that his daughter Hippodamia's husband should cause his death, and on that account he resolved to marry her only to him who could overcome him in a chariot race. This seemed totally impossible, and to render it more terrible Œnomaus declared that death would be the consequence of a defeat in the suitors. The charms of Hippodamia were so great that many sacrificed their life in the fruitless endeavour to obtain her hand. Pelops, at last presented himself undaunted at the sate of those who had gone before him, but before he entered the course he bribed Myrtilus, and assured him that he should share Hippodamia's favors if he returned victorious from the race. Myrtilus, who was enamoured of Hippodamia, gave an old chariot to Œnomaus, which broke in the course and caused his death. Pelops gained the victory, and married Hippodamia, and when Myrtilus had the audacity of claiming the reward promised to his perfidy, Pelops threw him headlong into the sea, where he perished. The body of Myrtilus, according to some, was carried by the waves to the sea shore, where he received an honorable burial, and as he was the son of Mercury, he was made a constellation. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 84 & 224.—*Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollon.* 1.

Myrtoum mare, a part of the Ægean sea, which lies between Eubœa, Peloponnesus and Attica. It receives this name from Myrto a woman, or from Myrtos a small island in the neighbourhood, or from Myrtilus the son of Mercury who was drowned there, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Hygin.* fab. 84.

Myrtuntium, a name given to that part of the sea which lies on the coast of Epirus between the bay of Ambracia and Leucas.

Myrtusa, a mountain of Libya.

Mys (myos) an artist famous in working and polishing silver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 14.

Myscellus or Miscellus, a native of Achaia, who founded Crotona in Italy, according to an oracle, which told him to build a city where he found rain with fine weather. The meaning of the oracle long perplexed him till he found a beautiful woman all in tears in Italy, which circumstance he interpreted in his favor. According to some Myscellus, who was the son of Hercules, went out of Argos, without the permission of the magistrates, for which he was condemned to death. The judges had put each a black ball as a sign of condemnation, but Hercules changed them all and made them white, and had his son acquitted, upon this Myscellus left Greece and came to Italy, where he built Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19.—*Strab.* 6 & 8.

Myrtis, a Greek woman who distinguished herself by her poetical talents. She florished about 500 years before the Christian era, and instructed the celebrated Corinna in the several rules of versification. Pindar, himself, as some report, was also one of her pupils.

Mysia, a country of Asia minor, generally divided into major and minor. Mysia minor was bounded on the north and west by the Propontis and Bithynia, and Phrygia on the southern and eastern borders. Mysia major had Æolia on the south, Ægean on the west, and Phrygia on the north and east. Its chief cities were Cyzicum, Lampsacus, &c. The inhabitants were once very warlike, but they greatly degenerated, and the words *Mysorum ultimus* were emphatically used to signify a person of no merit. The ancients generally hired them to attend their funerals as mourners, because they were naturally melancholy and inclined to shed tears. They were once governed by monarchs. They are supposed to be descended from the Mysian of Europe, a nation which inhabited that part of Thrace, which was situate between mount Hæmus and the Danube. *Strab. Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Cic. in Verr.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Appian. in Mithrid.*—A festival in honor of Ceres, surnamed Mysia from Mysius, an Argive who raised her a temple near Pellene in Achaia. Some derive the word *απο του μυσιαν*, *to defile or satisfy*, because Ceres was the first who satisfied the wants of men by giving them corn. The festival continued during seven days, &c.

Myson, a native of Sparta, one of the seven wise men of Greece. When Anacharsis consulted the oracle of Apollo, to know which was the wisest man in Greece, he received for answer, he who is now ploughing his fields. This was Myson. *Diog. in vit.*

Mythecus, a sophist of Syracuse. He studied cookery, and when he thought himself sufficiently skilled in dressing meat, he went to Sparta where he gained much practice, especially among the younger citizens. He was soon after expelled the city by the magistrates, who observed that the art of

Mytheeus was unnecessary, as hunger was the best seasoning.

MYTILENE. *Vid.* Mitylene.

MYUS (Myuntus) a town of Ionia on the confines of Caria. It is one of the 12 capital cities of Ionia, situate at the distance of about 30 stadia from the mouth of the Mæander. It was founded by a Grecian colony. Artaxerxes, king of Persia, gave it to Themistocles to maintain him in meat. Magnesia was to support him in bread and Lampsacus in wine. *C. Nep. in Themist.* —*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 142.

NABAZANES, an officer of Darius 3d. at the battle of Issus. He conspired with Bessus to murder his royal master, either to obtain the favor of Alexander, or to seize the kingdom. *Diod.* 17.

NABATHÆA, a country of Arabia. The capital was called Petra. The word is often applied to any of the eastern countries of the world by the poets. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 61, l. 5, v. 168.—*Strab.* 16.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 63.

NABIS, a celebrated tyrant of Lacedæmon. In all acts of cruelty and oppression he surpassed a Phalaris or a Dionysius. His house was filled with flatterers and with spies, who were continually employed in watching the words and the actions of his subjects. When he had exercised every art in plundering the citizens of Sparta, he made a statue, which in resemblance was like his wife, and was cloathed in the most magnificent apparel, and whenever any one refused to deliver up his riches, the tyrant led him to the statue, which immediately, by means of secret springs, seized him in its arms, and tormented him in the most excruciating manner with the bearded points and prickles, which were hid under the cloaths. To render his tyranny more popular, Nabis made an alliance with Flaminius, the Roman general, and pursued with the most inveterate enmity the war which he had undertaken against the Achæans He besieged Gythium, and defeated Philopœmen in a naval battle. His triumph was short, the general of the Achæans soon repaired his losses, and Nabis was defeated in an engagement, and treacherously murdered as he attempted to save his life by flight, about 194 years before the Christian era. *Polib.* 13.—*Justin*, 30 & 31.—*Plut. in Phil.* —*Pans.* 7, c. 8.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.——A priest of Jupiter Ammon killed in the second Punic war, as he fought against the Romans. *Sil.* 15, v. 672.

NACRI CAMPI, a place of Gallia Togata, near Mutina. *Liv.* 41, c. 18.

NADAGARA. *Vid.* Naigara.

NÆNIA, the goddess of funerals at Rome. Her temple was without the gates of the city. The songs which were sung at funerals were also called *nænia*. They were generally filled with the praises of the deceased, but sometimes they were so unmeaning and improper, that the word became proverbial to signify nonsense. *Varro.*

CN. NÆVIUS, a Latin poet in the first Punic war. He was originally in the Roman armies, but afterwards he applied himself to study, and wrote comedies. He wrote a poetical account of the first Punic war, in which he had served. His satyrical disposition displeased the consul Metellus, who drove him from Rome. He passed the rest of his life in Utica, where he died, about 203 years before the Christian era. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 1. *de Senect.*—*Horat* 2, ep. 1, c. 53.—— A tribune of the people at Rome, who accused Scipio Africanus of extortion.——An augur in the reign of Tarquin. To convince the king and the Romans of his power, as an augur, he cut a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the populace to admiration. Tarquin rewarded his merit by erecting him a statue in the *comitium*, which was still in being in the age of Augustus. The razor and flint were buried near it under an altar, and it was usual among the Romans to make witnesses in civil causes swear near it. This miraculous event of cutting a flint with a razor, though believed by some writers, is treated as fabulous and improbable by Cicero, who, himself, had been an augur.

augur. *Dionys. Hal. Liv.* 1, c. 36.—*Cic. de divin.* 1.

NAHARVALI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Germ.* 43.

NĀIĂDES, certain inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, wells and fountains. The Naiades generally inhabited the country and resorted to the woods or meadows near the stream over which they presided. They are represented as young and beautiful virgins, often leaning upon an urn, from which flows a stream of water. Ægle was the fairest of the Naiades, according to Virgil. Their name seems to be derived from ναειν, *to flow.* They were held in great veneration among the antients, and often sacrifices of goats and lambs, were offered to them with libations of wine, honey and oil. Sometimes they received only offerings of milk, fruit and flowers. *Vid.* Nymphæ. *Virg. Ecl* 6,—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 328.—*Homer. Od.* 13.

NAIS, one of Oceanides, mother of Chiron or Glaucus by Magnes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A nymph, mother by Bucolion of Egepus and Pedasus. *Homer. Il.* 6.

NAPÆE, certain divinities among the antients who presided over the hills and woods of the country. Some suppose that they were the tutelary deities of the fountains, and the Naiads of the sea. Their name is derived from ναπη, *a grove. Virg. G.* 4, v. 535.

NAPHĬLUS, a river of Peloponnesus falling into the Alpheus. *Pauf.* 8.

NAR, a river of Umbria, whose waters are sulphureous. Its waters pass through the lake Velinus, and issuing from thence with great rapidity, they fall into the Tyber. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 517.—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 4.

NARBO, a town of Gaul founded by the consul Marcius, A. U. C. 634. It became the capital of a large province of Gaul, which obtained the name of Gallia Narbonensis. *Paterc.* 1, c. 15. l. 2, c. 8.—*Plin.* 3.

NARBONENSIS GALLIA, one of the four great divisions of antient Gaul. It was bounded by the Alps, the Pyrenean mountains, Aquitania, Belgicum and the Mediterranean, and contained the modern provinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné and Savoy.

NARCÆUS, a son of Bacchus and Physcoa. *Pauf.* 5, c. 15.

NARCISSUS, a beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He was born at Thespis in Bœotia. He saw his own image reflected in a fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him that he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name. The nymphs raised a funeral pile to burn his body, according to Ovid, but they found nothing but a beautiful flower. Pausanias says that Narcissus had a sister as beautiful as himself, of whom he became deeply enamoured. He often hunted in the woods in her company, but his pleasure was soon interrupted by her death, and still to keep afresh her memory, he frequented the groves, where he had often attended her, or reposed himself on the brim of a fountain, where the sight of his own reflected image still awakened tender sentiments. *Pauf.* 9, c. 31.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 346, &c.—*Philostrat.* 1.——A freedman and secretary of Claudius. He abused his trust and the infirmities of his imperial master, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himself. Messalina the emperor's wife endeavoured to remove him, but Narcissus sacrificed her to his avarice and resentment. Agrippina, who succeeded in the place of Messalina, was more successful. Narcissus was banished by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himself, A. D. 54. Nero greatly regretted his loss, as he had found him subservient to his most criminal and extravagant pleasures. *Tacit.*—*Sueton.*——A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.——A wretch who strangled the emperor Commodus.

NARGARA, a town of Africa, where Hannibal and Scipio came to a parley. *Liv.* 30, c. 29.

NARNIA or NARNA, a town of Umbria washed by the river Nar, from which it received its name. *Liv.* 10, c. 9.

NARTHĒCIS, a small island near Samos.

NARŸCIA, a town of Magna Græcia. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 705.

NARSES, a king of Persia, A. D. 294. He was defeated by Maximianus Galerius. He reigned seven years.

NASAMŌNES, a people of Libya near the Syrtes. They generally lived upon plunder, and were savage in their manners. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 439.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 165.

NASCIO or NATIO, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the birth of children. She had a temple at Ardea. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 18.

NASĪCA, the surname of Scipio. *Vid.* Scipio.

L. NASIDIUS, a man sent by Pompey to assist the people of Massilia. After the battle

battle of Pharsalia, he followed the interest of Pompey's children, and afterwards revolted to Antony. *Appian.*

NASO, one of the murderers of J. Cæsar. ——One of Ovid's names. *Vid.* Ovidius.

NASSUS or NASUS, a town of Acarnania, near the mouth of the Achelous.

NASUA, a general of the Suevi, when Cæsar was in Gaul.

NATĀLIS ANTONIUS, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero with Piso. He was pardoned for discovering the conspiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.

NAVA, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 70.

NAUBOLUS, a charioteer of Laius, king of Thebes.——A Phocean, father of Iphitus. The sons of Iphitus were called Naubolides from their grandfather.——A son of Lernus, one of the Argonauts.

NAUCLES, a general of the mercenary troops of Lacedæmon against Thebes, &c.

NAUCRĀTES, a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemisia to write a panegyric upon Mausolus.——An orator who endeavoured to alienate the cities of Lycia from the interest of Brutus.

NAUCRĀTIS, a city of Egypt on the left side of the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It was celebrated for its commerce, and no ship was permitted to land at any other place, but was obliged to sail directly to the city, there to deposit its cargo. It gave birth to Athenæus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 97, & 179.

NAVIUS ACTIUS, a famous augur. *Vid.* Nævius.

NAULŌCHUS, a maritime town of Sicily near Pelorum.——A town of Thrace on the Euxine sea.——A promontory of the island of Imbros.

NAUPACTUS or NAUPACTUM, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus. The word is derived from ναυς & πηγνυμι, because it was there that the Heraclidæ built the first *ship*, which carried them to Peloponnesus. It first belonged to the Locri Ozolæ, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Athenians, who gave it to the Messenians, who had been driven from Peloponnesus by the Lacedæmonians. It became the property of the Lacedæmonians, after the battle of Ægospotamos, and it was restored to the Locri. Philip of Macedonia afterwards took it and gave it to the Ætolians, from which circumstance, it has generally been called one of the chief cities of their country. *Strab.* 4.—*Paus.* 4, c. 25. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

NAUPLIA, a maritime city of Peloponnesus. It was the naval station of the Argives. The fountain Canathos was in its neighbourhood. *Paus.* 2, c. 38.—*Strab.* 8.

NAUPLIUS, a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to the celebrated Palamedes, who was so unjustly sacrificed to the artifice and resentment of Ulysses by the Greeks during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes highly irritated Nauplius, and to revenge the injustice of the Grecian princes, he attempted to debauch their wives and ruin their characters. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them with pleasure distressed in a storm on the coasts of Eubœa, and to make their disaster still more universal, he lighted fires on such places as were surrounded with the most dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be shipwrecked upon the coast. This succeeded, but Nauplius was so disappointed when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape from the general calamity, that he threw himself into the sea. According to some mythologists there were two persons of this name, a native of Argos, who went to Colchis with Jason. He was son of Neptune and Amymone. The other was king of Eubœa, and lived during the Trojan war. He was, according to some, son of Clytonas, one of the descendants of Nauplius the Argonaut. The Argonaut was remarkable for his knowledge of sea affairs, and of astronomy. He built the town of Nauplia and sold Auge, daughter of Aleus, to king Teuthras to withdraw her from her father's resentment. *Orph. Argon.* —*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Flacc.* 1 & 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35.—*Hygin.* fab. 116.

NAURA, a country of Scythia in Asia.

NASĬCAA, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæaceans. She met Ulysses shipwrecked on her father's coasts, and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he received from the king. *Homer. Od.* 6.—*Paus.* 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 126.

NAUSĬCLES, an Athenian sent to assist the Phocians with 5000 foot, &c.

NAUSĪMENES, an Athenian, whose wife lost her voice from the alarm she received in seeing her son guilty of incest.

NAUSITHOE, one of the Nereides.

NAUSITHOUS, a king of the Phæaceans, father to Alcinous. He was son of Neptune and Peribœa. Hesiod makes him son of Ulysses and Calypso.—The pilot of the vessel, which carried Theseus into Crete.

NAUTES, a Trojan soothsayer, who comforted Æneas when his fleet had been burnt in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 704.

NAXOS, a celebrated island in the Ægean sea, the largest and most fertile of all the Cyclades,

Cyclades. It is about 105 miles in circumference, and 30 broad. It was formerly called Strongyle, Dia, Dionysias and Callipolis. It received the name of Naxos from Naxus, who was at the head of a Carian colony, which settled in the island. Naxos abounds with all sorts of fruits, and its wines are still in the same repute as formerly. The Naxians were antiently governed by kings, but they afterwards exchanged this form of government for a republic, and enjoyed their liberty, till the age of Pisistratus, who appointed a tyrant over them. They were reduced by the Persians, but in the expedition of Darius and Xerxes against Greece, they revolted and fought on the side of the Greeks. During the Peloponnesian war, they supported the interest of Athens. Bacchus was the chief deity of the island. The chief city was also called Naxos. *Thucyd.* 7, &c. *Herodot.*—*Diod.* 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 636.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.—*Paus.* 6, c. 16.—*Pindar.*——An antient town on the eastern side of Sicily, founded 759 years before the Christian era. There was also another town at the distance of five miles from Naxos, which bore the same name, and was often called by contradistinction Taurominium. *Plin.* 3.—*Diod.* 13.

Naxus, a Carian who gave his name to the greatest of the Cyclades.

Nexera, a nymph, mother of Phaetusa and Lampetia by the sun. *Homer. Od.* 12.——A woman mentioned in Virgil's *Ecl.* 8.——A mistress of the poet Tibullus.——A favorite of Horace.——A daughter of Pereus, who married Aleus, by whom she had Cepheus, Lycurgus and Auge who was ravished by Hercules. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Paus.* 8, c. 4.——The wife of Antolycus. *Paus.*——A daughter of Niobe and Amphion.——The wife of the Strymon. *Apollod.*

Nexthus, a river of Magna Græcia near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 51.

Nealices, a painter, &c.

Neapolis, a city of Campania, antiently called Parthenope. Augustus called it Neapolis. It now bears the name of Naples. *Suet. in Aug.* 98.——A town of Africa.——A city of Thrace.——A town of Egypt.——Of Palestine.——Of Ionia.——Also a part of Syracuse.

Nearchus, an officer of Alexander in his Indian expedition. He was ordered to sail upon the Indian ocean with Onesicritus, and to examine it. He wrote an account of this voyage and of the king's life. His veracity has been called in question by Arrian. After the king's death he was appointed over Lycia and Pamphylia. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.—*Polyæn.* 9.—*Justin.* 13, c. 4.—*Strab.* 2, &c.——A beautiful youth, &c. *Horat.* 3, od. 20.——An old man mentioned by Cicero de *Senect.*

Nebrodes, a mountain of Sicily. *Sil.* 14. v. 237.

Nearophonos, a son of Jason and Hypsipyle.

Nechos, a king of Egypt, who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red seas. No less than 12,000 men perished in the attempt. It was discovered in his reign that Africa was circumnavigable. *Herodot.* 2, c. 158, l. 4, c. 42.

Nectanebus & Nectanabis, a king of Egypt, who defended his country against the Persians. His grand-son, of the same name, made an alliance with Agesilaus king of Sparta, and with his assistance quelled a rebellion of his subjects. Some time after he was joined by the Sidonians, Phœnicians and inhabitants of Cyprus, who had revolted from the king of Persia. This powerful confederacy was soon attacked by Darius the king of Persia, who marched at the head of his troops. Nectanebus to defend his frontiers against so dangerous an enemy, levied 20,000 mercenary soldiers in Greece, the same number in Libya, and 60,000 were furnished in Egypt. This numerous body was not equal to the Persian forces, and Nectanebus, defeated in a battle, gave up all hopes of resistance and fled into Æthiopia, where he found a safe asylum. His kingdom of Egypt became from that time tributary to the king of Persia. *Plut. in Ages.*—*Diod.* 16, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.—*C. Nep. in Ages.*

Necysia, a solemnity observed by the Greeks in memory of the dead.

Neis, the wife of Endymion. *Apollod.*

Neleus, a son of Neptune and Tyro. He was brother to Pelias, with whom he was exposed by his mother, who wished to conceal her infirmities from her father. They were preserved and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus king of Iolchos. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and Neleus seized the kingdom of Iolchos, which belonged to Æson the lawful son of Tyro by the deceased monarch. After they had reigned for some time conjointly Pelias expelled Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus came to Aphareus, king of Messenia, who treated him with kindness and permitted him to build a city, which he called Pylos. Neleus married Chloris the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and twelve sons, who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules, together with their father. Neleus promised his daughter in marriage only

only to him who brought him the bulls of Iphiclus. Bias was the successful lover. *Vid.* Melampus. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 418.—*Paus.* 4, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 2, c. 6. ——A river of Eubœa.

Nelo, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.

Nemæa, a town of Argolis between Cleonæ and Phlius with a wood, where Hercules, in the 18th year of his age, killed the celebrated Nemæan lion. This animal was born of the hundred headed Typhon, and infested the neighbourhood of Nemæa, and kept the inhabitants under continual alarms. It was the first labor of Hercules to destroy it, and the hero, when he found that his arrows and his club were useless against an animal whose skin was hard and impenetrable, seized him in his arms and squeezed him to death. The conqueror clothed himself in the skin, and games were instituted to commemorate so great an event. The Nemæan games were originally instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, (*Vid. Archemorus.*) and Hercules sometime after renewed them. They were one of the four great and solemn games, which were observed in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians and the inhabitants of Cleonæ generally presided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot, horse races, chariot races, boxing, wrestling and contests of every kind, both gymnical and equestrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olive, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or according to others, every fifth year, on the 12th day of the Corinthian month *Panemos*, which corresponds to our August. They served as an æra to the Argives, and to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country. It was always usual for an orator to pronounce a funeral oration in memory of the death of Archemorus, and those who distributed the prizes were always dressed in mourning. *Pauf. in Corinth.*—*Clem. Alexand.*—*Athen.*—*Palæph.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 30 & 273.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6 ——A river of Peloponnesus falling into the bay of Corinth.

Nemesiānus, a Latin poet, of no very brilliant talents, in the third century. There remain two fragments of a poem called *Ixeutica*, or *bird catching*.—Another born at Carthage. He florished A. D. 281, in the reign of Numerian. Four of his eclogues are extant, as also a fragment of a poem entitled *Cynegetica*, or *on hunting*.

Nemesis, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance always prepared to punish impiety, and at the same time liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Parcæ by some mythologists. She was represented with a helm and a wheel. The people of Smyrna were the first who made her statues with wings, to show with what celerity she is prepared to punish the crimes of the wicked both by sea and land, as the helm and the wheel in her hands intimate. Her power did not only exist in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus in Attica where she had a celebrated statue 10 cubits long, made of Parian marble by Phidias, or according to others, by one of his pupils. The Romans were also particularly attentive to the adoration of a deity whom they solemnly invoked, and to whom they offered sacrifices before they declared war against their enemies, to show the world that their wars were undertaken upon the most just grounds. Her statue at Rome was in the capitol. Some suppose that Nemesis was the person whom Jupiter deceived in the form of a swan, and that Leda was entrusted with the care of the children which sprang from the two eggs. Others observe that Leda obtained the name of Nemesis after death. According to Pausanias, there were more than one Nemesis. The goddess Nemesis was surnamed Rhamnusia, because worshipped at Rhamnus, and Adrastia from the temple which Adrastus king of Argos erected to her when he went against Thebes to revenge the indignities which his son in law Polynices had suffered in being unjustly driven from his kingdom by Eteocles. The Greeks celebrated a festival called Nemesia, in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult. *Hygin P. A.* 2, c. 8.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 33.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*——A mistress of Tibullus 2, el. 3, v. 55.

Nemoralia, festivals observed in the woods of Aricia, in honor of Diana, who presided over the country and the forests.

Neobŭle, a daughter of Lycambes, betrothed to the poet Archilochus. She was refused to Archilochus when she had been courted by a richer man, upon which the poet satyrized and lampooned the father so severely, that he, as well as his daughter, hanged themselves in despair. [*Vid Lycambes.*]——A mistress of Horace 3, *Od.* 12.

Neocæsaria, a town of Pontus.

Neocharis, a king of Egypt.

Neŏcles, an Athenian philosopher, father,

ther, or according to Cicero, brother to the philosopher Epicurus. *Cic.* 1, *de Nat. D.* c. 21.—*Diog.*——The father of Themistocles. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them.*

NEOGĔNES, a man who made himself absolute, &c. *Diod.* 15.

NEOMORIS, one of the Nereides.

NEON, a town of Phocis.—There was also another of the same name in the same country on the top of Parnassus. It was afterwards called Tithorea. *Plut. in Syll.*—*Paus. Phoc.*—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.——One of the commanders of the ten thousand Greeks who assisted Cyrus against Artaxerxes.

NEONTĪCHOS, a town of Æolia near the Hermus.

NEŌPTŎLĔMUS, a king of Epirus, son of Achilles and Deidamia. He was also called *Pyrrhus*, from the *yellow* color of his hair. He was carefuly educated under the eye of his mother, and gave early proofs of his valor. After the death of Achilles, Calchas declared in the assembly of the Greeks that Troy could not be taken without the assistance of the son of the deceased hero. Immediately upon this Ulysses and Phœnix were commissioned to bring Pyrrhus to the war. He returned with them with pleasure, and received the name of Neoptolemus, *(new soldier)* because he had come late to the field. On his arrival before Troy he paid a visit to the tomb of his father, and wept over his ashes. He afterwards, according to some authors, accompanied Ulysses to Lemnos, to engage Philoctetes to come to the Trojan war. He greatly signalized himself during the remaining time of the siege, and he was the first who entered the wooden horse. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor, and Ulysses and Nestor alone could claim a superiority over him in eloquence, wisdom, and address. His cruelty however was as great as that of his father. Not satisfied with breaking down the gates of Priam's palace, he exercised the greatest barbarity upon the remains of his family, and without any regard to the sanctity of the place where Priam had taken refuge, he slaughtered him without mercy; or, according to others, dragged him by the hair, to the tomb of his father, where he sacrificed him, and where he cut off his head, and carried it in exultation through the streets of Troy fixed on the point of a spear. He also sacrificed Astyanax to his fury, and immolated Polyxena on the tomb of Achilles according to those who deny that that sacrifice was voluntary. When Troy was taken the captives were divided among the conquerors, and Pyrrhus had for his share Andromache the widow of Hector, and Helenus the son of Priam. With these he departed for Greece, and he probably escaped from destruction by giving credit to the words of Helenus, who foretold him that if he sailed with the rest of the Greeks, his voyage would be attended with fatal consequences, and perhaps with death. This obliged him to take a different course from the rest of the Greeks, and he travelled over the greatest part of Thrace, where he had a severe encounter with queen Harpalyce. [*Vid. Harpalyce.*] The place of his retirement after the Trojan war is not known. Some maintain that he went to Thessaly, where his grandfather Peleus still reigned. This is confuted by others who observe, perhaps with more reason, that he went to Epirus, where he laid the foundations of a new kingdom, because his grandfather Peleus had been deprived of his kingdom by Acastus the son of Pelias. Neoptolemus lived with Andromache after his arrival in Greece, but it is unknown whether he treated her as a lawful wife, or as a concubine. He had a son by this unfortunate princess called Molossus, and two others, we rely on the authority of Pausanias. Besides Andromache he married Hermione the daughter of Menelaus, as also Lanassa the daughter of Cleodæus, one of the descendants of Hercules. The cause of his death was variously related. Menalaus before the Trojan war had promised his daughter Hermione to Orestes, but the services he experienced from the valor and the courage of Neoptolemus during the siege of Troy, induced him to reward his merit by making him his son in law. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but Hermione became jealous of Andromache, and because she had no children, she resolved to destroy her Trojan rival who seemed to steal away the affections of their common husband. In the absence of Neoptolemus at Delphi, Hermione attempted to murder Andromache, but she was prevented by the interference of Peleus, or according to others, of the populace. When she saw her schemes defeated, she determined to lay violent hands upon herself to avoid the resentment of Neoptolemus. The sudden arrival of Orestes changed her resolutions, and she consented to elope with her lover to Sparta. Orestes at the same time to revenge and to punish his rival, caused him to be assassinated in the temple of Delphi, and he was murdered at the foot of the altar by Machareus the priest, or by the hand of Orestes himself according to Virgil, Paterculus, and Hyginus. Some say that he was murdered by the Delphians, who

who had been bribed by the presents of Dresses. It is unknown why Neoptolemus went to Delphi. Some support that he wished to consult the oracle to know how he might have children by the barren Hermione, others say that he went thither to offer to the god of the place the spoils which he had obtained during the Trojan war, to appease the resentment of Apollo whom he had provoked by calling him the cause of the death of Achilles. The plunder of the rich temple of Delphi, if we believe others, was the object of the journey of Neoptolemus, and it cannot be but observed, that he suffered the same death and the same barbarities which he had inflicted in the temple of Minerva upon the aged Priam and his wretched family. From this circumstance the antients have made use of the proverb of *Neoptolemic revenge* when a person had suffered the same savage treatment which others had received from his hand. The Delphians celebrated a festival with great pomp and solemnity in memory of Neoptolemus, who had been slain in his attempt to plunder their temple, because, as they said, Apollo the patron of the place had been in some manner accessary to the death of Achilles *Paterc.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg.* Æn. 2, & 3.—*Paus.* 10, c. 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 334, 455, &c. *Heroid.* 8.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pind. Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. Androm. & Orest. &c.*—*Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Justin* 17, c. 3.—*Dictys.* 4, 5 & 6.—*Homer Od.* 11. *Il.*—*Sophocl. Philoct.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——*Hygin.* fab. 9 & 102.—*Philostr. Her.* 19, &c —*Dares Phryg.*—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.——A king of the Molossi, father of Olympias the mother of Alexander. *Justin* 17, c. 3.——Another king of Epirus.——An uncle of the celebrated Pyrrhus who assisted the Tarentines. He was made king of Epirus by the Epirots who had revolted from their lawful sovereign. He was put to death when he attempted to poison his nephew, &c. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A tragic poet of Athens greatly favored by Philip king of Macedonia.——A relation of Alexander. He was the first who climbed the walls of Gaza when that city was taken by Alexander. After the king's death he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus, but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Craterus was killed and himself mortally wounded by Eumenes. *C. Nep. in Eumen.*——One of the officers of Mithridates the Great. He was beaten by Lucullus in a naval battle. *Plut. in Luc.*——A tragic writer.

Neoris, a large country of Asia, near Gedrosia. It was almost destitute of waters. The inhabitants were called Neoritæ. It was usual among them to suspend their dead bodies on the boughs of trees. *Diod.* 17.

Nepe, a constellation of the heavens, the same as Scorpio.——An inland town of Etruria, whose inhabitants are called Nepesini. *Ital.* 8, v. 490.

Nephalia, festivals in Greece, in honor of Mnemosyne the mother of the Muses.

Nephele, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, was by him mother of Phryxus and Helle. She was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had several children. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children would succeed to their father's throne before her's by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprized of her wicked intentions, and she removed her children from the reach of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whose back they escaped to Colchis. [*Vid Phryxus.*] Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud, whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds. Some call her *Nebula*, which word is the latin translation of *Nephele*. The fleece of the ram, which saved the life of Nephele's children, is often called the *Nephelian fleece*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 195.—*Flacc.* 11, v. 56.——A mountain of Thessaly once the residence of the Centaurs.

Nephreus, a king of Egypt, who assisted the Spartans against Persia, when Agesilaus was in Asia. He sent them a fleet of 100 ships, which were intercepted by Conon, as they were sailing towards Rhodes, &c. *Diod.* 14.

Nephus, a son of Hercules.

Nepia, a daughter of Jasus, who married Olympus king of Mysia, whence the plains of Mysia are sometimes called *Napæ campi*.

Corn. Nepos, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia, and like the rest of his learned contemporaries, he shared the favors and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and of Atticus, and recommended himself to the notice of the great and opulent by delicacy of sentiment and a lively disposition. According to some writers he composed three books of chronicles, as also a biographical account of all the most celebrated kings, generals and authors of antiquity. Of all his valuable compositions, nothing remains but his lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman

Nerĭphus, a desart island near the Thracian Chersonesus.

Nerĭtos, a mountain in the island of Ithaca, as also a small island in the Ionian sea, according to Mela. The word Neritos is often applied to the whole island of Ithaca and Ulysses, the king of it is called *Neritius dux*, and his ship *Neritia navis*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 271.—*Plin.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Nero Claudius Domitius Cæsar, a celebrated Roman emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he succeeded to him on the throne. The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindness and condescension, by affability, complaisance and popularity. The object of his administration seemed to be the good of his people, and when he was desired to sign his name to a list of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, *I wish to heaven I could not write.* He was an enemy to flattery, and when the senate had liberally commended the wisdom of his government, Nero desired them to keep their praises till he deserved them. These promising virtues were soon discovered to be artificial, Nero soon displayed the propensities of his nature. He delivered himself from the sway of his mother, and at last ordered her to be assassinated. This unnatural act of barbarity might astonish some of the Romans, but Nero had his devoted adherents, and when he declared that he had taken away his mother's life to save himself from ruin, the senate applauded his measures, and the people signified their approbation. Many of his courtiers shared the unhappy fate of Agrippina, and Nero sacrificed to his fury or caprice all such as obstructed his pleasure, or diverted his inclination. In the night he generally sallied out from his palace, to visit the meanest taverns, and all the scenes of debauchery which Rome contained. In this nocturnal riot he was fond of insulting the people in the streets, and his attempts to offer violence to the wife of a Roman senator, nearly cost him his life. He also turned actor and publicly appeared on the Roman stage in the meanest characters. In his attempts to excel in music and to conquer the disadvantages of a hoarse rough voice, he moderated his meals, and often passed the day without eating. The celebrity of the Olympian games attracted his notice. He passed into Greece, and presented himself as a candidate for the public honor. He was defeated in wrestling, but the flattery of the spectators adjudged him the victory, and Nero returned to Rome with all the pomp and splendor of an eastern conqueror drawn in the chariot of Augustus, and attended by a band of musicians, actors and stage dancers from every part of the empire. These private and public amusements of the emperor were indeed innocent, his character was injured and not the lives of the people. But his conduct soon became more abominable, he disguised himself in the habit of a woman, and was publicly married to one of his eunuchs. This violence to nature and decency was soon exchanged for another, Nero resumed his sex and celebrated his nuptials with one of his meanest catamites, and it was on this occasion that one of the Romans observed that the world would have been happy if Nero's father had had such a wife. But now his cruelty was displayed in a more superlative degree, and he sacrificed to his wantonness his wife Octavia Poppæa, and the celebrated writers. Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c. The christians also did not escape his barbarity. He had heard of the burning of Troy, and as he wished to renew that dismal scene, he caused Rome to be set on fire in different places. The conflagration became soon universal and during nine successive days the fire was inextinguished. All was desolation, nothing was heard but the lamentations of mothers whose children had perished in the flames, the groans of the dying, and the continual fall of palaces and buildings. Nero was the only one who enjoyed the general consternation. He placed himself on the top of a high tower, and he sang on his lyre the destruction of Troy, a dreadful scene which his barbarity had realized before his eyes. He attempted to avert the public odium from his head, by a feigned commiseration of the miseries of his subjects. He began to repair the streets and the public buildings at his own expence. He built himself a celebrated palace, which he called his golden house. It was profusely adorned with gold, with precious stones, and with whatever was rare and exquisite. It contained spacious fields, artificial lakes, woods, gardens, orchards, and whatever exhibited a beautiful scene. The entrance of this edifice could admit a large colossus of the emperor 120 feet high, the galleries were each a mile long, and the whole was covered with gold. The roofs of the dining halls represented the firmament, in motion as well as in figure, and continually turned round night and day, showering down all sorts of perfumes and sweet waters. When this grand edifice, which, according to Pliny, extended all round the city, was finished, Nero said, that

nt now he could lodge like a man. His rofufion was not lefs remarkable in all his ther actions. When he went a fifhing his ts were made with gold and filk. He ver appeared twice in the fame garment, id when he undertook a voyage, there ere thoufands of fervants to take care of is wardrobe. This continuation of debauchery and extravagance, at laft, roufed e resentment of the people. Many conpiracies were formed againft the emperor, ut they were generally difcovered, and ch as were acceffary fuffered the greateft un fhments. The moft dangerous conpiracy againft Nero's life was that of Pifo, om which he was delivered by the confeffion of a flave. The confpiracy of Galba proved more fucceffful, and the confpirator, when he was informed that his plot was known to Nero, declared himfelf emperor. The unpopularity of Nero favored his aufe, he was acknowledged by all the Roman empire, and the fenate condemned the rant that fat on the throne to be dragged aked through the ftreets of Rome, and fhipped to death, and afterwards to be rown down from the Tarpeian rock like e meaneft malefactor. This, however, as not executed, and Nero by a voluntary eath prevented the execution of the fentence He killed himfelf, A. D. 68, in he 32d. year of his age, after a reign of 13 ears and eight months. Rome was filled vith acclamation at the intelligence, and the citizens more ftrongly to indicate their joy wore caps, fuch as were generally ufed by laves, who had received their freedom. Their vengeance was not only exercifed gainft the ftatues of the deceafed tyrant, but many of his friends were the object of the public refentment, and many were crufhed to pieces in fuch a violent manner, that one of the fenators, amid the univerfal joy, faid that he was afraid they fhould foon have caufe to wifh for Nero. The tyrant, as he expired, begged that his head might not be cut off from his body, and expofed to the infolence of an enraged populace, but that the whole might be burned on the funeral pile. His requeft was granted by one of Galba's freedmen and his obfequies were performed with the ufual ceremonies. Though his death feemed to be the fource of univerfal gladnefs, yet many of his favorites lamented his fall, and were grieved to fee that their pleafures and amufements were ftopped by the death of the patron of debauchery and extravagance. Even the king of Parthia fent ambaffadors to Rome, to condole with the Romans, and to beg that they would honor and revere the memory of Nero. His ftatues were alfo crowned with garlands of flowers, and many believed that he was not dead, but that he would foon make his appearance and take a due vengeance upon his enemies. It will be fufficient to obferve in finifhing the character of this tyrannical emperor, that the name of *Nero* is even now ufed emphatically to expreffs a barbarous and unfeeling oppreffor. Pliny calls him the common enemy and the fury of mankind, and in this he has been followed by all writers who exhibit Nero as a pattern of the moft execrable barbarity and unpardonable wantonnefs. *Plut. in Galb.—Suet. in vitâ.—Plin.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Dio.* 64.—*Aurel. Victor.—Tacit. Ann.*

Claudius Nero, a Roman general fent in Spain to fucceed the two Scipios. He fuffered himfelf to be impofed upon by Afdrubal, and was foon after fucceeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made a conful and intercepted Afdrubal who was paffing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. An engagement was fought near the river Metaurus, in which 56,000 of the Carthaginians were left in the field of battle and great numbers taken prifoners, A. U. C. 545. Afdrubal the Carthaginian general was alfo killed, and his head was cut off and thrown into his brother's camp by the conquerors. *Appian in Han.—Orof.* 4.—*Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat* 4, od. 4. v. 37.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1. ——Another who oppofed Cicero when he wifhed to punifh with death fuch as were acceffary to Catiline's confpiracy.——A fon of Germanicus who was ruined by Sejanus and banifhed from Rome by Tiberius. He died in the place of his exile. His death was voluntary according to fome. *Sueton. in Tiber.*——The Neros were of the Claudian family, which, during the republican times of Rome, was honored with 28 confulfhips, five dictatorfhips, fix triumphs, feven cenforfhips, and two ovations. They affumed the firname of Nero, which in the language of the Sabines fignifies *ftrong* and *warlike*.

Nerōnia, a name given to Artaxata by Tiridates who had been reftored to his kingdom by Nero, whofe favors he acknowledged by calling the capital of his dominions after the name of his benefactor.

Neroniānæ Thermæ, baths at Rome made by the emperor Nero.

Nertobrigia, a town of Spain.

Nerva Coccejus, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himfelf popular by his mildnefs, his generofity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. He fuffered no ftatues to be raifed to his honor, and he applied

applied to the use of the government all the gold and silver statues which flattery and hatred had erected to his predecessor. In his civil character he was the patron of good manners, of sobriety and temperance. He forbad the mutilation of male children, and gave no countenance to the law which permitted the marriage of an uncle with his niece. He made a solemn declaration that no senator should suffer death during his reign, and this he observed with such sanctity that when two members of the senate had conspired against his life, he was satisfied to tell them that he was informed of their wicked machinations. He also conducted them to the public spectacles and sat himself between them, and when a sword was offered him according to the usual custom, he desired the conspirators to try it upon his body. Such goodness of heart, such confidence in the self conviction of the human mind, and such reliance upon the consequence of his lenity and indulgence, conciliated the minds of all his subjects. Yet as envy and danger are the constant companions of greatness, the prætorian guards at last mutinied, and Nerva nearly yielded to their fury. He uncovered his aged neck in the presence of the incensed soldiery, and bade them to seek their vengeance upon him, provided they spared the life of those to whom he was indebted for the empire, and whom his honor commanded him to defend. His seeming submission was unavailing, and he was at last obliged to surrender, to the fury of the soldiers, some of his friends and supporters. The infirmities of his age, and his natural timidity at last obliged him to provide himself against any future mutiny or tumult, by chusing a worthy successor. He had many friends and relations, but he did not consider the aggrandizement of his family, and he chose for his son and successor, Trajan, a man of whose virtues and greatness of mind he was fully convinced. This voluntary choice was approved by the acclamations of the people, and the wisdom and prudence which marked the reign of Trajan, showed how discerning was the judgment and how affectionate were the intentions of Nerva for the good of Rome. He died A. D. 98, and his successor showed his respect for his merit and for his character by raising him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the first Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. *Plin. paneg.*—*Dion.* 69.

Nerva M. Coccius, a consul in the reign of Tiberius. He starved himself because he would not be concerned in the extravagance of the emperor.——A celebrated lawyer, consul with the emperor Vespasian. He was father to the emperor of that name.

Nervii, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul who continually upbraided the neighbouring nations for submitting to the power of the Romans. They attacked J. Cæsar and were totally defeated. *Lucan* 1, v. 4[illegible]. *Cæs. bell G.*

Nerulum, an inland town of Lucania. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

Nesæa, one of the Nereides. *Virg.* G. 4, v. 338.

Nesimachus, the father of Hippocrodon a native of Argos.

Nesis, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for asparagus. *Plin.* 19, c. 6.—*Lucan* 6, v. 90.

Nessus, a celebrated centaur son of Ixion and the Cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira whom Hercules had entrusted to his care with orders to carry her over the river Evenus. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately he let fly one of his poisoned arrows which struck the centaur to the heart. Nessus he expired gave the tunic he then wore to Dejanira, assuring her that from the poisoned blood which had flowed from his wound it had received the power of calling a husband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received it with pleasure, and this mournful present caused the death of Hercules. [*Vid.* Hercules.] *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid Ep.* 9.—*Senec. in Herc. fur.*—*Pauf.* 3, c. 18.—*Lucan* 4.——A river which separates Thrace from Macedonia. It is also called Nesus, Nessus and Nestus.

Nestocles, a famous statuary of Greece rival to Phidias.

Nestor, a son of Neleus and Chloris, nephew to Pelias and grandson to Neptune. He had eleven brothers who were all killed with his father by Hercules. His tender age detained him at home and was the cause of his preservation. The conqueror spared his life and placed him on the throne of Pylos. He married Eurydice the daughter of Clymenus, or according to others, Anaxibia the daughter of Atreus. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and was present at the nuptials of Pirithous, when a bloody battle was fought between the Lapithæ and Centaurs. As king of Pylos and Messenia he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs, for eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. Homer displays his character as the most perfect of all

all his heroes, and Agamemnon exclaims that if he had 10 generals like Nestor, he should soon see the walls of Troy reduced to ashes. After the Trojan war Nestor retired to Greece, where he enjoyed in the bosom of his family, the peace and tranquility which were due to his wisdom and to his old age. The manner and the time of his death are unknown; the autients are all agreed that he lived three generations of men, which length of time some suppose to be 300 years, though more probably only 90, allowing 30 years for each generation. From that circumstance therefore, it was usual among the Greeks and the Latins when they wished a long and happy life to their friends, to wish them to see the years of Nestor. He had many children, two daughters, Pisidice and Polycaste; and seven sons, Perseus, Straticus, Aretus, Echephron, Pisistratus, Antilochus, and Trasimedes. Nestor was one of the Argonauts according to *Valerius Flaccus* 1, v. 380, &c. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, c. 13. &c.—*Homer Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 3 & 11.—*Hygin.* fab 10 & 273.—*Pauf.* 3. c. 26, l. 4, c 3 & 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 169, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 15.——A poet of Lycaonia in the age of the emperor Severus. He was father to Pisander, who under the emperor Alexander wrote some fabulous stories.——One of the body guards of Alexander. *Polyæn.*

Nestus or Nessus, a river which separates Thrace from Macedonia. It falls into the Ægean sea near the island Thasos. It is sometimes called Nesus & Nessus.

Netum, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 269.

Neuri, a people of Sarmatia. *Mela.* 3, c 1.

Nicæa, a widow of Alexander who married Demetrius.——A daughter of Antipater who married Perdiccas.——A city of India. It was built by Alexander on the very spot where he had obtained a victory over king Porus.——A town of Bithynia built by Antigonus the son of Philip king of Macedonia. It was originally called Antigonia, and afterwards Nicæa by Lysimachus, who gave it the name of his wife who was daughter of Antipater.——A town of Liguria built by the people of Massilia.

Nicagoras, a sophist of Athens in the reign of the emperor Philip He wrote the lives of illustrious men, and was reckoned one of the greatest and most learned men of his age.

Nicander, a king of Sparta who made war against the Messenians and Rhodians, and encouraged the Ætolians to take up arms against the Romans. He was of the family of the Proclidæ. He had an interview with Philip king of Macedonia, who incited him to make war against Rome.——A writer of Chalcedon.——A Greek grammarian, poet and physician of Ionia. He rendered himself known by his writings. Two of his poems entitled *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca* are still extant. *Cic.* 1, *de Orat.*

Nicanor, a man who conspired against the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 6.——A son of Parmenio who died in Hyrcania, &c.——A surname of Demetrius. [*Vid. Demetrius* 2d.]——An unskilful pilot of Antigonus, *Polyæn.*——A servant of Atticus. *Cic.* 5, ep. 3.——A Samian who wrote a treatise on rivers.——A governor of Media conquered by Seleucus. He had been governor over the Athenians under Cassander, by whose orders he was put to death.——A general of the emperor Titus wounded at the siege of Jerusalem.——A governor of Munychia who seized the Piræus, and assisted Antigonus with a fleet. *Diod.* 18.——A brother of Cassander destroyed by Olympias. *Id.* 19.——A general of Antiochus king of Syria. He made war against the Jews and showed himself uncommonly cruel.

Nicarchus, a Corinthian philosopher in the age of Periander. *Plut.*——An Arcadian chief who deserted to the Persians at the return of the ten thousand Greeks.

Nicarthides, a man set over Persepolis by Alexander.

Nicator, a surname of Seleucus king of Syria, from his having been conquered.

Nice, a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.*

Nicephorius, a river which flowed by the walls of Tigranocerta. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 4.

Nicephorium, a town of Mesopotamia where Venus had a temple. *Liv.* 32, c. 33.

Niceratus, a poet who wrote a poem in praise of Lysander.——The father of Nicias.

Niceteria, a festival at Athens in memory of the victory which Minerva obtained over Neptune in their dispute about giving a name to the capital of the country.

Nicia, a city. *Vid.* Nicæa.

Nicias, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valor and for his misfortunes. He early conciliated the good will of the people by his liberality, and he established his military character by taking the island of Cythera from the power of Lacedæmon. When Athens determined to make war against Sicily, Nicias was appointed with Alcibiades and Lamachus to conduct the expedition which he reprobated as impolitic, and as the future cause of calamities to the

the Athenian power. In Sicily he behaved with great firmness, but he often blamed the quick and inconsiderate measures of his colleagues. The success of the Athenians remained long doubtful. Alcibiades was recalled by his enemies to take his trial, and Nicias was left at the head of affairs. Syracuse was surrounded by a wall, and tho' the operations were carried on slowly, yet the city would have surrendered, had not the sudden appearance of Gylippus the Corinthian ally of the Sicilians cheered up the courage of the besieged at the critical moment. Gylippus proposed terms of accommodation to the Athenians which were refused, some battles were fought in which the Sicilians obtained the advantage, and Nicias at last tired of his ill success and grown desponding, demanded of the Athenians a reinforcement or a successor. Demosthenes upon this was sent with a powerful fleet, but the advice of Nicias was despised, and the admiral by his eagerness to come to a decisive engagement, ruined his fleet and the interest of Athens. The fear of his enemies at home prevented Nicias from leaving Sicily, and when at last a continued series of ill success obliged him to comply, he found himself surrounded on every side by the enemy without hope of escaping. He gave himself up to the conquerors with all his army, but the assurances of safety which he had received soon proved vain and false, and he was no sooner in the hands of the enemy than he was shamefully put to death with Demosthenes. His troops were sent to quarries where the plague, and hard labor diminished their numbers and aggravated their misfortunes. The manner in which Nicias died is unknown according to some writers. He perished about 413 years before Christ, and the Athenians lamented in him a great and valiant but unfortunate general. *Plut. in vitâ.—C. Nep. in Alcib.—Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 15——A grammarian of Rome intimate with Cicero.——A man of Nicæa who wrote an history of philosophers.——A physician of Pyrrhus king of Epirus who made an offer to the Romans of poisoning his master for a sum of money. The Roman general disdained his offers and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. He is often called Cineas.——A painter in the age of Alexander. *Ælian V. H.* 3, c. 31.

NICIPPE, a daughter of Pelops who married Sthenelus.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

NICIPPUS, a tyrant of Cos, one of whose sheep brought forth a lion. *Ælian V. H.* 1, c 29.

NICO, one of the Tarentine chiefs who conspired against the life of Annibal. *Liv.* 30.——A celebrated architect and geometrician. He was father to the celebrated Galen, the prince of physicians.——One of the slaves of Craterus.——The name of an ass which Augustus met before the battle of Actium, a circumstance which he considered as a favorable omen.——The name of an elephant remarkable for his fidelity to king Pyrrhus.

NICOCHĂRES, a Greek comic poet in the age of Aristophanes.

NICŌCLES, a familiar friend of Phocion condemned to death. *Plut.*——A king of Salamis celebrated for his contest with the king of Phœnicia to prove which of the two was most effeminate.——A king of Paphos who reigned under the protection of Ptolemy king of Egypt. He revolted from his friend to the king of Persia, upon which Ptolemy ordered one of his servants to put him to death to strike terror into other dependant princes. The servant was willing to murder the monarch, and bid him to kill himself. Nicocles obeyed, and all his family followed his example 374 years before the Christian era.——An antient Greek poet who called physicians happy race of men, because light publishes their good deeds to the world, and the earth hid all their faults and imperfections.——A king of Cyprus who succeeded Evagoras on the throne 374 years before Christ. It was with him that the philosopher Isocrates corresponded.——A tyrant of Sicyon deposed by means of Aratus the Achæan.

NICOCRATES, a tyrant of Cyrene.——An author at Athens, about the 111 Olympiad.——A king of Salamis in Cyprus, who made himself known by the valuable collection of books which he had. *Athen.* 1.

NICOCREON, a tyrant of Salamis, in the age of Alexander the Great. He ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be broken to pieces in a mortar.

NICODĒMUS, an Athenian appointed by Conon over the fleet, which was going to the assistance of Artaxerxes.——A tyrant of Italy, &c.——An ambassador sent to Pompey by Aristobulus.

NICODŌRUS, a wrestler of Mantinea, who studied philosophy in his old age. *Ælian. V. H.* 2.——An Athenian archon.

NICODRŌMUS, a son of Hercules and Nice.——An Athenian who invaded Ægina, &c.

NICOLĀUS, a philosopher.——A celebrated Syracusan, who endeavoured in a pathetic speech to dissuade his countrymen from offering violence to the Athenian prisoners, who had been taken with Nicias, their

their general. His eloquence was unavailing.——An officer of Ptolemy against Antigonus.

NICOMĂCHA, a daughter of Themistocles.

NICOMĂCHUS, the father of the philosopher Aristotle.——One of Alexander's friends.——An excellent painter.——A Pythagorean philosopher.——A Lacedæmonian general conquered by Timotheus.——A writer in the fifth century, &c.

NICOMĒDES 1st. a king of Bithynia, reigned 278 years before the Christian era. It was by his exertions that this part of Asia became a monarchy. He behaved with great cruelty to his brothers, and built a town which he called by his own name, Nicomedia. *Justin.—Pauf.* &c

NICOMĒDES, 2d. was ironically surnamed *Philopator*, because he drove his father Prusias from the kingdom of Bithynia, and caused him to be assassinated. He reigned 33 years. Mithridates laid claim to his kingdom, but all their disputes were decided by the Romans who deprived Nicomedes of the province of Paphlagonia, and his ambitious rival of Cappadocia. He gained the affection of his subjects by a courteous behaviour, and by a mild and peaceful government. *Justin.*

NICOMĒDES, 3d. son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by his brother Socrates, and afterwards by the ambitious Mithridates. The Romans re-established him on his throne and encouraged him to make reprisals upon the king of Pontus. He followed their advice, and he was, at last, expelled another time from his dominions, till Sylla came into Asia, who restored him to his former power and affluence. *Strab. Appian.*

NICOMĒDES 4th. was son and successor of Nicomedes 3d. He passed his life in an easy and tranquil manner, and enjoyed the peace which his alliance with the Romans had procured him. He died without issue, and left his kingdom and all his possessions to the Roman people. *Strab.* 12.—*Appian. Mithrid.—Justin.* 38, c. 2, &c.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.——A celebrated geometrician in the age of the philosopher Eratosthenes. He made himself known by his useful machines, &c.——An engineer in the army of Mithridates.——One of the preceptors of the emperor M. Antoninus.

NICOMĒDIA, a town of Bithynia. It was the capital of the country, and it has been compared for its beauty and greatness to Rome, Antioch or Alexandria. It became celebrated for being the residence of the emperor Constantine and most of his imperial successors. It had been founded by Nicomedes the king of the country. Some supposed that it was originally called Astacus and Olbia, though it is generally believed that they were all different cities. *Ammian.* 17.—*Pauf. Eliac.—Plin.* 5, &c.—*Strab.* 12, &c.

NICON, a pirate of Pheræ in Peloponnesus, &c. *Polyæn.*——A native of Tarentum. *Vid* Nico.

NICONIA, a town of Pontus.

NICŎPHRON, a comic poet of Athens, sometime after the age of Aristophanes.

NICOPŎLIS, a city of lower Egypt.——A town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great in memory of a victory, which he had there obtained over the forces of Mithridates.——Another in Thrace, built on the banks of the Nestus by Trajan, in memory of a victory, which he obtained there over the barbarians.——A town of Epirus, built by Augustus after the battle of Actium.——Another near Jerusalem founded by the emperor Vespasian.——Another in Mœsia.——Another in Dacia, built by Trajan to perpetuate the memory of a celebrated battle.——Another near the bay of Issus, built by Alexander.

NICOSTRĂTA, a courtezan who left all her possessions to Sylla.——The same as Carmente.

NICOSTRĂTUS, a man of Argos of great strength. He was fond of imitating Hercules by cloathing himself in a lion's skin.——One of Alexander's soldiers. He conspired against the king's life.——A dramatic actor of Ionia.——A comic poet of Argos.——An orator of Macedonia, in the reign of the emperor M. Antoninus.——A son of Menelaus and Helen.——A general of the Achæans who defeated the Macedonians.

NICOTELEA, a celebrated woman of Messenia, who said that she became pregnant of Aristomenes, by a serpent. *Pauf.* 4, c. 14.

NICOTELES, a Corinthian drunkard, &c.

NIGER, a friend of M. Antony. He was sent to him by Octavia, whom Antony had repudiated.——A surname of Clitus, whom Alexander killed in a fit of drunkenness.——A river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic ocean.

NIGER C. Pescennius Justus, a celebrated governor in Syria, well known by his valor in the Roman armies, while yet a private man. At the death of Pertinax he was declared emperor of Rome, and his claims to that elevated situation were supported by a sound understanding, prudence of mind, moderation, courage and virtue. He proposed to imitate the actions of the venerable

venerable Antoninus, of Trajan, of Titus and M. Aurelius. He was remarkable for his fondness of antient discipline. He never suffered his soldiers to drink wine, but obliged them to quench their thirst with water and vinegar. He forbad the use of silver or gold utensils in his camp. All the bakers and cooks were driven away and the soldiers were ordered to live, during the expedition they undertook, merely upon biskets. In his punishments Niger was inexorable, he condemned ten of his soldiers to be beheaded in the presence of the army, because they had stolen and eaten a fowl. The sentence was heard with groans. The army interfered, and when Niger consented to diminish the punishment for fear of kindling rebellion, he yet ordered the criminals to make each a restoration of ten fowls to the person whose property they had stolen. They were besides ordered not to light a fire the rest of the campaign, but to live upon cold aliments and to drink nothing but water. Such great qualifications in a general seemed to promise the restoration of antient discipline in the Roman armies, but the death of Niger frustrated every hope of reform. Severus who had also been invested with the imperial purple marched against him; some battles were fought, and Niger was, at last, defeated, A. D. 195. His head was cut off and fixed to a long spear and carried in triumph through the streets of Rome. He reigned about one year. *Herodian.*

P. Nigidius Figŭlus, a celebrated philosopher and astrologer at Rome. He was one of the most learned men of his age. He was intimate with Cicero, and gave him his most unbiassed opinions concerning the conspirators who had leagued to destroy Rome with Catiline. He was made pretor and honored with a seat in the senate. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, for which he was banished by the conqueror. He died in the place of his banishment 47 years before Christ. *Cic. ad. fam.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 639.

Nigrītæ, a people of Africa, who dwelt on the banks of the Niger.

Nileus, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Myus, Teos, Lebedos, Clazomenæ, &c. *Paus.* 7, c. 2, &c.——A philosopher who had in his possession all the writings of Aristotle.

Nilus, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt and falls into the mediterranean sea. It was before called Ægyptus. The river Nile is one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. Its sources were unknown to the antients, and the moderns are equally ignorant of their situation, whence an impossibility is generally meant by the proverb of *Nili caput quærere.* It flows through the middle of Egypt in a northern direction, and when it comes to the town of Cercasorum, it then divides itself into several streams, and falls into the mediterranean by seven mouths. The most eastern canal is called the Pelusian and the most western is called the Canopic mouth. The other canals are the Sebennytican, the of Sais, the Mendesian, Bolbitinic and Bucolic. They have all been formed by nature, except the two last, which have been dug by the labors of men. The island which the Nile forms by its division into several streams is called Delta, from its semblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. The Nile yearly overflows the country, and it is to those regular inundations that the Egyptians are indebted for the fertile produce of their lands. It begins to rise in the month of May for successive days, and then decreases gradually the same number of days. If it rises higher than 16 cubits a famine is generally expected, but if it exceeds this by many cubits it is of the most dangerous consequences: houses are overturned, the crops are drowned, and a great number of insects are produced from the mud which destroys the fruits of the earth. The overflowing of the Nile which remained unknown to the antients, though searched with the greatest application, are owing to the heavy rains which regularly fall in Æthiopia in the months of April and May, and which rush down like torrents upon the country and lay it all under water. These causes, some people suppose, were well known to Homer, as he seems to show it by saying that the Nile flowed down from heaven. *Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 9.—*Seneca quæst. Nat.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, 2, &c.—*Claudian. ep. de Nilo.*—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 31.—*Diod.* &c.—*Herodot.* 2.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 712.—*Solinian.* 22.—*Paus.* 10, c. 32.—*Plin.* 5, c. 9.

Ninnius, a tribune who opposed Clodius the enemy of Cicero.

Ninias. *Vid.* Ninyas.

Ninus, a son of Belus who founded the Assyrian monarchy of which he was the first sovereign. This monarchy, as some suppose, subsisted for 520 years. He was very warlike, and extended his conquests from Egypt to the extremities of India and Bactriana. He built a celebrated city to which he gave his own name. He having enamoured of Semiramis the wife of one of his officers, and he married her after his

band had destroyed himself through fear his powerful rival. Ninus reigned 52 years, and at his death, 1817 years before the christian era, he left his kingdom to the care of his wife Semiramis, by whom he had a son. The history of Ninus is very obscure and even fabulous according to the opinion of some. Ctesias is the historian from whom it is derived, but little reliance is to be placed upon him, when Aristotle accuses him unworthy to be believed. Ninus, after death, received divine honors, and became the Jupiter of the Assyrians and the Hercules of the Chaldæans. *Ctesias.*—*Diod.* 2.—*Justin* 1, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 2.——A celebrated city, the capital of Assyria, built on the banks of the Tigris by Ninus. It was, according to the relation of Diodorus Siculus, fifteen miles long, nine broad, and forty eight in circumference. It was surrounded by large walls 100 feet high, on the top of which three chariots could pass together a-breast. It was defended by 1500 towers, which were each 200 feet high. It is called Nineveh in scripture history. *Strab.* 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 185, &c.—*Paus.* 8. c. 33.—*Lucian.*

Ninyas, a son of Ninus and Semiramis king of Assyria. He succeeded his mother who had voluntarily abdicated the crown. Some suppose that Semiramis was put to death by her own son, because she had endeavoured him to commit incest. The reign of Ninyas is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. The prince left the care of the government to his favorites and ministers, and gave himself up to pleasure, riot and debauchery, and never appeared in public. His successors imitated the example of his voluptuousness. Their name is little known till the age of Sardanapalus. *Justin* 1, c. 2.—*Diod* 2 &c.

Niobe, a daughter of Tantalus king of Lydia by Euryanassa or Dione. She married Amphion the son of Jasus, by whom she had ten sons and ten daughters according to Hesiod, or two sons and three daughters according to Herodotus. Homer and Propertius say that she had six daughters and as many sons, and Ovid, Apollodorus, &c. according to the more received opinion support that she had seven sons and seven daughters. The sons were Sipylus, Minyas, Tantalus, Agenor, Phædimus, Damasichthon and Ismenus. The daughters were Cleodoxa, Ethodæa or Thera, Astyoche, Phthia, Pelopia or Chloris, Astieratea and Ogygia. The number of her children encreased her pride, and she had the imprudence not only to prefer herself to Latona who had only two children, but she even insulted her, and ridiculed the worship which was paid to her, observing that she had a better claim to altars and sacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This insolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters except Chloris were equally destroyed by Diana, and Niobe, struck at the suddenness of her misfortunes, was changed into a stone. The carcases of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied in the plains for nine successive days, because Jupiter changed into stones all such as attempted to bury them. On the tenth day they were honored with a funeral by the gods. *Homer Il.* 24.—*Ælian V. H.* 12, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 9.—*Horat.* 4. *od.* 6.—*Propert.* 2, el 6.——A daughter of Phoroneus, king of Peloponnesus, by Laodice. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she had a son called Argus, who gave his name to Argia or Argolis, a country of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 8.

Niphæus, a man killed by horses, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 570.

Niphates, a mountain of Asia, which divides Armenia from Assyria. The sources of the Tigris were in its neighbourhood. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 15.——A river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris. *Horat.* 2, od. 9.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 245.

Niphe, one of Diana's companions. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 245.

Nireus, a king of Naxos, son of Charops and Aglaia. He was celebrated for his beauty. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, od 20.

Nisa, a town of Greece. *Homer Il.* 2.——A country woman. *Virg. Ecl.* 8.——A place. *Vid.* Nysa.——A celebrated plain of Media, near the Caspian sea, famous for its horses.

Nisæa, a naval station on the coasts of Megaris. *Strab.* 9.

Nisæ, a sea nymph. *Virg. G.* 4.

Nisibis, a town of Mesopotamia on the Tigris, celebrated as being a barrier between the provinces of Rome and the Persian empire, during the reign of the Roman emperors. It was sometimes called Antiochia Mygdonica. It was built by a colony of Macedonians. *Joseph.* 20, c. 2.—*Strab.* 11.—*Ammian.* 25, &c.

Nisus, a son of Hyrtacus, born on mount Ida near Troy. He came to Italy with Æneas, and signalized himself by his valor

valor against the Rutulians. He was joined in the closest friendship with Euryalus, a young Trojan, and with him he entered in the dead of night the enemy's camp. As they were returning victorious, after much bloodshed, they were perceived by the Rutulians; who attacked Euryalus. Nisus in endeavouring to rescue his friend from the enemy's darts, perished himself with him, and their heads were cut off and fixed on a spear, and carried in triumph to the camp. Their death was greatly lamented by all the Trojans, and their great friendship, like that of a Pylades and an Orestes, or of a Theseus and Pirithous, is become proverbial. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 176, &c.——A king of Dulichium, remarkable for his probity and virtue. *Homer. Od.* 18.——A king of Megara. He was son of Mars, or more probably of Pandion. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his portion the country of Megaris. The peace of the brothers was interrupted by the hostilities of Minos, who wished to avenge the death of his son Androgeus, who had been murdered by the Athenians. Megara was besieged, and Attica laid waste. The fate of Nisus depended totally upon a yellow lock, which, as long as it continued on his head, according to the words of an oracle, promised him life, and success to his affairs. His daughter Scylla saw from the walls of Megara the royal besieger, and she became desperately enamoured of him. To obtain a more immediate interview with this object of her passion, she stole away the fatal hair from her father's head as he was asleep; the town was immediately taken, but Minos disregarded the services of Scylla, and she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed her into a lark, and Nisus assumed the nature of the hawk, at the very moment that he gave himself death not to fall into the enemy's hands. These two birds have continually been at variance with each other, and Scylla, by her apprensions at the sight of her father, seems to suffer the punishment which her perfidy deserves. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 6, &c.

Nisyros, an island in the Ægean sea, at the west of Rhodes. Its capital town bore the same name. It was originally joined to the island of Cos, according to Pliny, and it bore the name of Porphyris. Neptune, who was supposed to have separated them with a blow of his trident, was worshipped there, and called Nisyreus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.

Nitetis, a daughter of Apries, king of Egypt, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Nitocris, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates, in the middle of that city, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous waters of that river. She ordered herself to be buried over one of the gates of the city, and placed an inscription on her tomb, which signified that her successors would find great treasures within, if ever they were in need of money, but that their labors would be but ill repaid if ever they ventured to open it without necessity. Cyrus opened it thro' curiosity, and was struck to find within these words, *If thy avarice had not been insatiable thou never wouldst have violated the monuments of the dead.* *Herodot.* 1, c. 185.—A queen of Egypt who built a third pyramid.

Nitria, a country of Egypt with two towns of the same name, above Memphis.

Noas, a river of Thrace falling into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Noctiluca, a surname of Diana. She had a temple at Rome, on mount Palatine. *Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Horat.* 4, od. 6.

Nola, an antient town of Campania, which became a Roman colony before the first Punic war. It was founded by a Tuscan, or according to others by an Euboean colony. It is said that Virgil had introduced the name of Nola in his Georgics, but that when he was refused a glass of water by the inhabitants as he passed thro' the city, he totally blotted it out of his poem, and substituted the word *ora*, in the 225th line of the 2d book of his Georgics. Nola was besieged by Annibal, and bravely defended by Marcellus. Augustus died there on his return from Neapolis to Rome. It is said that bells were first invented there in the beginning of the fifth century, from which reasons they have been called *Nolæ* or *Campanæ*, in Latin. *Pater.* 1, c. 7.—*Suet. in Aug.*—*Sil.* 12, v. 161.—*A. Gellius*, 7, c. 20.

Nomades, a name given to all those uncivilized people who had no fixed habitation, and who continually changed the place of their residence, to go in quest of fresh pasture, for the numerous cattle which they tended. There were Nomades in Scythia, India, Arabia, Africa. Those of Africa were afterwards called Numidians, by a small change of the letters which composed their name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15. l. 4, c. 187.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 9.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 343.—*Paus.* 8. c. 43.

Nomæ, a town of Sicily.

Nomentum, a town of the Sabines in Italy. The dictator Q. Servilius Priscus gave the Veientes and Fidenates battle there A. U. C. 312, and totally defeated them. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 905.

Nomii, mountains of Arcadia.

Nomius, a surname given to Apollo, because he fed the flocks of king Admetus in Thessaly. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Nonacris, a town of Arcadia, which received its name from a wife of Lycaon. There was a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood. Evander is sometimes called *Nonacrius heros*, as being an Arcadian by birth. *Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 97.—*Paus.* c. 17, &c.

Nonius, a Roman soldier imprisoned for paying respect to Galba's statues, &c. *Tac. Hist.* 1, c. 56.

Nopia or Cnopia, a town of Bœotia, where Amphiaraus had a temple.

Nora, a place of Asia, where Eumenes retired for some time, &c.

Norax, a son of Mercury and Erythea, who led a colony of Iberians into Sardinia. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

Norba, a town of the Volsci. *Liv.* c. 34.

C. Norbanus, a young and ambitious Roman who opposed Sylla, and joined his interest to that of young Marius. In his consulship he marched against Sylla, by whom he was defeated, &c. *Plut.*——A friend and general of Augustus, who employed him in Macedonia against the republicans. He was defeated by Brutus, &c.

Noricum, a country of antient Illyricum. It was formerly a kingdom, but afterwards became a Roman province. It extended between the Danube, and part of the Alps and Vindelicia. One of its chief cities bore same name. Its savage inhabitants made many incursions upon the Romans, and were at last conquered under Tiberius. In the reign of Diocletian Noricum was divided into two parts, Ripense and Mediterraneum. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Strab.*—*Plin.* 34, c. 14.—*Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 5.—*Horat.* 14, od. 4.

Northippus, a Greek tragic poet.

Nortia, a name given to the goddess of Fortune among the Etrurians. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.

Nothus, a son of Deucalion.——A surname of Darius, king of Persia, from his illegitimacy.

Notium, a town of Æolia near the Cayster. It was peopled by the inhabitants of Colophon, who left their antient habitations because Notium was more conveniently situated in being on the sea shore.

Notus, the south wind, called also Auster.

Novatus, a man who severely attacked the character of Augustus, under a fictitious name. The emperor discovered him, and only fined him a small sum of money.

Noviodunum, a town of the Ædui in Gaul. It was taken by J. Cæsar. It is pleasantly situated on the Ligeris, and now called Noyon. *Cæs bell. G.* 2, c. 12.

Novius Priscus, a man banished from Rome by Nero, on suspicion that he was accessary to Piso's conspiracy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15 c. 71.——A man who attempted to assassinate the emperor Claudius.

Nox, one of the most antient deities among the heathens, daughter of Chaos. From her union with her brother Erebus, she gave birth to the Day and the Light. She was also the mother of the Parcæ, Hesperides, Dreams, of Discord, Death, Momus, Fraud, &c. She is called by some of the poets the mother of all things, of gods as well as of men, and she was worshipped with great solemnity by the antients. She had a famous statue in Diana's temple at Ephesus. It was usual to offer her a black sheep, as she was the mother of the Furies. The cock was also offered to her, as that bird proclaims the approach of day, during the darkness of the night. She is represented as mounted on a chariot and covered with a veil bespangled with stars. The constellations generally went before her, as her constant messengers. Sometimes she is seen holding two children under her arms, one of which is black, representing death, and the other white representing sleep. Some of the moderns have described her as a woman veiled in mourning, and crowned with poppies, and carried on a chariot drawn by owls and bats. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 250.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 455.—*Paus.* 10, c. 38.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

Nuceria, a town of Campania taken by Annibal. It became a Roman colony under Augustus. *Lucan* 2, v. 472.—*Liv.* 27, c. 3.——A town of Umbria.

Nuithones, a people of Germany.

Numa Marcius, a man made governor of Rome by Tullus Hostilius.

Numa Pompilius, a celebrated philosopher of Cures. He married Tatia the daughter of Tatius the king of the Sabines, and at her death he retired into the country to devote himself more freely to literary pursuits. At the death of Romulus, the Romans fixed upon him to be their new king, and two senators were sent to acquaint him with the decisions of the senate and of the people. Numa refused their offers, and it was not but at the repeated solicitations and prayers of his friends that he was prevailed upon to accept the royalty. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he dismissed the 300 body guards which his predecessor had kept around his person, and observed that he did not distrust a people who had compelled him to reign over them.

them. He was not, like Romulus, fond of war and military expeditions, but he applied himself to tame the ferocity of his subjects, to inculcate in their minds a reverence for the deity, and to quell their dissensions by dividing all the citizens into different classes. He established different orders of priests, and taught the Romans not to worship the deity by images, and from his example no graven or painted statues appeared in the temples or sanctuaries of Rome for the space of 160 years. He encouraged the report which was spread of his paying regular visits to the nymph Egeria, and made use of her name to give sanction to the laws and institutions which he had introduced. He established the college of the vestals, and told the Romans that the safety of the empire depended upon the preservation of the sacred *ancyle* or *shield* which, as was generally believed, had dropped from heaven. He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained shut as a mark of peace and tranquility at Rome. After a reign of 42 years, in which he had given every possible encouragement to the useful arts, and in which he had cultivated peace, Numa died in the year of Rome 82. Not only the Romans, but also the neighbouring nations were eager to pay their last offices to a monarch whom they revered for his abilities, moderation and humanity. He forbad his body to be burnt according to the custom of the Romans, but he ordered it to be buried near mount Janiculum, with many of the books which he had written. These books were accidentally found by one of the Romans about 400 years after his death, and as they contained nothing new or interesting, but merely the reasons why he had made innovations in the form of worship and in the religion of the Romans, they were burnt by order of the senate. He left behind one daughter called Pompilia, who married Numa Marcius, and became the mother of Ancus Martius the fourth king of Rome. Some say that he had also four sons, but this opinion is ill founded. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Varro*—*Liv.* 1—*Plin.* 13, 14, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 9.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 2 & 17.—*Val. Max.* 1. c. 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2, c. 59.—*Ovid Fast.* 3, &c.

NUMĀNA, a town of Picenum in Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain celebrated for the long war of 20 years which it maintained against the Romans. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, and w bravely opposed by the besieged who we no more than 4000 men able to bear arm Both armies behaved with uncommon v lor, and the courage of the Numantines w soon changed into despair and fury. The provisions began to fail, and they fed up the flesh of their horses, and afterwards that of their dead companions, and at l were necessitated to draw lots to kill a devour one another. The melancholy situation of their affairs obliged some to s render to the Roman general. Scipio d manded them to deliver themselves up the morrow; they refused, and when longer time had been granted to their pe tions, they retired and set fire to the houses and all destroyed themselves, so th not even one remained to adorn the tr umph of the conqueror. Some histori however deny that, and support that a ber of Numantines delivered themselves to Scipio's hands, and that 50 of them drawn in triumph at Rome and sold as slaves. The fall of Numantia more glorious than that of Carthage Corinth, though inferior to them. It taken by the Romans, A. U. C. 619 the conqueror obtained the surname of manticus. *Flor.* 2, c. 18—*Appian. bell. Paterc.* 2, c. 3.—*Cic.* 1. *off.*—*Strab.* 3.—*Val.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut.*

NUMANTĪNA, a woman accused Tiberius of making her husband infatuated enchantments, &c. *Tacit.* 4, c. 22.

NUMĀNUS REMŬLUS, a Rutulian who accused the Trojans of effeminacy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 592.

NUMĒNES, a follower of the doctrines of Plato and Pythagoras, born at Apamea in Syria. He flourished in the reign of M. Antoninus.

NUMENIA or NEOMENIA, a festival observed by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month, in honor of all the gods but especially of Apollo, or the sun, who is justly deemed the author of light, and to whatever distinction is made in the months, seasons, days and nights. It was observed with games and public entertainments which were provided at the expence of rich citizens, and which were always frequented by the poor. Solemn prayers were offered at Athens during the solemnity for the prosperity of the republic. The demigods as well as the heroes of the antients were honored and invoked in the festival.

NUMENIUS, a philosopher who supposed that the chaos from which the world was created, was animated by an evil and malificent soul. He lived in the second century.

NUMENTĀNA VIA, a road at Rome which

which led to mount Sacer through one of the gates called Viminalis porta. *Liv.* 3, c. 52.

Numerianus M. Aurelius, a son of the emperor Carus. He accompanied his father into the east with the title of Cæsar, and at his death he succeeded him with his brother Carinus. His reign was short. Eight months after his father's death, he was murdered in his litter by his father in law Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in the expedition. The murderer who hoped to ascend the vacant throne, continued to follow the litter as if the emperor was alive, till he found a proper opportunity to declare his sentiments. The stench of the body soon discovered his perfidy, and he was sacrificed to the fury of the soldiers. Numerianus has been admired for his learning as well as his moderation. He was naturally an eloquent speaker, and in poetry he was inferior to no writer of his age.——A friend of the emperor Severus.

Numerius, a man who favored the escape of Marius to Africa, &c.——A friend of Pompey taken by J. Cæsar's adherents, &c. *Plut.*

Nŭmĭcus, a small river of Latium near Lavinium, where the dead body of Æneas was found, and where Anna, Dido's sister, drowned herself. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 150, &c. —*Sil.* 8, v. 359.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 328, &c. *Fast.* 3, v. 643.

Nŭmĭdia, an inland county of Africa. It was bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, south by Gætulia, west by Mauritania, and east by a part of Libya which was called Africa propria. The inhabitants were called Nomades and afterwards Numidæ. It was the kingdom of Masinissa, who was the occasion of the third Punic war, on account of the offence he had received from the Carthaginians. Jugurtha reigned there, as also Juba the father and son. It was conquered and became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor. The Numidians were excellent warriors. In their expeditions they always endeavoured to engage with the enemy in the night time. They rode without saddles or bridles, whence they have been called *infrani*. They had their wives in common as the rest of the barbarian nations of antiquity. *Sallust in Jug.*—*Flor* 2, c. 15.—*Strab.* 2 & 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 754.

Numidius, a governor of Syria under Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 12.

Nŭmĭtor, a son of Procas, king of Alba. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brother Amulius, and began to reign conjointly with him. Amulius was too avaritious to bear a colleague on the throne; he expelled his brother, and that he might more safely secure himself, he put to death his son Laufus, and consecrated the daughter Ilia to the service of the goddess Vesta, which demanded perpetual celibacy. These great precautions were rendered abortive. Ilia became pregnant and tho' the two children whom she brought forth were exposed in the river by order of the tyrant, yet their life was preserved, and Numitor was restored to his throne by his grandsons, and the tyrannical usurper was put to death. *Dionys. Hal.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 55, &c.

Numitŏrius, a Roman who defended Virginia, to whom Appius wished to offer violence. He was made military tribune.

Nuncoreus, a son of Sesostris king of Egypt. He made an obelisk which was brought to Rome. *Plin.* 36, c. 11.——He is called Pheron by Herodotus.

Nundĭna, a goddess whom the Romans invoked when they named their children. This happened the ninth day of their birth, whence the name of the goddess, *Nona dies*.

Nundĭnæ. *Vid.* Feriæ.

Nursæ, a town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 744.

Nurtia, a town of Picenum, whose inhabitants are called Nursini. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 716.—*Martial* 13. ep 20.

Nutria, a town of Illyricum. *Polyb.* 2.

Nycteis, a daughter of Nycteus who was mother of Labdacus. Some suppose it to be a patronymic of Antiope the daughter of Nycteus. *Ovid Met.* 6, v. 110.

Nycteius, a surname of Bacchus. *Paus.* 1, c. 40.

Nycteus, a son of Hyrieus and Clonia. ——A son of Chthonius.——A son of Neptune, by Celene, a daughter of Atlas. He was king of Lesbos, or of Thebes according to the more received opinion. He married a nymph of Crete called Polyxo, or Amalthæa, by whom he had two daughters, Nyctimene and Antiope. The first of these disgraced herself by her criminal amours with her father, into whose bed she introduced herself by means of her nurse. When the father knew the incest he had committed he attempted to stab his daughter, who was immediately changed by Minerva into an owl. Nycteus made war against Epopeus, who had carried away Antiope, and died of a wound which he had received in an engagement, leaving his kingdom to his brother Lycus, whom he intreated to continue the war and punish Antiope for her immodest conduct. [*Vid.* Antiope.] *Paus.* 2, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 157 & 204.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 590, &c. l. 6, v. 110, &c.

NYCTIMĒNE, a daughter of Nycteus. *Vid.* Nycteus.

NYCTIMUS, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. He died without issue, and left his kingdom to his nephew Arcas, the son of Callisto. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.

NYMBÆUM, a lake of Peloponnesus in Laconia. *Id.* 3, v. 23.

NYMPHÆ, certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes, Nymphs of the land and Nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods and were called Dryades and Hamadryades, others presided over mountains, and were called Oreades, some presided over hills and dales, and were called Napææ, &c. Of the sea Nymphs some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. These presided not only over the sea, but also over rivers, fountains, streams and lakes. The nymphs fixed their residence not only in the sea, but also on mountains rocks, in woods or caverns, and their grottos were beautified by evergreens and delightful and romantic scenes. The nymphs were immortal according to the opinion of some mythologists, others supposed that, like men, they were subject to mortality. But their life was of long duration. They lived for several thousand years according to Hesiod, or as Plutarch seems obscurely to intimate, they lived about 9 20 years. The number of the nymphs is not precisely known. There were above 3000, according to Hesiod, whose power was extended over the different places of the earth, and the various functions and occupations of mankind. They were worshipped by the antients, tho' not with so much solemnity as the superior deities. They had no temples raised to their honor, and the only offerings they received were milk, honey, oil, and sometimes the sacrifice of a goat. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle. They sometimes held a vase, from which they seemed to pour water. Sometimes they had grass, leaves, and shells instead of vases. It was deemed unfortunate to see them naked, and such sight was generally attended by an immediate delirium, to which Propertius seems to allude in this verse, wherein he speaks of the innocence and simplicity of the primitive ages of the world,

Nec fuerat nudas pœna videre Deas.

The nymphs were generally distinguished by an epithet which denoted the place of their residence. Thus the nymphs of Sicily were called Sicelides; those of Corycus, Corycides, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 320. l. 5, v. 412. l. 9, v. 651, &c. *Fast.* 3, v. 46 —*Paus.* 10, c. 3.—*Plut. de Orat. def.*—*Orpheus Arg.*—*Hesiod. Theogn.*—*Propert.* 3, 12.—*Homer. Od.* 14.

NYMPHÆUM, a port of Macedonia. *Cæl. cit.*——A promontory of Epirus on the Ionian sea.——A place near the walls of Apollonia, sacred to the nymphs, where Apollo had also an oracle. The place was also celebrated for the continual flames of fire which seemed to rise at a distance from the plains. It was there that a sleeping satyr was once caught and brought to Sylla as he returned from the Mithridatic war. This monster had the same features as the poets ascribe to the satyr. He was interrogated by Sylla, and by his interpreters, but his articulations were unintelligible, and the Roman spurned from him a creature which seemed to partake of the nature of a beast, more than that of a man. *Plut. in Syllâ.*—*Dio.* 41.—*Plin.* 5.—*Strab.* 7.—A city of Taurica Chersonesus.

NYMPHÆUS, a man who went into Italy at the head of a colony, &c. *Pelyæn.* 8.

NYMPHIDIUS, a favorite of Nero, who said that he was descended from Caligula. He was raised to the consular dignity, and soon after disputed the empire with Galba. He was slain by the soldiers, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 19.

NYMPHIS, a native of Heraclea, who wrote an history of Alexander's life and actions, divided into 24 books. *Ælian. de Anim.*

NYMPHODŌRUS, a writer of Amphipolis.——A Syracusan who wrote an history of Sicily.

NYMPHOLEPTES, or Nymphomanes, *possessed by the nymphs.* This was given to the inhabitants of mount Cithæron, who believed that they were inspired by the nymphs. *Plut. in Arist.*

NYMPHON, a native of Colophon, &c.

NYPSIUS, a general of Dionysius the tyrant, who took Syracuse, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. *Diod.* 16.

NYSA or NYSSA, a town of Æthiopia, at the south of Egypt. Some place it in Arabia. This city with another of the same name in India, was sacred to the god Bacchus, who was educated there by the nymphs of the place, and who received the name of Dionysius, which seems to be compounded of Διος & Νυσα, the name of his father, and that of the place of his education. The god made this place the seat of his empire, and the capital of the conquered nations of the east. *Diog.* 3 & 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 13. *Etc.*—*Ital.* 7, v. 198.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.——According to some geographers there were no less than

han ten places of the name of Nysa. One of these was on the coast of Eubœa, famous for its vines, which grew in such an uncommon manner that if a twig was planted in the ground in the morning, it immediately produced grapes, which were full ripe in the evening.—A city of Thrace:—another seated on the top of mount Parnassus, and sacred to Bacchus. *Juv.* 7, v. 63.

Nyseus, a surname of Bacchus, because he was worshipped at Nysa.

Nysas, a river of Africa, rising in Æthiopia.

Nysiæ portæ, a small island of Africa.

Nysiades, a name given to the Nymphs of Nysa, to whose care Jupiter intrusted the education of his son Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 314, &c.

Nysiros, an island. *Vid.* Nisyros.

Nyssa, a sister of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

Oarus, a river of Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Mœotis. *Herodot.* 4.

Oarses, the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon.

Oasis, a town about the middle of Libya, at the distance of seven days journey from Thebes in Egypt. There were two other cities of that name very little known. *Herodot.* 3, c. 26.

Oaxes, a river of Crete which received its name from Oaxus the son of Apollo. *Virg. Ecl.* 1, v. 66.

Oaxus, a town of Crete, where Etearchus reigned, who founded Cyrene.——A son of Apollo and the nymph Anchiale.

Obultronius, a quæstor put to death by Galba's orders, &c. *Tacit.*

Ocalea or Ocalia, a town of Bœotia. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A daughter of Mantineus, who married Abas, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, by whom she had Acrisius and Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

Occia, a woman who presided over the sacred rites of Vesta for 57 years with the greatest sanctity. She died in the reign of Tiberius, and the daughter of Domitius succeeded her. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 86.

Oceanides, sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, and of the goddess Tethys. They were 3000 according to Apollodorus, who mentions the names of seven of them; Asia, Styx, Electra, Doris, Eurynome, Amphitrite and Metis. Hesiod speaks of the eldest of them, which he reckons 41, Pitho, Admete, Prynno, Ianthe, Rhodia, Hippo, Calypso, Urania, Clymene, Idyia, Pasithoe, Cynthia, Zeuxo, Galaxaure, Plexaure, Perseis, Plato, Thoe, Polydora, Melobosis, Dione, Cerceis, Xanthe, Acasta, Ianira, Telestho, Europa, Menestho, Petræa, Eudora, Calypso, Tyche, Ocyroe, Crisia, Amphiro, with those mentioned by Apollodorus, except Amphitrite. Hyginus mentions 16 whose names are almost all different from those of Apollodorus and Hesiod, which difference proceeds from the mutilation of the original text. The Oceanides as the rest of the inferior deities were honored with libations and sacrifices. Prayers were offered to them, and they were entreated to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. The Argonauts before they proceeded to their expedition, made an offering of flour, honey, and oil, on the sea shore, to all the deities of the sea, and sacrificed bulls to them, and entreated their protection. When the sacrifice was made on the sea shore the blood of the victim was received in a vessel, but when it was in open sea, they permitted the blood to run down into the waters. When the sea was calm they generally offered a lamb or a young pig, but if it was agitated by the winds and rough, a black bull was deemed the most acceptable victim. *Homer. Od.* 3.—*Horat.*—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Virg. G.* 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1.

Oceanus, a powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra. He married Tethys, by whom he had the most principal rivers, such as the Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, &c, with a number of daughters who are called from him Oceanides. [*Vid. Oceanides.*] According to Homer, Oceanus was the father of all the gods, and on that account he received frequent visits from the rest of the deities. He is generally represented

sented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and sitting upon the waves of the sea. He often holds a pike in his hand, while ships under sail appear at a distance, or a sea monster stands near him. Oceanus presided over every part of the sea, and even the rivers were subjected to his power. The antients were superstitious in their worship to Oceanus, and revered with great solemnity a deity to whose care they entrusted themselves when going on any voyage. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 81, &c.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.—*Homer. Il.*

Ocellus, an ancient philosopher of Lucania. He was one of the followers of Pythagoras. He wrote a treatise on kings, &c. of which some few fragments are extant. There is also a book about the universe attributed to him.

Ocēlum, a town of Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 10.

Ocha, a mountain of Eubœa, and the name of Eubœa itself.—A sister of Ochus buried alive by his orders.

Ochesius, a general of Ætolia.

Ochus, a king of Persia, son of Artaxerxes. He was cruel and avaritious, and to strengthen himself on his throne, he murdered all his brothers and sisters. His subjects revolted, but he reduced them to obedience, and he added Egypt to his other dominions. Bagoas his favorite eunuch poisoned him for the insults he had offered to Apis the god of the Egyptians, and he gave his flesh to be eaten by cats, and made handles for knives with his bones *Plut. in Artax. & Alex.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 8.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 2.—*Diod.* 15 & 16.—*Justin*, 10, c. 3.——A man of Cyzicus, who was killed by the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 3.——A prince of Persia, who refused to visit his native country for fear of giving all the women each a piece of gold. *Plut.* ——A river of India, or of Bactriana. —*Plin.* 6 & 31 ——A king of Persia. He exchanged this name for that of Darius. *Vid.* Darius Nothus.

Ocnus, a son of the Tiber and of Manto. He built a town which he called Mantua after his mother's name. Some suppose that he is the same as Bianor. *Virg. Ecl.* 9.——A man remarkable for his industry. He had a wife as remarkable for her profusion. She always consumed and lavished away whatever the labors of her husband had earned. He is represented as twisting a cord, which an ass standing by eats up as soon as he makes it, whence the proverb of *the cord of Ocnus*, is often applied to labor which meets no return and which is totally lost. *Propert.* 4. el. 3, v. 21.—*Plin.* 35, c. 11.—*Paus.* 10. c. 29.

Ocriculum, a town of Umbria near Rome. *Cic. pro. Mil.*

Ocridion, a king of Rhodes who was reckoned in the number of the gods after death. *Plut. in Græc. quæst.*

Ocrisia, the wife of Corniculus, was one of the attendants of Tanaquil the wife of Tarquinius Priscus As she was thrown into the flames, as offerings, some of the meat that were served on the table of Tanaquil she suddenly saw in the fire what Ovid calls *obscæni forma virilis*. She informed the queen of it, and when by her orders she had approached near it, she conceived a son who was called Servius Tullius, and was educated in the king's family. He afterwards succeeded on the vacant throne. Some suppose that Vulcan had assumed the form which was presented to the queen Ocrisia, and that the god was the father of the sixth king of Rome. *Plut. de fortuna.* —*Plin.* 36, c. 27.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6. v. 627.

Octacillius, a slave who was manumitted, and who afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome. He had Pompey the Great in the number of his pupils. *Sueton. in Illust. Grammat.* *Martial.* 10, ep. 79.

Octavia, a Roman lady celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She was sister to the emperor Augustus. She married Claudius Marcellus, and after his death M. Antony. Her marriage with Antony was a political step to reconcile her brother and her husband. Antony proved for some time attentive to her, but when he had seen Cleopatra he despised her, and when she attempted to withdraw him from this unlawful amour by going to meet him at Athens, she was secretly rebuked and totally banished from his presence. This affront was highly resented by Augustus, and though Octavia endeavoured to pacify him by palliating her husband's behaviour, yet he resolved to revenge her cause by arms. After the battle of Actium and the death of Antony, Octavia forgetful of the injuries she had received, took into her house all the children of her husband and treated them with uncommon tenderness. Marcellus her son by her first husband was married to a niece of Augustus, and publicly intended as a successor to his uncle. His sudden death plunged all his family into the greatest grief. Virgil, whom Augustus patronized, undertook upon himself to pay a melancholy tribute to the memory of a young man whom Rome regarded as her future father and patron. He was desired to repeat his composition in the presence of Augustus and of his sister. Octavia burst into tears

s soon as the poet began, but when he mentioned *Tu Marcellus eris*, she swooned way. This tender and pathetic encomium pon the merit and the virtues of young Marcellus was liberally rewarded by Octavia, and Virgil received 10,000 sesterces for every one of the verses. Octavia ad two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor. The elder married L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she had Cn. Domitius the father of he emperor Nero by Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. Antonia minor, who was as virtuous and as beautiful as her mother, married Drusus the son of Tiberius, by whom she had Germanicus and Claudius, who reigned before Nero. The death of Marcellus continually preyed upon the mind of Octavia, who died of melancholy about 11 years before the Christian era. Her brother paid great regard to her memory by pronouncing, himself, her funeral oration. The Roman people also showed their respect for her virtues by their wish to pay her divine honors. *Sueton. in Aug.*—*Plut. in Anton.* &c.——A daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was betrothed to Silanus, but by the intrigues of Agrippina, she was married to the emperor Nero in the 16th year of her age. She was soon after divorced on pretence of barrenness, and the emperor married Poppæa, who exercised her enmity upon Octavia by causing her to be banished into Campania. She was afterwards recalled at the instance of the people, and Poppæa, who was resolved on her ruin, caused her again to be banished to an island, where she was ordered to kill herself by opening her veins. Her head was cut off and carried to Poppæa. *Suet. in Claud.* 27. *in Ner.* 7 & 35. *Tacit. Ann.* 12.

Octāviānus or Octāvius Cæsar, the nephew of Cæsar the dictator. After the battle of Actium and the final destruction of the Roman republic the servile senate bestowed upon him the title and surname of *Augustus*, as expressive of his greatness and dignity. *Vid.* Augustus.

Octāvius, a Roman officer who brought Perseus, king of Macedonia, a prisoner to the consul. He was sent by his countrymen to be guardian to Ptolomy Eupator, the young king of Egypt, where he behaved with the greatest arrogance. He was assassinated by Lysias, who was before regent of Egypt. The murderer was sent to Rome.——A man who opposed Metellus in the reduction of Crete, by means of Pompey. He was obliged to retire from the island.——A man who banished Cinna from Rome. He is remarkable for his probity and fondness of discipline. He was seized and put to death by order of his successful rivals Marius and Cinna.——A Roman who boasted of being in the number of Cæsar's murderers. His assertions were false, yet he was punished as if he had been accessary to the conspiracy.——A lieutenant of Crassus in Parthia. He accompanied his general to the tent of the Parthian conqueror, and was killed by the enemy as he attempted to hinder them from carrying away Crassus.——A governor of Cilicia. He died in his province, and Lucullus made applications to succeed him, &c.——A tribune of the people of Rome, whom Tib. Gracchus his colleague deposed.——A commander of the forces of Antony against Augustus.——An officer who killed himself, &c.——A tribune of the people, who debauched a woman of Pontus and drew her from her husband. She proved unfaithful to him, upon which he murdered her. He was condemned under Nero. *Tacit. Ann. & Hist.*—*Plut. in vitis.*—*Flor.*—*Liv.* &c.

Octolophum, a place of Greece. *Liv.* 31.

Ocyālus, one of the Phæacians.

Ocypēte, one of the Harpyies, who infected whatever she touched. The name signifies *swift flying*. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Thaumas.——A daughter of Danaus.

Ocyroe, a daughter of Chiron, who had the gift of prophecy. She was changed into a mare. *Vid.* Melanippe. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 638, &c.——A woman carried away by Apollo, as she was going to a festival at Miletus.

Odenātus, a celebrated prince of Palmyra. He early inured himself to bear fatigues, and by hunting leopards and wild beasts, he accustomed himself to the labors of a military life. He was faithful to the Romans, and when Aurelian had been taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, Odenatus warmly interested himself in his cause, and solicited his release by writing a letter to the conqueror and sending him presents. The king of Persia was offended at the liberty of Odenatus, he tore the letter, and ordered the presents which were offered to be thrown into a river. To punish Odenatus, who had the impudence, as he observed, to pay homage to so great a monarch as himself, he ordered him to appear before him, on pain of being devoted to instant destruction with all his family, if he dared to refuse. Odenatus disdained the summons of Sapor, and opposed force by force. He obtained some advantages over the troops of the Persian monarch, and took his

his wife prisoner with a great and rich booty. These services were seen with gratitude by the Romans, and Gallienus, the then reigning emperor named Odenatus, as his colleague on the throne, and gave the title of Augustus to his children and to his wife the celebrated Zenobia. Odenatus invested with new power resolved to signalize himself more conspicuously by conquering the northern barbarians, but his exultation was short, and he perished by the dagger of one of his relations, whom he had slightly offended in a domestic entertainment. He died at Emesse, about the 267th year of the Christian era. Zenobia succeeded to all his titles and honors.

Odessus, a river with a mountain of the same name, near the Euxine sea, in Asia minor. *Ovid.* 1. *Trist.* 9, v. 37.

Odīnus, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished about 70 years before the Christian era in the northern parts of antient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark. He was at once a priest, a soldier, a poet, a monarch and a conqueror. He imposed upon the credulity of his superstitious countrymen and made them believe that he could raise the dead to life, and that he was acquainted with futurity. When he had extended his power, and increased his fame by conquest, and by persuasion he resolved to die in a different manner from other men. He assembled his friends and with the sharp point of a lance he made on his body nine different wounds in the form of a circle, and as he expired he declared that he was going into Scythia, where he should become one of the immortal gods. He further added, that he would prepare bliss and felicity for such of his countrymen as lived a virtuous life, who fought with intrepidity, and who died like heroes in the field of battle. These injunctions had the desired effect, his countrymen superstitiously believed him, and always recommended themselves to his protection whenever they engaged in a battle, and they entreated him to receive the souls of such as had fallen in war.

Œdītes, a son of Ixion killed by Mopsus, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 457.——A prince killed at the nuptials of Andromache. *Id. ib.* 5, v. 97.

Œdomanti, a people of Thrace. *Liv.* 45, c. 4.

Œdŏnes, a people of Thrace.

Odrȳsæ, an antient people of Thrace, between Abdera and the river Ister. The epithet of Odrysius is often applied to a Thracian. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 554.

Odyssea, one of Homer's epic poems, in which he describes in 24 books the adventures of Ulysses at his return from the Trojan war, with other material circumstances. It is not so esteemed as the Iliad of the poet. *Vid.* Homerus.

Œagrus & Œager, the father of Orpheus by Calliope. He was king of Thrace. *Ovid. in Ib.* 484.—*Apollon.* 1. 23.——A river of Thrace, which received its name from the father of Orpheus. The Hebrus issues from it, whence it is called Œagrius. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 523.—*Ital.* 5, v. 463.

Œanthe & Œanthia, a town of Achaia, where Venus had a temple. *Pausan.* 10, c. 38.

Œax, a son of Nauplius and Clymene. He was brother to Palamedes. *Hygin. fab.* 117.

Œbalia, the antient name of Laconia, which it received from king Œbalus. *Pausan.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A country of Italy, in whose territories Tarentum was built by a colony of Laconians. *Pausan.* 4, v. 125.—*Sil.* 12, v. 451.

Œbălus, a son of Argalus or Cynortas, who was king of Laconia. He married Gorgophone the daughter of Perieres, by whom he had Hippocoon, Tyndarus, &c. *Pausan.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A king of Telon and the nympth Sebethis, who reigned in the neighbourhood of Naples in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

Œbăres, a satrap of Cyrus.—*Polyæn.* 7.——A groom of Darius son of Hystaspes. He was the cause that his master obtained the kingdom of Persia, by his artifice in making his horse neigh first. *Vid.* Darius 1st. *Herodot.* 3, c. 85.—*Justin.* 1, c. 10.

Œchălia, a country of Peloponnesus in Laconia, with a small town of the same name. This town was destroyed by Hercules, while Eurytus was king over it, from which circumstance it is often called Eurytopolis.——A small town of Eubœa. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 291.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 9. *Met.* 9, v. 136.

Œdipŏdia, a fountain of Thebes in Bœotia.

Œdĭpus, a son of Laius, king of Thebes and Jocasta. As being descended from Venus by his father's side. Œdipus was born to be exposed to all the dangers and the calamities which Juno could inflict upon the posterity of the goddess of beauty. Laius the father of Œdipus was informed by the oracle, as soon as he married Jocasta, that he must perish by the hands of his son. Such dreadful intelligence awakened his fears, and to prevent the fulfilling of the oracle, he resolved never to approach Jocasta; but his solemn resolutions were violated in a fit of intoxication. The queen became

ime pregnant, and Laius still intent to stop evil, ordered his wife to destroy her d as soon as he came into the world. mother had not the courage to obey, she gave the child, as soon as born, to et her domestics, with orders to expose in the mountains. The servant was ed with pity, but to obey the com- nd of Jocasta, he bored the feet of the d and suspended him with a twig by heels to a tree, on mount Cithæron, re he was soon found by one of the pherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. shepherd carried it home, and Pe- ra the wife of Polybus, who had no ldren, educated him as her own child, th maternal tenderness. The accom- shments of the infant, who was named dipus, on account of the swelling of his t (οἰδέω *tumeo* πόδες *pedes*,) soon be- me the admiration of the age. His com- nions envied his strength and his ad- ss, and one of them to mortify his rising tion, told him he was an illegitimate ld. This raised his doubts, he asked ribœa, who out of tenderness told him t his suspicions were ill-founded. This d not satisfy him, he went to consult the cle of Delphi, and was there told not to turn home, for if he did, he must nece- sarily be the murderer of his father, and the band of his mother. This answer of e oracle terrified him, he knew no home t the house of Polybus, therefore he re- lved not to return to Corinth, where such ilamities apparently attended him. He tra- elled towards Phocis, and in his journey, met in a narrow road Laius on a chariot with his arm bearer. Laius haughtily or- dered Œdipus to make way for him. Œdipus refused, a contest ensued in which Laius and his arm bearer were both killed. As Œdipus was ignorant of the quality, and of the rank of the men, whom he had just killed, he continued his journey, and was drawn to Thebes by the fame of the Sphynx. This terrible monster, whom Juno had sent to lay waste the country, (*Vid Sphynx.*) resorted in the neighbourhood of Thebes, and devoured all those who attempted to explain without success the enigmas, which he proposed. The calamity was now be- come an object of public concern, and as the successful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the Sphynx, Creon, who at the death of Laius, had as- cended the throne of Thebes, promised his crown and Jocasta to him, who succeeded in the attempt. The enigma proposed was this: what animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two and in the evening upon three? This was left for Œdipus to explain, he came to the monster and said, that man in the morning of life walks upon his legs and his feet, when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs, and in the even- ing he supports his old age with the assist- ance of a staff. The monster was mortified at the true explanation, and dashed his head against a rock and perished. Œdipus as- cended the throne of Thebes and married Jocasta, by whom he had two sons Polynices and Etеocles, and two daughters, Ismena and Antigone. Some years after, the Theban territories were visited with a plague, and the oracle declared that it should cease only when the murderer of king Laius was banish- ed from Bœotia. As the death of Laius had never been examined, and the circum- stances that attended it never known, this answer of the oracle was of the great- est concern to the Thebans, but Œdipus, the friend of his people, resolved to over- come every difficulty by the most exact en- quiries. His researches were successful, and he was soon proved to be the murderer of his father. This melancholy discovery was rendered the more alarming when Œdipus considered that he had not only murdered his father, but that he had com- mitted incest with his mother. In the ex- cess of his grief he put out his eyes, as un- worthy to see the light, and banished him- self from Thebes, or as some say, was banished by his own sons. He retired to- wards Attica, led by his daughter Antigone. He came near Colonos, where there was a grove sacred to the Furies. He remember- ed that he was doomed by the oracle to die in such a place, and to become the source of prosperity to the country in which his bones were buried. A messenger upon this was sent to Theseus, king of the coun- try, to inform him of the resolution of Œdipus. When Theseus arrived, Œdipus acquainted him with a prophetic voice that the gods had called him to die in the place where he stood, and to show the truth of this he walked, himself, without the assistance of a guide to the spot where he must ex- pire. Immediately the earth opened and Œdipus disappeared. Some suppose that Œdipus had not children by Jocasta, and that the mother murdered herself as soon as she knew the incest which had been com- mitted. His tomb was near the Areopagus, in the age of Pausanias. Some of the anti- ent poets represent him in hell, as suffering the punishment which crimes like his seem- ed to deserve. According to some, the four children which he had were by Euri- ganea, the daughter of Periphas, whom he married after the death of Jocasta. *Apollod.* 3, c.

3, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 66, &c.—*Eurip. in Phœniss.* &c.—*Sophocl. OEdip. Tyr. & Col. Antig.* &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 1. *Homer. Od.* 11. *Paus.* 9, c. 5, &c.—*Stat. Theb.*—*Senec. in OEdip.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 2.—*Diod.* 4.—*Athen.* 6, & 10.

Œme, a daughter of Danaus.

Œnanthes, a favorite of young Ptolemy king of Egypt.

Œne, a small town of Argolis. The people are called Œneadæ.

Œnea, a river of Assyria. *Ammian.*

Œneus, a king of Calydon in Ætolia, son of Parthaon or Portheus, and Euryte. He married Althæa the daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge and Dejanira. After Althæa's death he married Peribœa the daughter of Hipponous, by whom he had Tydeus. In a general sacrifice, which Œneus made to all the gods upon reaping the rich produce of his fields, he forgot Diana, and the goddess to revenge this unpardonable neglect incited his neighbours to take up arms against him, and besides she sent a wild boar to lay waste the country of Calydonia. The animal was at last killed by Meleager, and the neighbouring princes of Greece, in a celebrated chace, known by the name of the chace of the Calydonian boar. Sometime after Meleager died and Œneus was driven from his kingdom by the sons of his brother Agrius. Diomedes, however, his grand-son soon restored him to his throne, but the continual misfortunes to which he was exposed, rendered him melancholy. He exiled himself from Calydon, and left his crown to his son-in-law Andremon. He died as he was going to Argolis. His body was buried by the care of Diomedes, in a town of Argolis, which from him received the name of Œnea. It is reported that Œneus received a visit from Bacchus, and that he suffered the god to enjoy the favors of Althæa, for which Bacchus permitted that the wine of which he was the patron should be called among the Greeks by the name of Œneus (οἰνεύς) *Hygin.* fab. 129.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 2, c. 25.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 510.

Œnoe, a nymph who married Sicinus, the son of Thoas king of Lemnos. From her the island of Sicinus has been called Œnoe.——Two villages of Attica, were also called Œnoe.——A city of Argolis.——A town of Elis in the Peloponnesus. *Strab. Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Paus.* 1, &c.

Œnomaus, a son of Mars by Sterope the daughter of Atlas. He was king of Pisa in Elis, and father of Hippodamia by Evarete, daughter of Acrisius, or Eurythoa the daughter of Danaus. He was informed by the oracle that he should perish by the hands of his son-in-law, therefore as he could skilfully drive a chariot, he determined to marry his daughter, only to those who could out run him, on condition that all who entered the lists should agree to lay down their life if conquered. Many had already perished when Pelops son of Tantalus, proposed himself. He previously bribed Myrtilus the charioteer of Œnomaus, promising him the enjoyment of the favorite Hippodamia, if he proved victorious. Myrtilus gave his master an old chariot whose axle tree broke on the course, which was from Pisa to the Corinthian isthmus, and Œnomaus was killed. Pelops married Hippodamia and became king of Pisa. As he expired Œnomaus entreated Pelops to revenge the perfidy of Myrtilus, who was executed. Those that had been killed when Pelops entered the lists, were Marmax, Alcathous, Euryalus, Eurytechus, Capetus, Lasius, Acrias, Chalcon, Lycurgus, Tricolonus, Prias, Antiochus, Æolius, Eurythrus and Chronius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17. *Hygin.* 11, &c.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1.—*Propert.* 1, 2, v. 20.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 367. *Art. am.* 1, 8. *Heroid.*

Œnon, a port of Locris on the bay of Corinth.

Œnona, an antient name of the island Ægina. It is also called Œnopia.——Two villages of Attica, are also called Œnoe.

Œnone, a nymph of mount Ida, daughter of the river Cebrenus in Phrygia. She had received the gift of prophecy, and she foretold to Paris, whom she married before he was discovered to be the son of Priam, that his voyage into Greece would be attended with the most serious consequences, and the total ruin of his country, and that he should have recourse to her medical knowledge at the hour of death. All these predictions were fulfilled, and Paris, when he had received the fatal wound, ordered his body to be carried to Œnone, in hopes of being cured by her assistance. He expired as he came into her presence, and Œnone was so struck at the sight of his dead body, that she bathed it with her tears, and stabbed herself to the heart. *Dictys. Cret.*—*Ovid. de Rem. Amor.* v. 45. *Heroid.* 5.—*Lucan.* 9.

Œnopia, one of the antient names of the island Ægina. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 473.

Œnopides, a mathematician of Chios.

Œnopion, a son of Ariadne by Theseus, or according to others by Bacchus. He married Helice by whom he had a daughter called Hero, or Merope, of whom the giant Orion became enamoured. The father unwilling

willing to give his daughter to such a lover, and afraid of provoking him by an open refusal, evaded his applications, and at last put out his eyes when he was intoxicated. Œnopion received the island of Chios from Rhadamanthus, who had conquered most of the islands of the Ægean sea, and his tomb was still seen there in the age of Pausanias. Some suppose, and with more probability, that he reigned not at Chios, but at Ægina, which from him was called Œnopia. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Diod.*—*Paus.* 7, c. 4.—*Apollod. Rhod.* 3.

Œnōtri, the inhabitants of Œnotria.

Œnōtria, a part of Italy which was afterwards called Lucania. It received this name from Œnotrus the son of Lycaon who settled there with a colony of Arcadians. The Œnotrians afterwards spread themselves into Umbria and as far as Latium and the country of the Sabines according to some writers. The name of Œnotria is sometimes applied to Italy. That part of Italy where Œnotrus settled was before inhabited by the Ausones. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Paus.* 8, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 533. l. 7, v. 85.—*Ital.* 8, v. 220.

Œnōtrus, a son of Lycaon of Arcadia. He passed into Magna Græcia with a colony, and gave the name of Œnotria to that part of the country where he settled. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 85.

Œnūsæ, small islands near Chios.——Rivers on the coast of the Peloponnesus near Messenia. *Mela.* 2, c. 17.

Œonus, a son of Licymnius killed at Sparta where he accompanied Hercules.

Œroe, an island of Bœotia formed by the Asopus.

Œta, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himself. Its height has given occasion to the poets to feign that the sun, moon and stars rose behind it. Mount Œta, properly speaking, is a long chain of mountains which runs from the streights of Thermopylæ and the gulf of Malia in a western direction to mount Pindus, and from thence to the bay of Ambracia. The streights or passes of mount Œta are called the streights of Thermopylæ from the hot baths and mineral waters which are in the neighbourhood. These passes are not more than 25 feet in breadth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 10, c. 20, &c.—*Ovid Heroid.* 9. *Met.* 7, v. 216. l. 9, v. 204, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8.—*Liv.* 25, c. 5.—*Seneca in Med.*—*Lucan.* 3, v. 7.——A small town at the foot of mount Œta near Thermopylæ.

Œtylus or Œtylum, a town of Laconia which received its name from Œtylus, one of the heroes of Argos. Serapis had a temple there. *Paus.* 3, c. 25.

Ogdolapis, a navigable river flowing from the Alps.

Ogdōrus, a king of Egypt.

Ogmius, a name of Hercules among the Gauls.

Ogoa, a deity of Caria, under whose temple, as was supposed, the sea passed.

Ogulnia lex, by Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 453. It encreased the number of pontifices and augurs from four to nine. The addition was made to both orders from plebeian families.

Ogȳges, a celebrated monarch, the most antient of those that reigned in Greece. He was son of Terra, or as some suppose, of Neptune. He married Thebe the daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Bœotia, which, from him, is sometimes called Ogygia, and his power was also extended over Attica. It is supposed that he was of Egyptian or Phœnician extraction, but his origin, as well as the age in which he lived and the duration of his reign, are so obscure and unknown that the epithet of *Ogygian* is often applied to every thing of dark antiquity. In the reign of Ogyges there was a deluge which inundated the territories of Attica. This, though it is very uncertain, is supposed to have happened about 1796 years before the christian era. This deluge was previous to that of Deucalion, and according to some writers was owing to the overflowing of one of the rivers of the country. The reign of Ogyges was also marked by an uncommon appearance in the heavens, and as it is reported, the planet Venus changed her color, diameter, figure, and her course. *Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 9. c. 5.—*Aug. de Civ. D.* 18, &c.

Ogȳgia, a name of one of the gates of Thebes in Bœotia.——One of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion changed into stones. *Apollod.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 8.——An antient name of Bœotia from Ogyges who reigned there.——The island of Calypso, opposite the promontory of Lacinium in Magna Græcia, where Ulysses was shipwrecked. The situation, and even the existence of Calypso's island is disputed by some writers. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.—*Homer. Od.* 1, &c.

Ogȳris, an island in the Indian ocean.

Oicles, a son of Antiphates and Zeuxippe. He married Hypermnestra, daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Iphianira, Polybœa, and Amphiaraus. *Homer. Od.* 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 6.—*Paus.* 6, c. 17.

Oileus, a king of the Locrians. His father's

father's name was Odocedocus, and his mother's Agriamome. He married Eriope by whom he had Ajax, called *Oileus* from his father, to discriminate him from Ajax the son of Telamon. He had also another son called Medon, by a courtezan called Rhene. Oileus was one of the Argonauts. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 45.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 14 & 18.—*Homer Il.* 13 & 15.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

OLANE, one the mouths of the Po.——A mountain of Armenia.

OLANUS, a town of Lesbos.

OLBA, or OLBUS, a town of Cilicia.

OLBIA, a town of Sarmatia at the confluence of the Hypanis and the Borysthenes. It is about 15 miles from the sea according to Pliny. It was afterwards called Borysthenes and Miletopolis, because peopled by a Milesian colony. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A town of Bithynia. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.——A town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.——The capital of Sardinia. *Claudian.*

OLBIUS, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.

OLCHINIUM or OLCINIUM, a town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

OLEĂROS or OLĬROS, one of the Cyclades, about 16 miles in circumference. It is separated from Paros by a streight of seven miles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 127.—*Ovid Met.* 7, v. 469.—*Strab.* 10.

OLEATRUM, a town of Spain.

OLEN, a Greek poet of Lycia who flourished some time before the age of Orpheus. He composed many hymns, some of which were regularly sung at Delphi on solemn occasions. Some suppose that he was the first who established the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he first delivered oracles. *Herodot.* 4, c. 35.

OLENUS, a man who married Lethæa, a beautiful woman who preferred herself to the goddesses. She and her husband were changed into stones by the deities. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 68.

OLĔNUS, or OLENUM, a town of Peloponnesus between Patræ and Cyllene. *Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 1, c. c. 8.——Another in Ætolia.

OLGASYS, a mountain of Galatia.

OLIGYRTIS, a town of Peloponnesus.

OLINTHUS, a town of Macedonia.

OLITINGI, a town of Lusitania. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

T. OLLIUS, the father of Poppæa, was destroyed on account of his intimacy with Sejanus, &c. *Tacit. An.* 13, c. 45.

OLLOVĬCO, a prince of Gaul called the friend of the republic by the Roman senate. *Caes. bell G.* 7, c. 31.

OLMIUS, a river of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. *Stat. Theb.* 7, c. 284.

OLINIÆ, a promontory near Megara.

OLOPHYXUS, a town of Macedonia on mount Athos. *Herodot* 7, c. 22

OLYMPEUM, a place in Delos.——Another in Syracuse.

OLYMPIA (ōrum) celebrated games which received their name either from Olympia where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. They were, according to some, instituted by Jupiter after his victory over the Titans, or according to others by Hercules. Some attribute the institution to Pelops, after he had obtained a victory over Œnomaus and married Hippodamia; but the more probable, and indeed the most received opinion is that they were first established by Hercules in honor of Jupiter Olympius after a victory obtained over Augias. Strabo objects to this opinion, observing that if they had been established in the age of Homer, the poet would undoubtedly have celebrated them, who in every particular careful to mention the amusements and diversions of the ancient Greeks. But they were neglected after their first institution by Hercules, and no notice was taken of them according to many writers, till Iphitus in the age of the law-giver of Sparta renewed them, and instituted the celebration with greater solemnity. This re-institution, which happened about 408 years after the Trojan war, forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and is the beginning of the Olympiads. [See *Olympias.*] They however were neglected for some time after the age of Iphites, till Corœbus, who obtained a victory, re-instituted them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. The care and superintendance of the games were intrusted to the Pisæans and afterwards to the people of Elis, after the destruction of Pisa. These obtained great privileges from this appointment, they were in danger neither of violence nor war, but they were permitted to enjoy their possessions without molestation, as the games were celebrated within their territories. Only one person superintended till the 30th olympiad, when two were appointed. In the 109d olympiad, the number was encreased to twelve, according to the number of the tribes of Elis. But in the following olympiad, they were reduced to eight, and afterwards encreased to ten, which number continued till the reign of Adrian. The presidents were obliged solemnly to swear that they would act impartially, and not take any bribes or discover why they rejected some of

of the combatants They generally sat naked, and held before them the crown which was prepared for the conqueror. There were also certain officers to keep good order and regularity; they were called ἀλυται, and were the same as the Roman lictors; their chief was called ἀλυταρχης. No women were permitted to appear at the celebration of the Olympian games, and whoever dared to trespass this law was immediately thrown down from a rock. This however was sometimes neglected, for we find not only women present at the celebration, but also some among the combatants, and some rewarded with the crown. The preparations for these festivals were great. No person was permitted to enter the lists if he had not regularly exercised himself ten months before the celebration at the public gymnasium of Elis. No unfair dealings were allowed, whoever attempted to bribe his adversary was subjected to a severe fine. No criminals, nor such as were connected with impious and guilty persons, were suffered to present themselves as combatants, and even the father and relations were obliged to swear that they would have recourse to no artifice which might decide the victory in favor of their friends. The wrestlers were appointed by lot. Some little balls superscribed with a letter, were thrown into a silver urn, and such as drew the same letter were obliged to contend one with the other. He who had an odd letter remained the last, and he often had the advantage, as he was to encounter the last who had obtained the superiority over his adversary. In these games were exhibited running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the javelin, which was called altogether πενταθλον, or *quinquertium*. Besides these there were horse and chariot races, and also contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror obtained was a crown of olive. This, as some suppose, was in memory of the labors of Hercules, which were accomplished for the universal good of mankind, and for which the hero claimed no other reward but the consciousness of having been the friend of mankind. So small and trifling a reward stimulated courage and virtue, and was the source of greater honors than the most unbounded treasures. The statues of the conquerors called Olympionicæ, were erected at Olympia in the sacred wood of Jupiter. Their return home was that of a warlike conqueror; they were drawn in a chariot by four horses, and every where received with the greatest acclamations. Their entrance into their native city was not thro' the gates, but to make it more grand and more solemn, a breach was made in the walls. Painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names, and indeed the victories severally obtained at Olympia are the subjects of the most beautiful odes of Pindar. The combatants were naked. A scarf was originally tied round their waist, but when it had entangled one of the adversaries, and been the cause that he lost the victory, it was laid aside, and no regard was paid to decency. The olympic games were observed every fifth year, or to speak with greater exactness, after a revolution of four years, and in the first month of the fifth year, and they continued for five successive days. As they were the most antient and the most solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks, it will not appear wonderful that they drew so many people, not only inhabitants of Greece, but of the neighbouring islands and countries. *Pind. Olymp.—Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 5, c. 67, &c—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Thes. Lyc.* &c.—*Aelian. V. H.* 10, v. 1.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 46.—*Lucian. de Gym.—Tzetz. in Lycophr.—Aristotel.—Stat. Theb.* 6.

Olympia, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, where Jupiter had a temple, with a celebrated statue which was 50 cubits high, and which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The olympic games were celebrated in the neighbourhood. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8.

Olympias, a certain space of time which elapsed between the celebration of the olympic games. The olympic games were celebrated after the expiration of four complete years, whence some have said that they were observed every fifth year. This period of time was called Olympiad, and became a celebrated era among the Greeks, who computed their time by it. The custom of reckoning time by the celebration of the olympic games was not introduced at the first institution of these festivals, but to speak accurately, only the year in which Corœbus obtained the prize. This olympiad has always been reckoned the first. It fell according to the accurate and learned computation of some of the moderns, exactly 776 years before the first year of Christ, or 775 before the year of his birth, in the year of the Julian period 3938, and 22 years before the building of the city of Rome. The games were exhibited at the time of the full moon next after the summer solstice, therefore the olympiads were of unequal length, because the time of the full moon differs 11 days every year, and for that reason they sometimes began the next day after

after the solstice, and at other times four weeks after. The computation by olympiads ceased, as some suppose, after the 364th, in the year 440 of the Christian era. It was universally adopted not only by the Greeks, but by many of the neighbouring countries, tho' still the Pythian games served as an epoch to the people of Delphi and to the Bœotians, the Nemæan games to the Argives and Arcadians, and the Isthmian to the Corinthians, and the inhabitants of the Peloponnesian isthmus. To the olympiads history is much indebted. They have served to fix the time of many momentous events, and indeed before this method of computing time was observed, every page of history is mostly fabulous, and filled with obscurity and contradiction, and no true chronological account can be properly established and maintained with certainty.

Olympias, a celebrated woman who was daughter of a king of Epirus, and who married Philip king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great. Her haughtiness and more probably her infidelity, obliged Philip to repudiate her, and to marry Cleopatra, the niece of king Attalus. Olympias was sensible of this injury, and Alexander showed his disapprobation of his father's measures, by retiring from the court to his mother. The murder of Philip, which soon followed this disgrace, and which some have attributed to the intrigues of Olympias, was productive of the greatest extravagances. The queen paid the greatest honor to her husband's murderer. She gathered his mangled limbs, placed a crown of gold on his head, and laid his ashes near those of Philip. The administration of Alexander, who had succeeded his father, was in some instance offensive to Olympias, but when the ambition of her son was concerned, she did not scruple to declare publicly that Alexander was not the son of Philip, but that he was the offspring of an enormous serpent who had supernaturally introduced himself into her bed. When Alexander was dead, Olympias seized the government of Macedonia, and to establish her usurpation, she cruelly put to death Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, as also Nicanor the brother of Cassander, with 100 leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her interest. Such barbarities did not long remain unpunished, Cassander besieged her in Pydna, where she had retired with the remains of her family, and she was obliged to surrender after an obstinate siege. The conqueror ordered her to be accused and to be put to death. A body of 200 soldiers were ordered to put the bloody commands into execution, but the splendor and majesty of the queen disarmed their courage, and she was at last massacred by those, whom she had cruelly deprived of their children about 316 years before the Christian era. *Justin.* 7, c. 6. l. 9, c. 7.—*Plut. in Alex.* *Curt.*—*Paus.*——A fountain of Arcadia which flowed for one year and the next was dry. *Paus.* 8, c. 29.

Olympiodorus, a musician who taught Epaminondas music. *C. Nep.*——A native of Thebes in Egypt, who flourished under Theodosius 2d. He wrote an history in Greek, of Honorius, besides an account of an embassy to some of the barbarian nations of the north, &c. His style is censured by some as low and unworthy of an historian. ——An Athenian officer present at the battle of Plataea, where he behaved with uncommon courage and valor. *Plut.*

Olympius, a surname of Jupiter at Olympia, where the god had a celebrated temple and statue, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. It was the work of Phidias. *Paus.* 7, c. 1.—A native of Carthage, called also Nemesianus. He flourished under the emperor Diocletian, and wrote some eclogues, with a poem on the pleasures of the chase, of fishing and navigation.

Olympus, a physician of Cleopatra queen of Egypt. He wrote some historical treatises. *Plut in Anton.*——A poet and musician, disciple to Marsyas, before the Trojan war.——Another in the age of king Midas. He is often confounded with the former.——A son of Hercules and Eubœa. ——A mountain of Macedonia and Thessaly. The antients supposed that it touched the heavens with its top, and from that circumstance they have placed the residence of the gods there, and have made it the seat of Jupiter. It is about one mile and a half in perpendicular height, and is covered with pleasant woods, caves, and grottoes. On the top of the mountain, according to the notions of the poets, there was no wind, no rain, no clouds, but an eternal spring. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, 6, &c—*Ovid Met.*—*Lucan.* 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.——A mountain of Mysia. It was called the Mysian Olympus, and it still now preserves that name.—Another in Elis.—Another in Arcadia.—and another in the island of Cyprus. Some suppose the Olympus of Mysia and of Cilicia to be the same.——A town on the coast of Lycia.

Olympusa, a daughter of Thespius.

Olynthus, a celebrated town and republic of Macedonia, between the peninsula of Pallene and Sithonia. It became famous

mous for its flourishing situation, and for its frequent disputes with the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and king Philip. *Cic. in Pisor.* 3.—*Plut. de Ir. coh. &c.*—*Mela*, 2, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 127.

Olyras, a river near Thermopylæ.

Olyzon, a town of Thessaly.

Omarius, a Lacedæmonian sent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Ombi & Tentyra, two neighbouring cities of Egypt, whose inhabitants are always in discord one with another. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Ombri. *Vid.* Umbri.

Omole or Homole, a mountain of Thessaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 674.——There were some festivals called Homoleia, which were celebrated in Bœotia in honor of Jupiter, surnamed Homoleius.

Omophagia, a festival in honor of Bacchus. The word signifies *the eating of raw flesh*. *Vid.* Dionysia.

Omphale, a queen of Lydia, daughter of Jardanus. She married Tmolus, who at his death left her mistress of his kingdom. Omphale had been informed of the great exploits of Hercules, and wished to see so illustrious a hero. Her wish was soon gratified. After the murder of Eurytus, Hercules fell sick, and was ordered to be sold as a slave that he might recover his health and the right use of his senses. Mercury was commissioned to sell him, and Omphale bought him, and restored him to liberty. The hero became enamoured of his mistress, and the queen favored his passion, and had a son by him, whom some call Agelaus, and others Lamon. From this son were descended Gyges and Cræsus, but this opinion is different from the account which makes these Lydian monarchs spring from Alcæus, a son of Hercules, by one of the female servants of Omphale. Hercules is represented by the poets as so desperately enamoured of the queen that to conciliate her esteem, he spins by her side among her women, while she covers herself with the lion's skin, and arms herself with the club of the hero, and often strikes him with her sandals, for the uncouth manner with which he holds the distaff, &c. Their fondness was mutual. As they once travelled together they came to a grotto on mount Tmolus, where the queen dressed herself in the habit of her lover, and obliged him to appear in a female garment. After they had supped, they both retired to rest in different rooms, as a sacrifice on the morrow to Bacchus required. In the night Faunus or rather Pan, who was enamoured of Omphale, introduced himself into the cave. He went to the bed of the queen, but the lion's skin persuaded him that it was the dress of Hercules, and therefore he repaired to the bed of Hercules, in hopes to find there the object of his affections. The female dress of Hercules deceived him, and he laid himself down by his side. The hero was awakened, and kicked the intruder into the middle of the cave. The noise awoke Omphale, and Faunus was discovered laying on the ground, greatly disappointed and ashamed. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 305, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 17.

Omphalos, a place of Crete sacred to Jupiter.

Onophis, a king of India who delivered himself up to Alexander the Great.—*Curt.* 8. c. 12.

Onbum or Oeneum a promontory and town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

Onarus, a priest of Bacchus, who is supposed to have married Ariadne, after she had been abandoned by Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

Onasimus, a sophist of Athens, who flourished in the reign of Constantine.

Onatas, a famous statuary of Ægina. *Paus.* 8, c. 42.

Onchestus, a town of Bœotia, founded by Onchestus, a son of Neptune. *Paus.* 9. c. 26.

Oneion, a place of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 25.

Onesimus, a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindness by the Roman emperors. He wrote an account of the life of the emperor Probus and of Carus, with great precision and elegance.

Onesippus, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Onesilus, a king of Salamis, who revolted from the Persians.

Onetorides, an Athenian officer, who attempted to murder the garrison which Demetrius had stationed at Athens. &c. —*Polyæn*, 5.

Onesicritus, a cynic philosopher of Ægina, who went with Alexander into Asia, and was sent to the Indian Gymnosophists. He wrote an history of the king's life, which has been censured for the romantic, exaggerated, and improbable narrations it gives. It is said, that Alexander, upon reading it, said, that he should be glad to come to life again for some time, to see what reception the historian's work met with. *Plut. in Alex. Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Onium, a place of Peloponnesus, near Corinth.

Onoba, a town near the columns of Hercules, *Mela*, 3. c. 1.

Onochonus, a river of Thessaly, falling

falling into the Peneus. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7. c. 196.

Onomacritus, a soothsayer of Athens. It is generally believed, that the Greek poem, on the argonautic expedition attributed to Orpheus, was written by Onomacritus. The elegant poems of Musæus, are also by some supposed, to be the production of his pen. He florished about 516 years before the Christian era, and was expelled from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the sons of Pisistratus. *Herodot.* 7. c. 6.—A Locrian, who wrote concerning laws, &c. *Aristot.* 2. *Polit.*——

Onomastorides, a Lacedæmonian, ambassador, sent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3 c. 13.

Onomastus, a freedman of the emperor Otho. *Pluth.*

Onophas, one of the seven Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Ctesias.* An officer in the expedition of Xerxes, against Greece.

Opalia, festivals celebrated by the Romans, in honor of Ops, on the 14th of the calends of January.

Ophēlas, a general of Cyrene, defeated by Agathocles.

Opheltes, a son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. He is the same as Archemorus.—*Vid.* Archemorus.

Ophensis, a town of Africa. *Tacit. Hist.* 4. c. 50.

Ophioneus was an antient soothsayer in the age of Aristodemus. He was born blind.

Ophiūsa, the ancient name of Rhodes —A small island near Crete.——A town of Sarmatia.

Opici, the antient inhabitants of Campania. *Juv.* 3, v. 207.

Opis, a nymph who was among Diana's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 867.——A town near the mouth of Tigris.

Opilius, a grammarian, who florished about 94 years before Christ. He wrote a book called *Libri Musarum.*

Opiter, a Roman consul, &c.

Opimius, a Roman who made himself consul in opposition to the interest and efforts of the Gracchi. He shewed himself a most inveterate enemy to C. Gracchus and his adherents, and behaved during his consulship like a dictator. He was accused of bribery, and banished. He died of want at Dyrrachium. *Cic. pro Sext. Planc & in Pis.—Plut.*——A Roman who killed one of the Cimbri in single combat.

Opitergini, a people near Aquileia, on the Adriatic. Their chief city is called Opitergum. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.

Orites, a native of Argos, killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

Opita, a vestal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

Opitalex, by C. Oppius, the tribune A. U. C. 540. It required that no woman should wear above half an ounce of gold, have party colored garments, or be carried in any city or town, or to any place within a mile's distance, unless it was to celebrate some sacred festivals or solemnities. This celebrated law which was made while Annibal was in Italy, and while Rome was in distressed circumstances, created discontent, and 18 years after the Roman ladies petitioned the assembly of the people that it might be repealed. Cato opposed it strongly, and made many satyrical reflections upon the women for their appearing in public, to solicit votes. The tribune Valerius, who had presented their petition to the assembly, answered the objections of Cato, and his eloquence had such an influence on the minds of the people, that the law was instantly repealed, with the unanimous consent of the *comitia*, Cato alone excepted. *Liv.* 33 & 34. *Cic. de orat.* 3.

Oppianus, a Greek poet of Cilicia, in the second century, under the emperor Caracalla. His father's name was Agesilaus, and his mother's Zenodota. He wrote some poems celebrated for their elegance and sublimity. Two of his poems are now extant, five books on fishing, called *Halieticon*, and four on hunting, called *Cynegeticon.* The emperor Caracalla was so pleased with his poetry, that he gave him a piece of gold for every verse of his Cynegeticon. Oppian died of the plague in the 30th year of his age. His countrymen engraved on his tomb, that the gods had hastened to call back Oppian in the flower of youth, only because he had already excelled all mankind.

C. Oppius, a friend of Julius Cæsar, celebrated for his writings. He wrote the life of Scipio Africanus and of Pompey the Great. In the latter he paid not much regard to historical facts, and took every opportunity to defame Pompey, to extol the character of his patron Cæsar. In the age of Suetonius, he was deemed the true author of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars, which some attribute to Cæsar, and others to A. Hirtius.—An officer sent by the Romans against Mithridates. He met with ill success, and was sent in chains to the king, &c.—a Roman who saved his aged father from the dagger of the triumvirate.

Ops, (opis) a daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She is the same as the Rhea of the Greeks, who married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the antients by the different names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thya, Tellus, Proserpina, and even of Juno and Minerva, and the worship which was paid to these apparently several deities was offered merely to one and the same person, or other of the gods. The word *Ops* seems to be derived from *Opus*, because the goddess who is the same as the earth, gives nothing without *labor*. Tatius built her a temple at Rome. She was generally represented as a matron, with her right hand opened, as if offering assistance to the helpless, and holds a loaf in her left hand. Her festivals were called Opalia, &c.—*Varr. de L. L.* 4, *Dionys. Hal.* 2, *&c.*—*Tibull. el.* 1, v. 68.

Opus, (opuntis) a city of Locris, on the Asopus. It was destroyed by an earthquake. *Strab* 9.—*Mela*, 2, c. 3.

Optimus Maximus, epithets given to Jupiter to denote his greatness and omnipotence.

Ora, a town of India, taken by Alexander.——One of Jupiter's mistresses—

Oraculum, an answer of the gods to the questions of men, or the place where the answers were given. Nothing is more famous than the antient oracles of Egypt, Greece, Rome, &c. They were supposed to be the will of the gods themselves, and they were consulted, not only on every important matter, but even in the affairs of private life. To make peace or war, to introduce a change of government, to plant a colony, to enact laws, to raise an edifice, to marry, were sufficient reasons to consult the will of the gods. Mankind in consulting them shewed, that they wished to pay implicit obedience to the command of the gods, and when they had been favored with an answer, they acted with more spirit and with more vigor, persuasion that the undertaking had met with the sanction and approbation of heaven. In this, therefore, it will not appear wonderful, that so many places were fixed to oracular purposes. The small province of Bœotia, could once boast of her 9 oracles, and Peloponnesus of the same number. Not only the chief of the gods gave oracles, but in process of time heroes were admitted to enjoy the same privileges, and the oracles of a Trophonius, and an Amphiaraus were soon able to rival the fame of Apollo, and of Jupiter. The most celebrated oracles of antiquity were those of Dodona, Delphi, Jupiter Ammon, &c.—(*Vid. Dodona, Delphi, Ammon.*) The temple of Delphi seemed to claim a superiority over the other temples, its fame was once more extended, and its riches were so great, that not only private persons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine. The manner of delivering oracles was different. A priestess at Delphi [*Vid. Pythia*] was permitted to pronounce the oracles of the god, and her delivery of the answers was always attended with acts of apparent madness and desperate fury. Not only women but even doves, were the ministers of the temple of Dodona, and the suppliant votary was often startled to hear his questions readily answered by the decayed trunk, or the spreading branches of a neighbouring oak. Ammon conveyed his answer in a plain and open manner, but Amphiaraus required many ablutions, and preparatory ceremonies, and he generally communicated his oracles to his suppliants in dreams and visions. Sometime the first words that were heard after issuing from the temple, were deemed the answers of the oracles, and sometimes the nodding or shaking of the head of the statue, the motion of fishes in a neighbouring lake, or their reluctance in accepting the food which was offered to them, were as strong and as valid as the most express and the minutest explanations. The answers were also sometimes given in verse, or written on tablets, but their meaning was always obscure, and often the cause of disaster to such as consulted them. Crœsus, when he consulted the oracle of Delphi, was told that if he crossed the Halys, he must destroy a great empire. He supposed that that empire was the empire of his enemy, but unfortunately it was his own. The words of *Credo te Æacida Romanos vincere posse*, which Pyrrhus received when he wished to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, by a favorable interpretation for himself, proved his ruin. Nero was ordered by the oracle of Delphi, to beware of 73 years, but the pleasing idea that he should live to that age, rendered him careless, and he was soon convinced of his mistake, when Galba in his 73d year had the presumption to dethrone him. It is a question among the learned, whether the oracles were given by the inspiration of evil spirits, or whether they proceeded from the imposture of the priests. Imposture, however, and forgery, cannot long florish, and falsehood becomes its own destroyer, and on the contrary, it is well known how much confidence an enlightened age, therefore, much more the credulous and the superstitious, places

upon

upon dreams and romantic stories. Some have strongly believed, that all the oracles of the earth ceased at the birth of Christ, but the supposition is false. It was indeed the beginning of their decline, but they remained in repute, and were consulted, though perhaps not so frequently till the fourth century, when christianity began to triumph over paganism. The oracles often suffered themselves to be bribed. Alexander did it, but it is well known, that Lysander failed in the attempt. Herodotus, who first mentioned the corruption which often prevailed in the oracular temples of Greece and Egypt, has been severely treated for his remarks by the historian Plutarch. Demosthenes is also a witness of the corruption, and he observed that the oracles of Greece were servilely subservient to the will and pleasure of Philip, king of Macedonia, as he beautifully expresses it by the word Φιλιππίζειν. If some of the Greeks and other European and Asiatic countries, paid so much attention to the oracles, and were so fully persuaded of their veracity and even divinity, many of their leading men and of their philosophers, were apprized of the deceit, and paid no regard to the command of priests which money could corrupt, and interposition silence. The Egyptians shewed themselves the most superstitious of mankind by their blind acquiescence to the imposition of their priests, who persuaded them that the safety and happiness of their life, depended upon the mere motions of an ox, or the tameness of a crocodile.—*Homer. Il. Od.* 10.—*Herodot.* 1 & 2.—*Xenoph. memor. Strab.* 5. 7 &c.—*Pauf.* 1, &c.—*Plut. de defect. orac. de Agef. & de Her. malign.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1. c. 19.—*Justin*, 24, c. 6.—*Liv.* 37.—*Ælian. V. H.* 6.—*C. Nep. in Lys. Aristoph. in Equit & Plut.*—*Demosth. Phil.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1.

Orea, a small country of Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30.——Certain solemn sacrifices of fruits offered in the four seasons of the year to obtain mild and temperate weather. They were offered to the goddesses who presided over the seasons, who attended upon the sun, and who received divine worship at Athens.

Orasus, a man who killed Ptolemy the son of Pyrrhus.

Orbĭlus, a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.

Orbĭlius, a grammarian of Beneventum, who was the first instructor of the poet Horace. *Horat.* 2, ep, 1, v. 71.—*Suet. de Il. Gram.*

Orbōna, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who, as it was supposed, made children [illegible] *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3 [illegible] 25.

Orcades, islands on the northern [illegible] of Britain. They were unknown till [illegible] tain was discovered to be an island by Agricola, who presided there as governor. [illegible] *in Agric.*—*Juv.* 2, v. 161.

Orchalis, an eminence of Bœotia [illegible] Haliartus. It was also called Alope[illegible] *Plut. in Lys.*

Orchamus, a king of Assyria, father [illegible] Leucothoe, by Eurynome. He buried [illegible] daughter alive for her amours with Ap[illegible] *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 212

Orchia lex, by Orchius the tribu[illegible] A. U. C. 566. It was enacted to limit [illegible] number of guests that were to be admitted at an entertainment, and it also [illegible] that dining supper, which was the [illegible] meal among the Romans, the doors of [illegible] house should be left open.

Orchomenus or Orchomenos [illegible] town of Bœotia, at the west of the lake [illegible] pais. It was anciently called Mi[illegible] from that circumstance the inhabitants [illegible] often called Minyans of Orc[illegible] There was at Orchomenos a celebrated temple sacred to the Graces. The inhabitants founded Teos in conjunction with Ionians under the sons of Codrus. [illegible] c. 8.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 146.—*Pauf* 9, c. [illegible] *Strab.* 9.——A town of Arcadia at the [illegible] of Mantinea. *Homer Il.* 2.——A town [illegible] Thessaly with a river of the same [illegible] *Strab.*

Orchomenus, a son of Lycaon king [illegible] Arcadia, who gave his name to a city [illegible] Arcadia, &c. *Pauf.* 8.——A son of Mi[illegible] king of Bœotia. He reigned in [illegible] and gave the name of Orchomenians [illegible] subjects. He died without issue, and [illegible] crown devolved to Clymenus the [illegible] Presson, &c. *Pauf.* 9, c. 36.

Orcus, one of the names of the god [illegible] hell, the same as Pluto. Some confound [illegible] with Charon. He had a temple at Rome. [illegible] word *Orcus*, is generally used to signify [illegible] infernal regions. *Horat.* 1. od 10. [illegible] —*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 502, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* [illegible] v. 116, &c.

Orcynia, a place of Cappadocia where Eumenes was defeated by Antigonus.

Ordessus, a river of Scythia, which [illegible] into the Ister.

Oreades, nymphs of the mountains [illegible] daughters of Phoroneus and Hecate. [illegible] call them Orestiades and give them Jupiter for father. They generally attended [illegible] Diana, and accompanied her in hunting. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 504.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—[illegible] 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 787.

Oras, a son of Hercules and Chryseis.
Orestæ, a people of Epirus. They
ved their name from Orestes, who fled
Epirus when cured of his insanity. *Lucan.*
v. 249.

Orestes, a son of Agamemnon and
temnestra. When his father was cruelly
ssered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus,
ng Orestes was saved from his mother's
ger by means of his sister Electra,
d Laodice by Homer, and he was pri-
ely conveyed to the house of Strophius,
o was king of Phocis, and who had
rried a sister of Agamemnon. He was
derly treated by Strophius, who careful-
educated him with his son Pylades.
e two young princes soon became ac-
inted, and from their familiarity arose
a mutual inviolable attachment and friend-
ip. When Orestes was arrived to years
manhood, he visited Mycenæ, and a-
nged his father's death by assassinating
mother Clytemnestra and her adulterer
gisthus. The manner in which he com-
ted this murder is variously reported.
cording to Æschylus, he was commis-
ned by Apollo to avenge his father, and,
efore, he introduced himself with his
end Pylades at the court of Mycenæ, pre-
ding to bring the news of the death of
stes from king Strophius. He was at
st received with coldness, and when he
s into the presence of Ægisthus, who
ned to inform himself of the particulars,
murdered him, and soon Clytemnestra
ed the adulterer's fate. Euripides and
hocles mention the same circumstances.
gisthus was assassinated after Clytem-
stra according to Sophocles, and in Euri-
des, Orestes is represented as murdering
adulterer, while he offers a sacrifice to
e nymphs. This murder, as the poet
tions, irritates the guards, who were
ent, but Orestes appeases their fury, by
ing them who he is, and immediately he
is acknowledged king of the country. Af-
wards he stabs his mother, at the instiga-
n of his sister Electra, after he has up-
aided her for her infidelity and cruelty
her husband. Such meditated murders
ere the punishment, which among the
eeks was always supposed to attend par-
de. Orestes is tormented by the Furies,
d exiles himself to Argos, where he is
ll pursued by the avengeful goddesses.
pollo, himself, purifies him, and he is
itted by the unanimous opinion of
e Areopagites, whom Minerva, her-
f instituted on this occasion, ac-
ding to the narration of the poet
chylus, who flatters the Athenians in
tragical story, by representing them as passing judgment, even upon the gods themselves.—According to Pausanias, Orestes was purified of the murder, not at Delphi, but at Troezene, where still was seen a large stone at the entrance of Diana's temple, upon which the ceremonies of purification had been performed by nine of the principal citizens of the place. There was also at Megalopolis in Arcadia, a temple dedicated to the Furies, near which Orestes cut off one of his fingers with his teeth in a fit of insanity. These different traditions are confuted by Euripides, who says that Orestes after the murder of his mother consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the persecutions of the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's statue, which was in the Taurica Chersonesus, and which, as it is reported by some, had fallen down from heaven. This was an arduous enterprize. The king of the Chersonesus always sacrificed on the altars of the goddess, all such as entered the borders of his country. Orestes and his friend were both carried before Thoas the king of the place, and they were doomed to be sacrificed. Iphigenia was then priestess of Diana's temple, and it was her office to immolate these strangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians, delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn something about a country which had given her birth. (*Vid. Iphigenia.*) She even interested herself in their misfortunes, and offered to spare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial, never was friendship more truly displayed, according to the words of Ovid, *ex Pont.* 3, *el.* 2.

Ire jubet Pylades carum moriturus Oreste—
Hic negat; inque vicem pugnat uterque mori.

At last Pylades gave way to the pressing entreaties of his friend, and consented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. These were addressed to Orestes himself, and therefore these circumstances soon led to a total discovery of the connections of the priestess with the man whom she was going to immolate. Iphigenia was convinced that he was her brother Orestes, and when the causes of their journey had been explained, she resolved with the two friends to fly from Chersonesus, and to carry away the statue of Diana. Their flight was discovered and Thoas prepared to pursue them, but Minerva interfered and told him that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods. Some suppose, that Orestes

Orestes came to Cappadocia from Chersonesus, and that there he left the statue of Diana at Comana. Others contradict this tradition, and according to Pausanias, the statue of Diana Orthia was the same, as that which had been carried away from the Chersonesus. Some also suppose, that Orestes brought it to Aricia in Italy, where Diana's worship was established. After these celebrated adventures, Orestes ascended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect security, and married Hermione the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his sister to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Orestes with Hermione, is a matter of dispute among the antients. All are agreed that she had been promised to the son of Agamemnon, but Menelaus had married her to Neoptolemus the son of Achilles, who had shown himself so truly interested in his cause during the Trojan war. The marriage of Hermione with Neoptolemus, displeased Orestes, he remembered that she had been early promised to him, therefore he resolved to recover her by force or artifice. This he effected by causing Neoptolemus to be assassinated, or assassinating him himself. According to Ovid's epistle of Hermione to Orestes, Hermione had always been faithful to her first lover, and even it was by her persuasions that Orestes removed her from the house of Neoptolemus. Hermione was dissatisfied with the partiality of Neoptolemus for Andromache, and her attachment for Orestes was encreased. Euripides, however, and others speak differently of Hermione's attachment to Neoptolemus. She loved him so tenderly, that she resolved to murder Andromache, who seemed to share in a small degree the affections of her husband. She was ready to perpetrate the horrid deed when Orestes came into Epirus, and she was easily persuaded by the foreign prince to withdraw herself in her husband's absence, from a country which seemed to contribute so much to her sorrows. Orestes the better to secure the affections of Hermione assassinated Neoptolemus. [*Vid. Neoptolemus.*] and retired to his kingdom of Argos. His old age was crowned with peace and security, and he died in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamanes by Hermione. Three years after the Heraclidæ recovered the Peloponnesus, and banished the descendants of Menelaus from the throne of Argos. Orestes died in Arcadia, as some suppose, by the bite of a serpent, and the Lacedæmonians, who had become his subjects at the death of Menelaus, were directed by an oracle to bring his bones to Sparta They were sometime after discovered at Tegea, and his stature appeared to be seven cu[bits] according to the traditions mentioned [by] Herodotus and others. The friendship [of] Orestes and of Pylades became proverbi[al] and the two friends received divine ho[nors] among the Scythians, and were worshi[ped] in temples. *Paus.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Pater.* [c.] 1, & 3.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 9 & [c.]—*Ovid Heroid.* 8. *Ex. Pont.* 3, el. 2. [v.] 15. *in Ib.*—*Euripid. in Orest. Andr. Iphig. Sophocl. in Electr.* &c.—*Æ[schyl.] Eum. Agam.* &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 69.—*[Hyg.] fab.* 120 & 261.—*Plut. in Lyc. D[ion.]* &c.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 2.—*Plin.* 33.—*[Virg.] Æn.* 3, &c. *Homer. Od.* 3, &c.—*Tzetz. [in] Lycophr.*——A son of Achelous. *A[pol]lod.*——A consul under the Roman e[m]perors, &c.

Orestēum, a town of Arcadia, [about] 18 miles from Sparta. It was found[ed by] Orestheus, a son of Lycaon, and orig[inally] called Orestharium, and afterwards Or[es]teum from Orestes the son of Agam[emnon] who came there. *Paus.* 8. c. 8.—*[Eurip.] in Orest.*

Orestīdæ, the descendants or [fol]lowers of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon. [They] were driven from the Peloponnesus b[y the] Heraclidæ, and came to settle in a co[untry] which from them was called Orestis [in] the south west of Macedonia. Some s[up]pose, that that part of Greece original[ly re]ceived its name from Orestes, who fir[st] built there a city, which gave its fo[under] name to the whole province. *Thuc.* 2. [*Liv.* 31.

Orītæ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, [on] the Euxine sea.

Oretāni, a people of Spain.

Oretilia, a woman who mar[ried] Caligula, by whom she was soon a[fter] banished.

Orēum, one of the principal towns [of] Eubœa

Orca or Orcas, a river of Phrygi[a] falling into the Mæander.

Orcessum, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

Orgetorix, one of the chief men [of] the Helvetii, while Cæsar was in Gaul.

Orgia, festivals in honor of Bacchus. They are the same as the Bacchanalia, Dionysia, &c. which were celebrated by the antients to commemorate the triumph of Bacchus in India. *Vid.* Dionysia.

Oribāsus, a celebrated physician greatly esteemed by the emperor Julian, in whose reign he florished. He abridged the works of Galenus, and of all the most respectable writers on physic. This was done at the request of the emperor. He accompanied Julian into the east, but his skill proved ineffectual

ineffectual in attempting to cure the fatal wound, which his benefactor had received. After Julian's death he fell into the hands of the barbarians.

Oaïcus or Oræcus, a maritime town of Macedonia. It was founded by a colony from Colchis, according to Pliny. It had a celebrated harbour, and was greatly esteemed by the Romans on account of its situation. It was not well defended. *Liv.* 45, c. 40.—*Plin.* 2, c. 89.—*Cæs. bell. Civ.* c. 1, &c.

Oriens in antient geography is taken for all the most eastern parts of the world, such as Parthia, India, Assyria, &c.

Orico, a courtezan in the age of Horace. *Hor.* 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 55.

Orinus, a river of Sicily.

Orionites, a general of Darius at the battle of Arbela, &c. *Curt.* 4.

Orion, a celebrated giant, sprung from the urine of Jupiter, Neptune and Mercury. These three gods, as they travelled over Bœotia, met with great hospitality from Hyrieus, a peasant of the country, who was ignorant of their dignity and character. They were entertained with what ever the cottage afforded, and when Hyrieus had discovered that they were gods, because Neptune bid him to fill up Jupiter's cup with wine, after he had served it up before the rest, the old man welcomed them by the voluntary sacrifice of an ox. The gods were pleased with his piety, and promised to grant him whatever he required. The old man, who had lately lost his wife, to whom he had promised never to marry again, desired the gods, that as he was childless they would give him a son without another marriage. The gods consented, and they ordered him to bury in the ground the skin of the victim, into which they had all three made water. Hyrieus did as they commanded, and when nine months after, he dug for the skin, he found in it a beautiful child, whom he called *Urion ab urinâ.* The name was changed into Orion by the corruption of one letter, as Ovid says, *Perdidit ut pœnam littera prima sonum.* Orion soon rendered himself celebrated, and Diana took him among her attendants, and even became deeply enamoured of him. His gigantic stature, however, displeased Œnopion, king of Chios, whose daughter Hero or Merope, he demanded in marriage. The king not to deny him openly promised to make him his son-in-law, as soon as he delivered his island from wild beasts. This task which Œnopion deemed impracticable was soon performed by Orion, who eagerly demanded his reward. Œnopion on pretence of complying, intoxicated his illustrious guest, and put out his eyes on the sea shore, where he had laid himself down to sleep. Orion found himself blind when he awoke. He was conducted by the sound to a neighbouring forge, where he placed one of the workmen on his back, and by his directions went to a place where the rising sun was seen with the greatest advantage. Here he turned his face towards the luminary, and, as it is reported, he immediately recovered his eye-sight, and hastened to punish the perfidious cruelty of Œnopion. It is said, that Orion was an excellent workman in iron, and that he fabricated a subterraneous palace for Vulcan. Aurora, whom Venus had inspired with love, carried him away, into the island of Delos, to enjoy his company with greater security, but Diana, who was jealous of this, destroyed Orion with her arrows. Some say, that Orion had provoked Diana's resentment by offering violence to Opis, one of her female attendants, or according to others, because he had attempted the virtue of the goddess herself. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a scorpion, which the earth produced to punish his vanity in boasting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. Some say that Orion was son of Neptune and Euryale, and that he had received from his father the privilege and power of walking over the sea without wetting his feet. Others make him son of Terra, like the rest of the giants. He had married a nymph called Sida, before his connection with the family of Œnopion, but Sida was the cause of her own death by boasting herself fairer than Juno. According to Diodorus, Orion was a celebrated hunter, superior to the rest of mankind by his strength and uncommon stature. He built the port of Zancle, and fortified the coast of Sicily against the frequent inundations of the sea by heaping a mound of earth called Pelorum, on which he built a temple to the gods of the sea. After death Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the constellations still bears his name. The constellation of Orion was placed near the feet of the bull. It was composed of 17 stars in the form of a man holding a sword, which has given occasion to the poets often to speak of Orion's sword. As the constellation of Orion, which rises about the 9th day of March, and sets about the 21st of June, is generally supposed to be accompanied at its rising with great rains and storms, it has acquired the epithet of *aquosus* given it by Virgil. Orion was buried in the island of Delos, and the monument which the people of Tanagra in Bœotia showed, as containing the remains of this

musician in the age of Epaminondas——a tyrant of Sicyon.

Orthe, a town of Magnesia.

Orthæa, a daughter of Hyacinthus.—*Apollod.*

Orthia, a surname of Diana at Sparta. In her sacrifices it was usual for boys to be whipped. [*Vid.* Diamastigosis.] *Plut in Thes.* &c.

Orthrus or Orthos, a dog which belonged to Geryon. He had two heads, and was sprung from the union of Echidna and Typhon. He was destroyed by Hercules. *Hesiod Theog. Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Ortygia, a grove near Ephesus. *Tacit. an* 3, c, 61—a small island of Sicily, within the bay of Syracuse. It formed once one of the four quarters of Syracuse. It was in this island that the celebrated fountain Arethusa arose. *Virg. An.* 3, v. 694.——an antient name of the island of Delos. Some suppose that it received this name from Latona, who fled thither when changed into a quail (ορτυξ) by Jupiter, to avoid the pursuits of Juno.—*Virg. An.* 3, v. 124.

Orus, or Horus, one of the gods of the Egyptians, son of Osiris and of Isis. He assisted his mother in avenging his father, who had been murdered by Typhon. Orus was skilled in medicine, he was acquainted with futurity, and he made the good and the happiness of his subjects the sole object of his government. He was the emblem of the sun among the Egyptians, and he was generally represented as an infant, swathed in variegated cloaths. In one hand he holds a staff, which terminates into the head of a hawk, in the other a whip with two thongs. *Herodot.* 2.—*Plut. de Isid & Os.*—*Diod.* 1.——The first king of Trœzene.——*Pans.* 2, c. 30.

Oryander, a satrap of Persia, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

Oryx, a place of Arcadia on the Ladon. *Pans.* 8, c. 25.

Oschophoria, a festival observed by the Athenians. It receives its name απο του φερειν τας οσχας *from carrying boughs hung up with grapes* called οσχαι Its original institution is thus mentioned by *Plut. in Thes.* Theseus at his return from Crete, forgot to hang out the white sail, by which his father was to be apprized of his success. This neglect was fatal to Ægeus, who threw himself into the sea and perished. Theseus no sooner reached the land, than he sent a herald to inform his father of his safe return, and in the mean time he began to make the sacrifices which he vowed when he first set sail from Crete. The herald, on his entrance into the city, found the people in great agitation. Some lamented the king's death while others elated at the sudden news of the victory of Theseus, crowned the herald with garlands in demonstration of their joy. The herald carried back the garlands on his staff to the sea shore, and after he had waited till Theseus had finished his sacrifice, he related the melancholy story of the king's death. Upon this the people ran in crowds to the city, showing their grief by cries and lamentations. From that circumstance therefore, at the feast of Oschophoria, not the herald but his staff is crowned with garlands, and all the people that are present always exclain ιω, ιω the first of which expresses joy and the others a consternation or depression of spirits. The historian further mentions, that Theseus, when he went to sea did not take with him the usual number of virgins, but that instead of two of them he filled up the number with two men of his acquaintance, whom he initiated for women, by disguising their dress and by using them to the ointments and perfumes of women, as well as by a long and successful imitation of their voice. The imposition succeeded, their sex was not discovered in Crete, and when Theseus had triumphed over the Minotaur, he, with these two youths, led a procession with branches in their hands, in the same manner which is still used at the celebration of the Oschophoria. The branches which were carried, were in honor of Bacchus or Ariadne, or because they returned in autumn when the grapes were ripe. Besides the procession, there was also a race exhibited in which only young men, whose parents were both alive, were permitted to engage. It was usual for them to run from the temple of Bacchus, to that of Minerva, which was on the sea shore. The place where they stopped was called οσχοφορειον because the *boughs* which they carried in their hands, were deposited there; The reward of the conqueror was a cup called πεντα πλοα *five-fold*, because it contained a mixture of five different things, wine, honey, cheese, meal, and oil.

Osci, a people of Campania, *Virg. An.* 7, v. 730.

Oscius, a mountain with a river of the same name in Thrace.

Oscus, a general of the fleet of the emperor Otho.

Osiris, a great deity of the Egyptians son of Jupiter and Niobe. All the antients greatly differ in their opinions concerning the

is celebrated god, but they all agree that i king of Egypt, he took particular care to vilize his subjects, to polish their morals, i give them good and salutary laws and to ach them agriculture. After he had acmplished a reform at home, Osiris resolved to go and spread civilization in the her parts of the earth. He left his kingom to the care of his wife Isis and of her ithful minister Hermes or Mercury. The mmand of his troops at home was left to e trust of Hercules, a warlike officer. In is expedition Osiris was accompanied by is brother Apollo, and by Anubis, Mado and Pan. His march was through Ethiopia, where his army was encreased y the addition of the Satyrs, a hairy race f monsters who made dancing and playing n musical instruments their chief study. He afterwards passed through Arabia and isited the greatest part of the kingdoms of sia and of Europe, where he enlightened he minds of men by introducing among em the worship of the gods, and a reverence for the wisdom of a supreme being. t his return home Osiris found the minds f his subjects roused and agitated. His rother Typhon had raised seditions, and ndeavoured to make himself popular. Osiris, whose sentiments were always of he most pacific nature, endeavoured to onvince his brother of his ill conduct, but he fell a sacrifice to the attempt. Typhon murdered him in a secret apartment, and cut his body to pieces which were divided among the associates of his guilt. Typhon according to Plutarch, shut up his brother in a coffer and threw him into the Nile. The enquiries of Isis discovered the body of her husband on the coasts of Phœnicia, where it had been conveyed by the waves, but Typhon stole it as it was carried to Memphis and he divided it among his companions as was before observed. This cruelty incensed Isis; she revenged her husband's death and with her son Orus, she defeated Typhon and the partizans of his conspiracy. She recovered the mangled pieces of her husband's body, the genitals excepted, which the murderer had thrown into the sea, and to render him all the honor which his humanity deserved, she made as many statues of wax as there were mangled pieces of his body. Each statue contained a piece of the flesh of the dead monarch, and Isis, after she had summoned in her presence, one by one, the priests of all the different cities in her dominions, gave them each a statue, intimating that in doing that, she had preferred them to all the other communities of Egypt, and she bound them by a solemn oath that they would keep secret that mark of her favor, and endeavour to shew their sense of it by establishing a form of worship, and paying divine honors to the remains of their prince. They were further directed to chuse whatever animals they pleased to represent the person and the divinity of Osiris, and they were enjoined to pay the greatest reverence to that representative of divinity, and to bury it when dead with the greatest solemnity. To render their establishment more popular, each sacerdotal body had a certain portion of land allotted to them to maintain them and to defray the expences which necessarily attended the sacrifices and ceremonial rites. That part of the body of Osiris which had not been recovered was treated with more particular attention by Isis, and she ordered that it should receive honors more solemn and at the same time more mysterious than the other parts of the body. [*Vid. Phallica.*] As Osiris had particularly instructed his subjects in cultivating the ground, the priests chose the ox to represent him, and paid the most superstitious veneration to that animal. [*Vid. Apis.*] Osiris, according to the opinion of some mythologists, is the same as the sun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionysius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c. is the same as that which Osiris received in the Egyptian temples. Isis also after death received divine honors as well as her husband, and as the ox was the symbol of the sun, or Osiris, so the cow was the emblem of the moon or of Isis. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the power and greatness of Osiris than this inscription which has been found on some antient monuments: *Saturn the youngest of all the gods was my father, I am Osiris who conducted a large and numerous army as far as the desarts of India, and travelled over the greatest part of the world, and visited the streams of the Ister and the remote shores of the ocean, diffusing benevolence to all the inhabitants of the earth.* Osiris was generally represented with a cap on his head like a mitre with two horns; he held a stick in his left hand, and in his right a whip with three thongs. Sometimes he appears with the head of a hawk, as that bird, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun. *Plut. in Isid. & Os.—Herodot.* 2, c. 144 —*Diod.* 1.—*Homer Od.* 12.—*Ælian. de Anim.* 3.—*Lucian de Deâ Syr.*—*Plin.* 8.

Osismii, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

Osmhăcus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 39.

Osroēne, a country of Mesopotamia, which

which received this name from one of its kings called Ofrhoes.

Ossa, a lofty mountain of Theſſaly, once the reſidence of the Centaurs. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus, but Hercules, as ſome report, ſeparated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. This ſeparation of the two mountains was more probably effected by an earthquake which happened about 1885 years before the chriſtian era. Oſſa was one of thoſe mountains which the giants, in their wars againſt the gods, heaped up one on the other to ſcale the heavens with more facility. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 155, l. 2, v. 225. l. 7, v. 224. *Faſt.* 1, v. 307. l. 3, v. 441.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lucan.* 1 & 6. —*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281.——A town of Macedonia.

Ostia, a town built at the mouth of the river Tiber by Ancus Martius king of Rome. It was about 16 miles diſtant from Rome. It had a celebrated harbour, and was ſo pleaſantly ſituated that the Romans generally ſpent a part of the year there as in a country ſeat. There was a ſmall tower in the port built upon the wreck of a large ſhip which had been ſunk there, and which contained the obeliſks of Egypt with which the Roman emperors intended to adorn the capital of Italy. This tower was like the Pharos of Alexandria. *Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Sueton.*—*Plin.*

Ostorius Scapŭla, a man made governor of Britain under Nero. *Tacit.*

Osymandyas, a magnificent king of Egypt in a remote period.

Otacilius, a Roman conſul ſent againſt the Carthaginians, &c.

Otānes, a noble Perſian, one of the ſeven who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. It was through him that the uſurpation was firſt diſcovered. He was afterwards appointed by Darius over the ſea coaſt of Aſia minor. He took Byzantium. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.

Otho, M. Salvius, a Roman emperor born A. D. 32, of a family deſcended from the antient kings of Etruria. He was one of Nero's favorites, and as ſuch he was raiſed to the higheſt offices of the ſtate, and made governor of Pannonia by the intereſt of Seneca who wiſhed to remove him from Rome, leſt Nero's love for Poppæa ſhould prove his ruin. After Nero's death Otho conciliated the favor of Galba the new emperor; but when he did not gain his point, and when Galba had refuſed to adopt him as his ſucceſſor, he reſolved to make himſelf abſolute without any regard to the age or dignity of his friend. The great debts which he had contracted encouraged his avarice, and he cauſed Galba to be aſſaſſinated, and he made himſelf emperor. He was acknowledged by the ſenate and the Roman people, but the ſudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his ſituation precarious, and it was mutually reſolved that their reſpective rights to the empire ſhould be decided by arms. Otho obtained three victories over his enemies, but in a general engagement near Brixellum, his forces were defeated and he ſtabbed himſelf when all hopes of ſuccess were vaniſhed. This happened about the 37th year of his age, after a reign of about three months. It has been juſtly obſerved that the laſt moments of Otho's life were thoſe of a philoſopher. He comforted his ſoldiers who lamented his fortune, and he expreſſed his concern for their ſafety when they earneſtly ſolicited to pay him the laſt friendly offices before he ſtabbed himſelf, and he obſerved that it was better that one man ſhould die, than that all ſhould be involved in ruin for his obſtinacy. His nephew was pale and diſtreſſed, fearing the anger and haughtineſs of the conqueror, but Otho comforted him and obſerved that Vitellius would be kind and affectionate to the friends and relations of Otho, ſince Otho was not aſhamed to ſay that in the time of their greateſt enmity the mother of Vitellius had received many friendly treatment from his hands. He alſo burnt the letters which by falling into the hands of Vitellius might provoke his reſentment againſt thoſe who had favored the cauſe of an unfortunate general. These noble and humane ſentiments in a man who was the aſſociate of Nero's ſhameful pleaſures, and who ſtained his hand in the blood of his maſter, have appeared to ſome wonderful, and paſſed for the features of policy and not of a naturally virtuous and benevolent heart. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Sueton.*—*Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 50, &c.—*Juv.* 2, v. 99.——A tribune of the people, who, in Cicero's conſulſhip, made a regulation to permit the Roman knights at public ſpectacles to have the 14 firſt rows after the ſeats of the ſenators. This was oppoſed with virulence by ſome, but Cicero ably defended it, &c.——The father of the Roman emperor Otho was the favorite of Claudius.

Othryādes, one of the 300 Spartans who fought againſt 300 Argives, when those two nations diſputed their reſpective right to Thyreata. Two Argives, Alcinor and Cronius, and Othryades ſurvived the battle. The Argives went home to carry the news of their victory, but Othryades, who had been reckoned among the number of the ſlain,

hin, on account of his wounds, recovered himself and carried some of the spoils of which he had stripped the Argives, into the camp of his countrymen, and after he had raised a trophy and had written with his own blood the word *vici* on his shield, he killed himself, unwilling to survive the death of his countrymen. *Val. Max.* 3, c. .—*Plut. Parall.*

Othryoneus, a Thracian who came to the Trojan war in hopes of marrying Cassandra. He was killed by Idomeneus. *Homer Il.* 13.

Othrys, a mountain or rather a chain of mountains in Thessaly. *Strab.* 9.—*Hesiod.* 7, c. 129 —*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

Otreus, a king of Phrygia in the age of Jason.

Otroda, a small town on the confines of Bithynia.

Otus & Ephialtes, sons of Neptune. *Vid.* Aloides.

Otys, a prince of Paphlagonia who revolted from the Persians to Agesilaus.

P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Roman poet born at Sulmo, about 43 years before Christ. As he was intended for the bar his father sent him early to Rome and removed him to Athens in the sixteenth year of his age. The progress of Ovid in the study of eloquence was great, but the father's expectations were frustrated; his son was born a poet, and nothing could deter him from pursuing his natural inclination to write poetry, though he was often reminded that Homer lived and died in the greatest poverty. Every thing he wrote was expressed in poetical numbers, as he himself says, *et quod tentabam scribere versus erat.* A lively genius and a fertile imagination soon gained him admirers; the learned became his friends; Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus and Horace honored him with their correspondence, and Augustus patronized him with the most unbounded liberality. These favors, however, were but momentary, and the poet was soon after banished to Tomos on the Euxine sea, by the emperor. The true cause of this sudden exile is unknown. Some attribute it to a shameful amour with Livia the wife of Augustus, while others support that it arose from the knowledge which Ovid had of the unpardonable incest of the emperor with his daughter Julia. These reasons are indeed merely conjectural, the cause was of a very private and very secret nature, of which Ovid himself is afraid to speak. It was however something improper in the family and court of Augustus, as these lines seem to indicate:

Cur aliquid vidi? Cur noxia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi est?
Inscius Actæon vidit sine veste Dianam,
Præda fuit canibus non minus ille suis.

Again,

Inscia quod crimen viderunt lumina plector,
Peccatumque oculos est habuisse meum.

And in another place,

Perdiderunt cum me duo crimina, carmen & error,
Alterius facti culpa silenda mihi est.

In his banishment Ovid betrayed his pusillanimity, and however affected and distressed his situation was, yet the flattery and impatience which he showed in his writings are a disgrace to his pen, and expose him more to ridicule than pity. Though he prostituted his pen and his time to adulation, yet the emperor proved deaf to all entreaties, and refused to listen to his most ardent friends at Rome who wished for the return of the poet. Ovid, who undoubtedly wished for a Brutus to deliver Rome of her tyrannical Augustus, continued his flattery even to meanness, and when the emperor died he was so mercenary as to consecrate a small temple to the departed tyrant on the shore of the Euxine, where he regularly offered frankincense every morning. Tiberius proved as regardless as his predecessor to the entreaties which were made for Ovid, and the poet died in the 7th or 8th year of his banishment, in the 57th year of his age. He was buried at Tomos. In the year 1508 of the christian era, the following epitaph was found at Stain in the modern kingdom of Austria,

Hic situs est vates quem Divi Cæsaris ira
Augusti patriâ cedere jussit humo.
Sæpe miser voluit patriis occumbere terris,
Sed frustra! Hunc illi fata dedêre locum.

This however is an imposition to render celebrated an obscure corner of the world, which never contained the bones of Ovid. The greatest part of Ovid's poems are remaining. His *Metamorphoses* in 15 books are extremely curious on account of the many different mythological facts and traditions which they relate, but they can have no claim to an epic poem. In composing this the poet was more indebted to the then existent traditions and to the theogony of the antients than to the powers of his own imagination. His *Fasti* were divided into 12 books,

books, the same number as the constellations in the zodiac; but of these six have perished, and the learned world have reason to lament the loss of a poem which must have thrown so much light upon the religious rites and ceremonies, festivals and sacrifices of the antient Romans, as we may judge from the six that have survived the ravages of time and barbarity. His *Tristia*, which are divided into five books, contain much elegance and softness of expression, as also his *Elegies* on different subjects. The *Heroides* are nervous, spirited, and diffuse, the poetry is excellent, the language varied, but the expressions are often too wanton and indelicate, a fault which is common in his compositions. His three books *Amorum*, and the same number *de Arte Amandi*, with the other *de Remedio Amoris* are written with great elegance and contain many flowery descriptions, but the doctrine which they hold forth is dangerous, and they are to be read with caution, as they seem to be calculated to corrupt the heart, and sap the foundations of virtue and morality. His *Ibis* which is written in imitation of a poem of Callimachus of the same name, is a satyrical performance. Besides these there are extant some fragments of other poems, and among these some of a tragedy called Medea. The talents of Ovid as a dramatic writer have been disputed, and some have observed that he who is so often void of sentiment was not born to shine as a tragedian. Ovid has attempted perhaps too many sorts of poetry at once. On whatever he has written he has totally exhausted the subject and left nothing unsaid. He every where paints nature with a masterly hand, and gives strength to the most vulgar expressions. It has been judiciously observed that his poetry after his banishment from Rome, was destitute of that spirit and vivacity which we admire in his other compositions. His *Fasti* are perhaps the best written of all his poems, and after them we may fairly rank his love verses, his *Heroides*, and after all his *Metamorphoses*, which were not totally finished when Augustus sent him into banishment. His *Epistles from Pontus* are the language of an abject and pusillanimous flatterer. However critics may censure the indelicacy and the inaccuracies of Ovid, it is to be acknowledged that his poetry contains great sweetness and elegance, and, like that of Tibullus, charms the ear and captivates the mind. *Ovid Trist.* 3 & 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Martial* 3 & 8. ——A man who accompanied his friend Cæsonius when banished from Rome by Nero. *Martial* 7, ep. 43.

OVINIA LEX was enacted to permit the censors to elect and admit among the number of the senators, the best and the worthiest of the people.

OVINIUS, a freedman, &c.

OXARTES, a brother of Darius greatly honored by Alexander.——Another Persian who favored the cause of Alexander. *Curt.*

OXIDĂTES, a Persian whom Darius condemned to death. Alexander took him prisoner and some time after made him governor of Media. He became oppressive and was removed. *Curt.* 8, c. 3, l. 9, c. 1.

OXIMES, a people of European Sarmatia.

OXUS, a large river of Bactriana.——Another in Scythia.

OXYARES, a king of Bactriana who surrendered to Alexander.

OXYCĂNUS, an Indian prince in the age of Alexander, &c.

OXYDRĂCÆ, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 4.

OXŸLUS, a leader of the Heraclidæ when they recovered the Peloponnesus. He was rewarded with the kingdom of Elis. *Paus.* 5, c. 4.

OXYPŎRUS, a son of Cinyras and Myrharme.

OXYRYNCHUS, a town of Egypt on the Nile.

OZĪNES, a Persian imprisoned by Cæsterus because he attempted to revolt from Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

OZŎLÆ or OZŎLI, a people who inhabited the eastern parts of Ætolia which were called Ozolea. This tract of territory lay at the north of the bay of Corinth, and extended about 12 miles northward. They received their name from the *bad smell* (ὀζη) of their bodies and of their clothing, which was the raw hides of wild beasts. Some derive it from the stench of the stagnated water in the neighbouring lakes and marshes. According to a fabulous tradition they received their name from a very different circumstance: During the reign of a son of Deucalion, a bitch brought into the world a stick instead of whelps. The stick was planted into the ground by the king, and it grew up to a large vine and produced grapes from which the inhabitants of the country were called *Ozolæ*, not from ὀζειν, *to smell bad*, but from ὀζος, *a branch or sprout*. The name of Ozolæ, on account of its indelicate signification, highly displeased the inhabitants and they exchanged it soon for that of Ætolians. *Paus.* 10, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.

PACATIANUS, Titus Julius, a general of the Roman armies, who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, about the latter part of Philip's reign. He was soon after defeated, A. D. 249, and put to death, &c.

PACHES, an Athenian, who took Mitylene, &c.

PACHĪNUS, or Pachynus, a promontory of Sicily, at the south-east corner of the island. It has also a small harbour of the same name. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 429.—*Paus.* 5, c. 25.

M. PACONIUS, a Roman put to death by Tiberius, &c. *Suet. in Tib.* 61. A stoic philosopher, son of the preceding.—He was banished from Italy by Nero, and retired from Rome with the greatest composure and indifference.

PACŌRUS, the eldest of the 30 sons of Hodes, king of Parthia. He was sent against Crassus, whose army he defeated, and whom he took prisoner. He took Asia from the Romans, and supported the republican party of Pompey, and of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. He was killed in a battle by Ventidius Bassus. *Flor.* c. 9.—*Horat.* 3, *od* 6, v. 9.——A king of Parthia, who made a treaty of alliance with the Romans, &c.——Another intimate with king Deceballus.

PACTŌLUS, a celebrated river of Lydia, rising in mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after it has watered the city of Sardes. It was in this river that Midas washed himself when he turned into gold whatever he touched, and from that circumstance it ever after rolled golden sand, and received the name of Chrysorrhoas. It is called Tmolus by Pliny. Strabo observes that it had no golden sands in his age. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 142.—*Strab.* 18. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 86.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 110.—*Plin.* 33, c. 8.

PACTYAS, a Lydian entrusted with the care of the treasures of Crœsus at Sardes. The immense riches which he could command, corrupted him. He attempted to make himself independent, and gathered a large army. He laid siege to the citadel of Sardes, but the arrival of one of the Persian generals soon put him to flight. He retired to Cumæ and afterwards to Lesbos, where he was delivered into the hands of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 154, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 35.

PACTYES, a mountain of Ionia, near Ephesus.

PACŬVIUS, M. a native of Brundusium, son of the sister of the poet Ennius. He distinguished himself by his skill in painting, and by his poetical talents. He wrote satyrs and tragedies which were represented at Rome. The best of his tragedies was Orestes. His style was rough and without purity or elegance. Some few fragments remain of his compositions. He retired to Tarentum, where he died in the 90th year of his age, about 154 years before Christ. *Cic. de orat.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 56.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

PADÆI, an Indian nation, who devour their sick before they die. *Herodot.* 3, c. 99.

PĂDUA, a town in the country of the Venetians, founded by Antenor immediately after the Trojan war. It was also called Patavium. It was the native place of the historian Livy. The inhabitants were once so powerful that they could levy an army of 20,000 men. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 244.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 251.

PADUS, (now called the Po) a river in Italy, known also by the name of Eridanus. It rises in mount Vesulus, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, and discharges itself in an eastern direction into the Adriatic sea by seven mouths, after it has collected in its course the waters of above 30 rivers. It was formerly said that it rolled gold dust in its sands, which was carefully searched by the inhabitants. It was the northern boundary of the territories of Italy. The consuls C. Flaminius Nepos, and P. Furius Philus, were the first Roman generals who crossed it. The Po is also famous for the death of Phaeton, who, as the poets mention, was thrown there by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 37, c. 2.

PÆAN, a surname of Apollo, derived from the word *paean*, an hymn which was sung in his honor, because he had killed the serpent Python, which had given cause to the people to exclaim *Io Paean!* The exclamation of Io Paean! was made use of in speaking to the other gods, as it often was a demonstration of joy. *Juv.* 6, v. 171.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 566. l. 14, v. 720.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 18.

PÆDIUS, a lieutenant of J. Cæsar in Spain. He proposed a law to punish with death all such as were concerned in the murder of his patron, &c.

PÆMĀNI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

PÆON, a Greek historian. *Plut. in Thes.*——A celebrated physician who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war. From him physicians are sometimes called Pæonii. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 535.

PÆŌNES, a people of Macedonia, who inhabited a small part of the country called Pæonia.

Pæonia. Some believe that they were descended from a Trojan colony. *Pauf* 5, c. 1. —*Herodot.* 5. c. 13, &c.

PÆŎNIA, a country of Macedonia, on the borders of the Strymon. It received its name from Pæon, a son of Endymion, who settled there.——A small town of Attica.

PÆOS, a small town of Arcadia.

PÆSOS, a town of the Hellespont called also Apæsos. It is situated at the north of Lampsacus. When it was destroyed the inhabitants migrated to Lampsacus, where they settled. They were of a Milesian origin. *Strab.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 2.

PÆSTUM, a town of Lucania, called also Neptunia. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708.

PÆTOVIUM, a town of Pannonia.

CÆCINNA PÆTUS, the husband of Arria. (*Vid. Arria.*)——A governor of Armenia, under Nero.——A Roman who conspired with Catiline against his country. ——A man drowned as he was going to Egypt to collect money. *Propert.* 3, el. 7. v. 5.

PĂGĂSÆ or PĂGĂSA, a town of Magnesia, in Macedonia, with an harbour and a promontory of the same name. The ship Argo was built there, as some suppose, and according to Propertius, the Argonauts set sail from that harbour. From that circumstance not only the ship Argo but also the Argonauts themselves were ever after distinguished by the epithet of *Pagasæus.* Pliny confounds Pagasæ with Demetrias, but they are different, and the latter was peopled by the inhabitants of the former, who preferred the situation of Demetrias for its conveniences. *Ovid. Met*, 7, v. 1. l. 8, v. 349.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 715. l. 6, v. 400,—*Mela.* 2, c. 3 & 7.—*Strab.* 9.—*Propert.* 1, el. 20, v. 17.—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1, v. 238. &c.

PĂGĂSUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

PAGUS, a mountain of Æolia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 5.

PALĂCIUM or PALĂTIUM, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.——A small village on the Palatine hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

PALÆA, a town of Cyprus.——Of Cephallenia.

PALÆARŎLIS, a small island on the coast of Spain.

PALÆMON or PALEMON, a sea deity, son of Athamas and Ino. His original name was Melicerta, and he assumed that of Palæmon, after he had been changed into a sea deity by Neptune. [*Vid. Melicerta.*] ——A grammarian at Rome in the age of Tiberius. He made himself ridiculous by his arrogance and luxury. *Juv.* 6, v. [illegible] —*Martial.* 2, ep. 86.——A son of Nept[illegible] who was among the Argonauts. *Apoll.*

PALÆPĂPHOS, a town of Cyprus.

PALÆPHĂTUS, an antient Greek philosopher. It is unknown in what age he lived, tho' it can be ascertained that he florished between the times of Aristotle and the Augustan age. There remains of his compositions a book called *Incredibilibus*, in which he explains many fabulous traditions by historical facts.—An heroic poet of Athens. He wrote a poem on the creation of the world.——A disciple of Aristotle, born at Abydos.——An historian of Egypt

PALÆŎLIS, a town built in Italy by a Greek colony.

PALÆSTE, a village of Epirus. *Lucan.* 5, v. 460.

PALÆSTĪNA, a province of Syria, [illegible] *Herodot.* 1, c. 105.

PALÆSTINUS, an antient name of the river Strymon.

PĂLĂMĒDES, a Grecian chief, [illegible] Nauplius, king of Eubœa by Clymene, was sent by the Greek princes when going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulysses to the camp, who to withdraw himself from the expedition, pretended insanity, and to better to impose upon his friends, did harness different animals to a plough, and sow salt instead of barley into the furrows. The deceit was soon perceived by Palamedes, he knew that the regret to part from his wife Penelope, whom he had lately married, was the only reason of the pretended insanity of Ulysses, and to demonstrate this, Palamedes took Telemachus, whom Penelope had lately brought into the world, and put him before the plough of his father. Ulysses showed that he was not insane, by turning the plough a different way not to hurt his child. This having been discovered, Ulysses was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war, but an immortal enmity arose between Ulysses and Palamedes. The king of Ithaca resolved to take every opportunity to distress him, and when all his expectations were frustrated, he had the meanness to bribe one of his servants, and to make him dig a hole in his master's tent, and there conceal a large sum of money. After this Ulysses forged a letter in Phrygian characters which king Priam was supposed to have sent to Palamedes. In the letter the Trojan king seemed to entreat Palamedes to deliver into his hands the Grecian army according to the conditions which had been previously agreed upon, when he received the

money. This forged letter was carried
ieans of Ulysses before the princes of
Grecian army. Palamedes was sum-
ed, and he made the most solemn pro-
tions of innocence, but all was in vain,
money that was discovered in his tent
ed only to corroborate the accusation.
was found guilty by all the army and
ed to death. Homer is silent about the
rable fate of Palamedes, and Pausanias
tions that it had been reported by some
Ulysses and Diomedes had drowned
in the sea as he was fishing on the
lt. Philostratus, who mentions the tragi-
story above related, adds that Achilles and
it buried his body with great pomp on
sea shore, and that they raised upon it
small chapel, where sacrifices were re-
darly offered by the inhabitants of Troas.
alamedes was a learned man as well as a
ldier, and according to some he com-
eted the alphabet of Cadmus by the addi-
n of the four letters θ, ξ, χ, φ, dur-
the Trojan war. To him also is
ributed the invention of dice and back-
mmon; and it is said that he was the
st who regularly ranged an army in a
e of battle, and who placed sentinels
and the camp, and excited their vigilance
d attention by giving them a watch
ord. *Hygin.* fab. 95, 105, &c.—*Apollod.*
&c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 15.—*Ovid. Met.*
v. 56 & 308.—*Paus.* 1, c. 31.—*Manil.*
—*Philostrat. ep.* 10, c. 6.—*Euripid in*
Iphig.—*Martial.* 13, ep. 75.—*Plin.* 7,
56.

PALANTIA, a town of Spain. *Mela.* 2,
6.

PALATINUS MONS, a celebrated hill, the
argest of the seven hills on which Rome
was built. It was upon it that Romulus
laid the first foundation of the capital of
Italy, in a quadrangular form, and there
also he kept his court, as well as Tullus
Hostilius, and Augustus, and all the suc-
ceeding emperors, from which circumstance
the word *Palatium* has ever since been ap-
plied to the residence of a monarch or
prince. The Palatine hill received its name
from the goddess Pales, or from the Pala-
tini, who originally inhabited the place, or
from *balare* or *palare*, the bleatings of
sheep which were frequent there, or per-
haps from the word *palantes*, *wandering*,
because Evander, when he came to settle
in Italy, gathered all the inhabitants, and
made them all one society. *Dio. Cass.* 53.
—*Ital.* 12, v. 709.—*Juv.* 9, v. 23.—*Mar-
tial.* 3, *ep.* 71.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 8.—
Cic. in Catil. 1.——Apollo, who was wor-
shipped on the Palatine hill, was also call-
ed *Palatinus*. His temple there had been
built by Augustus, who had enriched
it with a library, valuable for the vari-
ous collections of Greek and Latin manu-
scripts which it contained. *Horat.* 1, *ep.*
3, v. 17.

PALANTIUM, a town of Arcadia.

PALEIS, or PALEA, a town in the
island of Cephallenia. *Paus.* 6, c. 15.

PALES, the goddess of sheepfolds and
of pastures among the Romans. She was
worshipped with great solemnity at Rome,
and her festivals called Palilia, were cele-
brated the very day that Romulus began
to lay the foundation of the city of Rome.
Virg. G. 3, v. 1, & 294.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v.
722, &c.—*Pater.* 1. c. 8.

PALFURIUS SURA, a writer removed
from the senate by Domitian, who suspect-
ed him of attachment to Vitellius, &c.—
Juv. 4, v. 53.

PALICI or PALISCI, two deities, sons of
Jupiter by Thalia, whom Æschylus calls
Ætna, in a tragedy which is now lost, ac-
cording to the words of Macrobius. The
nymph Ætna when pregnant, entreated
her lover to remove her from the pursuits
of Juno. The god concealed her in the
bowels of the earth, and when the time of
her delivery was come, the earth opened
and brought into the world two children,
who received the name of Palici, *απο του
παλιν ιεναι because they came again into
the world from the bowels of the earth.* These
deities were worshipped with great cere-
monies by the Sicilians, and near their tem-
ple were two small lakes, which were sup-
posed to have sprung out of the earth, the
same time that they were born. Near these
pools it was usual to take the most solemn
oaths, by those who wished to decide con-
troversies and quarrels. If any of the per-
sons who took the oaths perjured them-
selves, they were immediately punished in
a supernatural manner, and those whose
oath, by the deities of the place, was sin-
cere, departed unhurt. The Palici had
also an oracle, which was consulted upon
great emergencies, and which rendered
the truest and most unequivocal answers.
In a superstitious age, the altars of the Pa-
lici were stained with the blood of human
sacrifices, but this barbarous custom was
soon abolished, and the deities were satis-
fied with the usual offerings. *Virg. Æn.* 9,
v. 585.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 506.—*Diod.* 2.—
Macrob. Saturn. 5, c. 10.—*Ital.* &c.

PALILIA, a festival celebrated by the
Romans, in honor of the goddess Pales.
The ceremony consisted in burning heaps
of straw, and in leaping over them. No
sacrifices were offered but the purifications
were made with the smoke of horses' blood,
and

and with the ashes of a calf that had been taken from the belly of his mother, after it had been sacrificed, and with the ashes of beans. The purification of the flocks was also made with the smoke of sulphur, of the olive, the pine, the laurel and the rosemary. Offerings of mild cheese, boiled wine, and cakes of millet were afterwards made to the goddess. This festival was observed on the 21st of April, and it was during the celebration that Romulus first began to build his city. Some call this festival Parilia *quasi a pariendo*, because the sacrifices were offered to the divinity for the fecundity of the flocks. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 774. *Fast.* 4, v. 721, &c. l. 6. v. 257.

PALINURUS, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and agitation of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea shore, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him to obtain his cloaths. His body was left unburied on the sea shore, and as according to the religion of the antient Romans, no person was suffered to cross the Stygian lake before 100 years were elapsed, if his remains had not been decently buried, we find Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, speaking to Palinurus, and assuring him, that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed, should soon be adorned with a monument, and bear his name, and accordingly a promontory was called Palinurus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 840, &c. l. 6, v. 341.—*Ovid. de Rem.* 577.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.*

PALISCORUM, or PALICORUM STAGNUM, a sulphureous pool in Sicily. *Vid.* Palici.

PALLADES, certain virgins who were consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

PALLADIUM, a celebrated statue of Pallas. It was about three cubits high, and represented the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and a spindle. It fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as that prince was building the citadel of Ilium. Some nevertheless suppose that it fell at Pessinus in Phrygia, or according to others, Dardanus received it as a present from his mother Electra. There are some authors who maintain that the Palladium was made with the bones of Pelops by Abaris, but Apollodorus seems to say, that it was no more than a piece of clock work which moved of itself. However discordant the opinions of antient authors be about this famous statue, it is universally agreed, that on its preservation depend[illegible] the safety of Troy. This fatality was [illegible] known to the Greeks during the Tro[illegible] war, and therefore Ulysses and Diom[illegible] were commissioned to steal it away. T[illegible] effected their purpose, and if we rely [illegible] on the authority of some authors, [illegible] were directed how to carry it away [illegible] Helenus the son of Priam, who proved, [illegible] this, unfaithful to his country, becaus[illegible] brother Deiphobus, at the death of P[illegible] had married Helen, of whom he wa[illegible] amoured. Minerva was displeased wit[illegible] violence which was offered to her t[illegible] and according to Virgil the Palladium [illegible] self appeared to have received life and [illegible] tion, and by the flashes which started fr[illegible] its eyes, and its sudden springs from [illegible] earth, it seemed to shew the resentme[illegible] the goddess. The true Palladium, as [illegible] authors observe, was not carried [illegible] from Troy by the Greeks, but only [illegible] the statues of similar size and [illegible] which were placed near it, to deceive [illegible] ever sacrilegious persons attempted [illegible] it. The Palladium, therefore, as th[illegible] was conveyed safe from Troy to I[illegible] Æneas, and it was afterwards preserv[illegible] the Romans with the greatest secrec[illegible] veneration, in the temple of Ve[illegible] circumstance which none but the [illegible] virgins knew. *Herodian* 1, c. 14. [illegible] *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 422, &c. *Met.* 13 [illegible] 336.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, c. 5.—*Apollod.* [illegible] 12.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1. &c.—*Homer Il.* 10 [illegible] *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 166.—*Plut. de rit.* [illegible] —*Lucan* 9.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Juv.* 3 [illegible] 139.

PALLANTEUM, a town of Italy. *Vi[illegible] Æn.* 8, v. 54.

PALLANTIDES, the 50 sons of Pallan[illegible] son of Pandion, and the brother of Ægeus. They were all killed by Thes[illegible] the son of Ægeus, whom they oppo[illegible] when he came to take possession of his f[illegible] ther's kingdom. This opposition [illegible] shewed in hopes of succeeding to the thro[illegible] as Ægeus left no children, except Th[illegible] us, whose legitimacy was even dispu[illegible] as he was born at Trœzene.—*Plut.* [illegible] *Thes.*—*Paus.* 1.

PALLAS, a freed man of Claudius, [illegible] mous for the power and the riches [illegible] obtained. He advised the emperor, [illegible] master, to marry Agrippina, and to a[illegible] her son Nero for his successor. It was [illegible] his means, and those of Agrippina, [illegible] the death of Claudius was hastened, [illegible] that Nero was raised to the throne. Ne[illegible] forgot to whom he was indebted for the crown. He discarded Pallas, and some time after he caused him to be put to death, [illegible]

hat he might make himself master of his great riches. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 53.

PALLAS, (ădis) a daughter of Jupiter, the same as Minerva. The goddess received this name either because she killed the giant Pallas, or perhaps from the spear which she seems to *brandish* in her hands, παλλειν.) For the functions power and character of the goddess, *Vid.* Minerva.

PALLAS, (antis) a son of king Evander, sent with some troops to assist Æneas. He was killed by Turnus, the king of the Rutuli, after he had made a great slaughter of the enemy. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 104, &c.——One of the giants, son of Tartarus and Terra. He was killed by Minerva, who covered herself with his skin, whence, as some suppose, she is called Pallas. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son of Crius and Eurybia, who married the nymph Styx, by whom he had Victory, Valor, &c. *Hesiod. Theogn.*——A son of Lycaon.——A son of Pandion. *Apollod.*

PALLĒNE, a small peninsula of Thrace or Macedonia, formerly called Phlegra. It is situate near the bay of Thermæ, and contains five cities, the principal of which is called Pallene. It was in this place, according to some of the antients, that an engagement happened between the gods and the giants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 391.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 357.——A village of Attica, where Minerva had a temple, and where the Pallantides chiefly resided. *Herodot.* 1, c. 161.—*Plut. in Thes.*

PALMYRA, the capital of Palmyrene, a country on the eastern boundaries of Syria. It is famous for being the seat of the celebrated Zenobia and of Odenatus, in the reign of the emperor Aurelian. It is now in ruins, and the splendor and magnificence of its porticos, temples, and palaces, are now daily examined by the curious and the learned.

PAMĪSOS, a river of Thessaly.

PAMMĒNES, an Athenian general, sent to assist Megalopolis, against the Mantineans, &c.——An astrologer.

PAMMON, a son of Priam and Hecuba. *Apollod.*

PAMPA, a village near Tentyra in Thrace. *Jac.* 15, v. 76.

PAMPHĪLUS, a celebrated painter of Macedonia, in the age of Philip. He was founder of the school for painting at Sicyon, and he made a law which was observed not only in Sicyon, but all over Greece, that none but the children of noble and dignified persons should be permitted to learn painting. Apelles was one of his pupils. *Diog.*

PAMPHOS, a Greek poet, supposed to have lived before Hesiod's age.

PAMPHĪLA, a Greek woman, who wrote a general history in 33 books, in Nero's reign. This history, so much commended by the antients, is lost.

PAMPHŪLIA, a province of Asia minor, bounded on the south by a part of the Mediterranean, called the Pamphylian sea, west by Lycia, north by Pisidia, and east by Cilicia. It abounded with pastures, vines and olives. It was peopled by a Grecian colony. It was antiently called Mopsopia. *Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3.—*Plin.* 5, c. 26.

PAN was the god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the son of Mercury, by Dryope, according to Homer. Some give him Jupiter and Callisto for parents, others Jupiter and Ybis or Oneis. Lucian, Hyginus, &c, support that he was the son of Mercury and Penelope, the daughter of Icarius, and that the god gained the affections of the princess under the form of a goat, as she tended her father's flocks on mount Taygetus, before her marriage with the king of Ithaca. Some authors maintain that Penelope became mother of Pan, during the absence of Ulysses in the Trojan war, and that he was the offspring of all the suitors which frequented the palace of Penelope, whence he received the name of *Pan*, which signifies *all* or *every thing*. Pan was a monster in appearance, he had two small horns on his head, his complexion was ruddy, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were those of a goat. The education of Pan was entrusted to a nymph of Arcadia, called Sinoe, but the nurse, according to Homer, terrified at the sight of such a monster, fled away and left him. He was wrapped up in the skin of beasts by his father, and carried to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance. Bacchus was greatly pleased with him, and gave him the name of Pan. The god of shepherds chiefly resided in Arcadia, where the woods, and the most rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with seven reeds, which he called *Syrinx*, in honor of a beautiful nymph of the same name, to whom he attempted to offer violence, and who was changed into a reed. He was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and often with success. Though deformed in his shape and features, yet he had the good fortune to captivate Diana, and of gaining her favor, by transforming himself into a beautiful

tiful white goat. He was also enamoured of a nymph of the mountains called Echo, by whom he had a son called Lynx. He also paid his addresses to Omphale, queen of Lydia, and it is well known in what manner he was received. [*Vid. Omphale.*] The worship of Pan was well established particularly in Arcadia, where he gave oracles on mount Lycæus. His festivals, called by the Greeks Lycæa, were brought to Italy by Evander, and they were well known at Rome by the name of the Lupercalia. [*Vid. Lupercalia.*] The worship, and the different functions of Pan, are derived from the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. This god was one of the eight great gods of the Egyptians, who ranked before the other 12 gods, whom the Romans called *Consentes*. He was worshipped with the greatest solemnity all over Egypt. His statues represented him as a goat, not because he was really such, but this was done for mysterious reasons. He was the emblem of fecundity, and they looked upon him as the principle of all things. His horns, as some observe, represented the rays of the sun, the brightness of the heavens was expressed by the vivacity and the ruddiness of his complexion. The star which he wore on his breast, was the symbol of the firmament, and his hairy legs and feet denoted the inferior parts of the earth, such as the woods and plants. Some suppose that he appeared as a goat because when the gods fled into Egypt, in their war against the giants, Pan transformed himself into a goat, an example which was immediately followed by all the deities. Pan, according to some, is the same as Faunus, and he is the chief of all the Satyrs. Plutarch mentions, that in the reign of Tiberius, an extraordinary voice was heard near the Echinades in the Ionian sea, which exclaimed, that the great Pan was dead. This was readily believed by the emperor, and the astrologers were consulted, but they were unable to explain the meaning of so supernatural a voice, which probably proceeded from the imposition of one of the courtiers who attempted to terrify Tiberius. In Egypt, in the town of Mendes, which word also signifies a *goat*, there was a sacred goat kept, with the most ceremonious sanctity. The death of this animal was always attended with the greatest solemnities and like that of another Apis, became the cause of an universal mourning. As Pan usually terrified the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, that kind of fear which often seizes men, and which is only ideal and imaginary, has received from him the name of *panic fear*. This kind of terror has been exemplified not only in individuals, but in numerous armies, such as that of Brennus which was thrown into the greatest consternation at Rome, without any cause or plausible reason. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 396. [illegible] v. 277. *Met.* 1, v. 689.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, [illegible] *G.* 3, v. 392.—*Juv.* 2, v. 142.—*Pers.* [illegible] 30.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Liv.* [illegible] —*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 46 & [illegible] &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Orpheus hymn.* 10.—[illegible] *hymn in Pan.*—*Lucian dial. Mere. & Fa[illegible]* *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.

PANACEA, a daughter of Æsculapius. She was one of the goddesses who presided over health. *Lucan.* 9, v. 918.

PANÆTIUS, a stoic philosopher of Rhodes, who flourished about 150 years before the Christian era. He studied at Athens for some time, of which he refused to become a citizen, observing that a good and modest man ought to be satisfied with one country. He came to Rome, where he reckoned among his pupils Lælius and Scipio the second Africanus. To the latter he was attached by the closest ties of friendship and familiarity, he attended him in his expeditions, and partook of all his pleasures and amusements. To the interest of his countrymen at Rome the Rhodians were greatly indebted for their prosperity and the immunities, which they for some time enjoyed. Panætius wrote a treatise on the duties of man, whose merit can be ascertained from the encomiums, which Cicero bestows upon it. The time of the death of Panætius is unknown. *Cic. de off.* [illegible]

——A tyrant of Leontini in Sicily.

PANARES, a general of Crete, defeated by Metellus, &c.

PANARISTE, one of the waiting women of Berenice the wife of king Antiochus.

PANATHENÆA, festivals in honour of Minerva the patroness of Athens. They were first instituted by Erichtheus or Orpheus, and called Athenæa, but Theseus afterwards renewed them and caused them to be celebrated and observed by all the tribes of Athens, which he had united into one, and from which reason the festivals received their name. Some suppose that they are the same as the Roman *Quinquatria*, as they are often called by that name among the Latins. In the first years of their institution, they were observed only during one day, but afterwards the time was prolonged, and the celebration was attended with greater pomp and solemnity. The festivals were two; *the great Panathenæa*, *μεγαλα*, which were observed every year beginning on the 22d of the month called Hecatombæon or 7th of July, [illegible]

lesser Panathenæa, μικρα, which were
t every 3d. year or rather annually be-
ning on the 21st or 20th of the month
led *Thargelion*, corresponding to the 5th
6th day of the present month of May.
the lesser festivals there were three games
ducted by ten presidents chosen from the
tribes of Athens. These officers con-
ued four years in office. On the evening
the first day there was a race with torches,
which men on foot, and afterwards on
rseback contended. The same was also ex-
bited in the greater festivals. The se-
nd combat was gymnical, and exhibited
trial of strength and bodily dexterity.
e last was a musical contention, first insti-
ted by Pericles. In the songs they cele-
ated the generous undertaking of Harmo-
ius and Aristogiton, who opposed the
isistratidæ, and of Thrasybulus, who de-
ered Athens from its thirty tyrants.
rynis of Mitylene was the first who
ained the victory by playing upon the
p. There were besides other musical in-
uments, on which they played in concert,
has flutes, &c. The poets contended in
r plays, called from their number
γαλογια. The last of these was a satyr.
ere was also at Sunium an imitation of a
al light. Whoever obtained the victory
any of these games was rewarded with a
el of oil, which he was permitted to dis-
se of in whatever manner he pleased, and
was unlawful for any other person to
nsport that commodity. The conqueror
o received a crown of the olives which
ew in the groves of Academus, and were
ted to Minerva, and called μορωναι, from
ρος, *death*, in remembrance of the tra-
al end of Hallirhotius the son of Nep-
ne, who cut his own legs when he at-
mpted to cut down the olive which had
en the victory to Minerva in preference
his father, when these two deities con-
ded about giving a name to Athens.
ne suppose that the word is derived
om μερος, *a part*, because these olives
re given by contribution by all such as
tended at the festivals. There was also
dance called *Pyrrhichia*, performed by
ung boys in armour, in imitation of Mi-
rva, who thus expressed her triumph over
e vanquished Titans. Gladiators were
so introduced when Athens became tri-
tary to the Romans. During the cele-
ation no person was permitted to appear
a dyed garments, and if any one trans-
ressed he was punished according to the
discretion of the president of the games.
After these things, a sumptuous sacrifice was
offered, in which every one of the Athenian
boroughs contributed an ox, and the whole was concluded by an entertainment for all the company with the flesh that remained from the sacrifice. In the greater festivals, the same rites and ceremonies were usually observed, but with more solemnity and magnificence. Others were also added, particularly the procession, in which Minerva's sacred πεπλος, or *garment* was carried. This garment was woven by a select number of virgins, called ἐργαστικαι, from ἐργον, *work*. They were superintended by two of the ἀρρηφοροι, or young virgins, not under seven years of age nor above eleven, whose garments were white and set off with ornaments of gold. Minerva's *peplus* was of a white color, without sleeves and embroidered with gold. Upon it were described the atchievements of the goddess, particularly her victories over the giants. The exploits of Jupiter and the other gods, were also represented there, and from that circumstance men of courage and bravery are said to be ἀξιοι πεπλου, worthy to be pourtrayed in Minerva's sacred garment. In the procession of the *peplus*, the following ceremonies were observed. In the *ceramicus*, without the city, there was an engine built in the form of a ship, upon which Minerva's garment was hung as a sail, and the whole was conducted, not by beasts, as some have supposed but by subterraneous machines, to the temple of Ceres Eleusinia, and from thence to the citadel, where the *peplus* was placed upon Minerva's statue, which was laid upon a bed woven or strewed with flowers, which was called πλαυις. Persons of all ages, of every sex and quality, attended the procession, which was led by old men and women, carrying olive branches in their hands, from which reason they were called θαλλοφοροι, *bearers of green boughs*. Next followed men of full age with shields and spears. They were attended by the μετοικοι, or *foreigners*, who carried small boats as a token of their foreign origin, and from that account they were called σκαφηφοροι, *boat bearers*. After them came the women attended by the wives of the foreigners, called ὑδριαφοροι, because they carried *water-pots*. Next to these came young men crowned with millet and singing hymns to the goddess, and after them followed select virgins of the noblest families, called κανηφοροι, *basket bearers*, because they carried baskets, in which were certain things necessary for the celebration with whatever utensils were also requisite. These several necessaries were

gene-

generally in the possession of the chief manager of the festival called αρχιθεωρος, who distributed them when occasion offered. The virgins were attended by the daughters of the foreigners, who carried umbrellas and little seats, from which they were named διφροφοροι, *seat carriers*. The boys, called παιδαμικοι, as it may be supposed, led the rear cloathed in coats generally worn at processions. The necessaries for this and every other festival were prepared in a public hall erected for that purpose, between the Piræan gate and the temple of Ceres. The management and the care of the whole was entrusted to the νομοφυλακες, or people employed in seeing the rites and ceremonies properly observed. It was also usual to set all prisoners at liberty, to present golden crowns to such as had deserved well of their country. Some persons were also chosen to sing some of Homer's poems, a custom which was first introduced by Hipparchus the son of Pisistratus. It was also customary in this festival and every other quinquennial festival, to pray for the prosperity of the Plataeans, whose services had been so conspicuous at the battle of Marathon.

Panchæa, Panchēa or Panchaia, an island of Arabia felix, where Jupiter had a magnificent temple.——A part of Arabia felix, celebrated for the myrrh, frankincense, and perfumes which it produced. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 139. l. 4, v. 379.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 309, &c.—*Diod* 5.

Panda, two deities at Rome, who presided one over the openings of roads, and the other over the openings of towns. *Varro de P. R.* 1.

Pandama, a girl of India favored by Hercules, &c. *Polyæn* 1.

Pandăria, a small island of the Tyrrhene sea.

Pandărus, a son of Lycaon, who assisted the Trojans in their war against the Greeks. He went to the war without a chariot, and therefore he generally fought on foot. He wounded Menelaus and Diomedes, and showed himself brave and uncommonly courageous. He was at last killed by Diomedes, and Æneas, who then carried him in his chariot, by attempting to revenge his death nearly perished by the hand of the furious enemy. *Dictys, Cret.* 2, c. 35.—*Homer Il.* 2 & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 496.—*Strab.* 14.——A son of Alcanor killed with his brother Bitias by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 735.—A native of Crete punished with death for being accessary to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Some, however, suppose that Tantalus stole the ambrosia and the nectar from the tables of the gods to which he had been admitted, or that he carried away a dog which watched Jupiter's temple in Crete, in which crime Pandarus was concerned, and for which he suffered. Pandarus had two daughters Camiro and Clytia, who were also deprived of their mother by sudden death, and left without friends or protectors. Venus had compassion upon them and she fed them with milk, honey and wine. The goddesses were all equally interested in their welfare. Juno gave them wisdom and beauty, Diana a handsome figure and regular features, and Minerva instructed them in whatever domestic accomplishments can recommend a wife. Venus wished still to make their happiness more complete, and when they came to nubile years the goddess prayed Jupiter to grant them kind and affectionate husbands. But in her absence the Harpyies carried away the virgins and delivered them to the Eumenides to suffer punishment which their father suffered. *Paus.* 10, c. 30.—*Pindar.*

Pandărus or Pandareus, a man who had a daughter called Philomela. She was changed into a nightingale, after she had killed, by mistake, her son Itylus, whose death she mourned in the greatest melancholy. Some suppose him to be the same as Pandion, king of Athens.

Pandēmus, one of the surnames of the god of love, among the Egyptians and the Greeks who distinguished two cupids, one of whom was the vulgar called Pandemus and another of a purer and more celestial origin. *Plut. in erot.*

Pandia, a festival at Athens established by Pandion, from whom it received its name, or because it was observed in honour of Jupiter, who can τα παντα διγειν, *move and turn all things* as he pleases. Some suppose that it concerned the moon, because it does παντοτε ιειναι, *move incessantly* by shewing itself day and night, rather than the sun which never appears but in the day time. It was celebrated after the Dionysia, because Bacchus is sometimes taken for the sun or Apollo, and therefore the brother, or, as some will have it the son of the moon.

Pandion, a king of Athens, son of Erichthon and Pasithea. He succeeded his father, about 1463 years before the Christian era. He became father of Procne and Philomela, Erechtheus and Butes. During his reign there was such an abundance of corn, wine and oil, that it was publicly reported that Bacchus and Minerva had

rsonally visited Attica. He waged a successful war against Labdacus king of Bœotia, and gave his daughter Procne in marriage to Tereus, king of Thrace, who had killed him. The treatment which Philomela received from her brother-in-law, Tereus. (*Vid. Philomela.*) was the source of infinite grief to Pandion, and he died thro' excess of sorrow, after a reign of 40 years. There was also another Pandion, son of Erichthonius 2d. by Metiaduca. Pandion the 1st succeeded to his father, about 1333 years before the Christian era. He was driven from his paternal dominions and fled to Pylas, king of Megara, who gave him his daughter Pelia in marriage and resigned his crown to him. Pandion became father of four children, Ægeus, Pallas, Nisus and Lycus. The eldest of these children recovered his father's kingdom. Some authors have confounded the two Pandions together in such an indiscriminative manner, that they seem to have been only one and the same person. Many believe that Philomela and Procne were the daughters, not of Pandion the 1st. but of Pandion the 2d. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 676.—*Apollod.* 3. c, 15.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 48. —— A son of Phineus and Cleopatra.—— A son of Ægyptus —— king of the Indies in the age of Augustus.

PANDORA, a celebrated woman, the first mortal female that ever lived, according to the opinion of the poet Hesiod. She was made with clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter who wished to punish the cunning and artifice of Prometheus by giving him a wife. When this woman of clay had been made by the artist and received life, all the gods vied in making her presents. Venus gave her beauty and the art of pleasing; the Graces gave her the power of fascinating, Apollo taught her how to sing, Mercury instructed her in eloquence, and Minerva gave her the most rich and splendid ornaments. From all these valuable presents, which she had received from the gods, the woman was called Pandora, which intimates that she had received *every necessary gift*, πανδωρον. Jupiter after this gave her a beautiful box, which she was ordered to present to the man who married her, and by the commission of the god, Mercury conducted her to Prometheus. The artful mortal was insensible of the deceit, and as he had always distrusted Jupiter, as well as the rest of the gods, since he had stolen away fire from the sun to animate his man of clay, he sent away Pandora without suffering himself to be captivated by her charms. His brother Epimetheus was not possessed of the same prudence and sagacity. He married Pandora, and when he opened the box which she presented to him, there issued from it a multitude of evils and distempers, which dispersed themselves all over the world, and which from that fatal moment have never ceased to afflict the human race. Hope was the only one who remained at the bottom of the box, and it is she alone who has the wonderful power of easing the labors of man, and of rendering his troubles and his sorrows less painful in life. *Hesiod. Theog. & Dies.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 24.—*Hygin.* 14.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was sister to Protogenia, who sacrificed herself for her country at the beginning of the Bœotian war.

PANDOSIA, a town in the country of the Brutii, situate on a mountain. Alexander king of the Molossi died there. *Strab.* 6. —— A town of Epirus.

PANDRŎSOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, sister to Aglauros and Herse. She was the only one of her sisters, who had not the fatal curiosity of opening a basket which Minerva had entrusted to their care, [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] for which sincerity she raised her a temple near that of Minerva, and instituted a festival in her honor, called Pandrosia. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 738.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pausf.* 1, &c.

PANENUS or PANÆUS, a celebrated painter who was for some time engaged in painting the battle of Marathon. *Plin.* 35.

PANGÆUS, a mountain of Thrace, anciently called *Mons Caranianus*. It was in the neighbourhood of the river Nestus, and was inhabited by four different people. It was on this mountain that Lycurgus the Thracian king was torn to pieces, and that Orpheus called the attention of the wild beasts, and of the mountains and woods to listen to his song. It abounded in gold and silver mines. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16. &c. l. 7, c. 113.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 462.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3.—*Thucyd.* 2.

PANIASIS, a man who wrote a poem upon Hercules, &c.

PANIONIUM, a place at the foot of mount Mycale, near the town of Ephesus in Asia minor. It was in this place that all the states of Ionia assembled, either to consult for their own safety and prosperity, or to celebrate festivals, or to offer a sacrifice for the good of all the nation, whence the name, πανιωνιον, *all Ionia*. The deputies of the twelve Ionian cities which assembled there were those of Miletus, Myus, Priene, Ephesus, Lebedos, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, Teos, Chios, Samos and Erythræ. The Panionium was sacred to Neptune of Helice, and it was there that the

the twelve cities celebrated their festivals called Panionia. If the bull which was offered in sacrifice bellowed it was accounted an omen of the highest favor, as the sound was particularly acceptable to the god of the sea, as in some manner it resembled the roaring of the waves of the ocean. *Herodot* 1, c. 148, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 2, c. 17.

PANNŎNIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the east by upper Mœsia, south by Dalmatia, west by Noricum, and north by the Danube. It was divided by the antients into lower and upper Pannonia. The inhabitants were of Celtic origin, and were first invaded by J. Cæsar, and conquered in the reign of Tiberius. Philip and his son Alexander some ages before had successively conquered it. Sirmium was the antient capital of all Pannonia, which contains the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Sclavonia, Bosnia, Windisch, March, with part of Servia, and of the kingdoms of Hungary and Austria. *Plin.* 3.—*Dion. Cass.* 49.—*Strab.* 4 & 7.—*Jornand*—*Paterc* 2, c. 9.

PANOMPHÆUS, a surname of Jupiter, either because he was worshipped by every nation on earth, or because he heard the prayers and the supplications which were addressed to him, or because the rest of the gods derived from him their knowledge of futurity (πας, *omnis* ομφη, *vox.*) *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 198—*Homer. Il.* 8.

PANŎPE or PANŎPEA, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms. Her name signifies, *giving every assistance, or seeing every thing. Hesiod. Theog.* —One of the daughters of Thespius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

PANŎPES, a famous huntsman among the attendants of Acestes, king of Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 300.

PANŎPEUS, a son of Phocus and Asterodia, who accompanied Amphitryon when he made war against the Teleboans. He was father to Epeus, who made the celebrated wooden horse at the siege of Troy. *Paus.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, v. 4.——A town of Phocis, between Orchomenos and the Cephisus. *Paus.* 10. c. 4.—*Strab.* 9.

PANOPION, a Roman saved from death by the uncommon fidelity of his servant. When the assassins came to murder him as being proscribed, the servant exchanged cloaths with his master, and let him escape by a back door. He afterwards went into his master's bed, and suffered himself to be killed as if Panopion himself. *Val. Max.*

PANOPŎLIS, *or the city of Pan*, a town of Egypt. Some call it Chemmis. Pan had there a temple, where he was worshipped with great solemnity, and represented in a statue *fascino longissimo & crass.* *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 17.

PANORMUS, a town of Sicily, built by the Phœnicians, on the north west part of the island. It had a good and capacious harbour. It was long the strongest hold of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and it was at last taken with difficulty by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ital.* 14, v. 262.——A town of the Thracian Chersonesus.——A town of Ionia, near Ephesus —— another in Caria —— in Macedonia,——Achaia,——Sicily —a Messenian who insulted the religion of the Lacedæmonians. *Vid.* Gonippus.

PANSA C. Vibius, a Roman consul A. U. C. 709, with A. Hirtius. He pursued the murderers of J. Cæsar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina. On his death-bed he advised young Octavius to unite his interest with that of Antony, if he wished to revenge the death of Julius Cæsar, and from his friendly advice soon after was the celebrated second triumvirate. Some suppose that Pansa was put to death by Octavius himself, or through him, by the physician Glicon, who poured poison into the wounds of his dying patient. Pansa and Hirtius were the two last consuls who enjoyed the dignity of chief magistrates of Rome, with full power. The authority of the consuls afterwards dwindled into nothing. *Paterc.* 2, c. 61.—*Dio.* 46.—*Ovid. Trist.* 4, e. l. 5.—*Plut.* & *Appian.*

PANTAGNOSTUS, a brother of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. *Polyæn.* 1.

PANTAGYAS, a rapid river of Sicily.—*Ital.* 14, v. 232.

PANTAUCHUS, a man appointed over Ætolia by Demetrius, &c. *Plut.*

PANTEUS, a friend of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, &c. *Plut.*

PANTHIDES, a man who married Italia, the daughter of Themistocles.

PANTHEA, a woman celebrated for her beauty and conjugal affection. She was the wife of Abradates. She was taken prisoner by Cyrus, who refused to see her, not to be ensnared by the power of her personal charms. She killed herself on the body of her husband, who had been slain in a battle, &c. *Vid. Abradates.*—*Xenophon. Cyrop.*

PANTHEON, a celebrated temple at Rome, dedicated to all the gods, whence the name πας θεος. It was built by Agrippa, in the reign of Augustus. It was struck with lightening some time after, and partly destroyed. Adrian repaired it, and it still remains at Rome as

the admiration of the curious. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.—*Marcell.* 16, c. 10.

PANTHEUS or PANTHUS, a Trojan chief, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 322.

PANTHOĬDES, a patronymic of Euphorbus, the son of Panthous. Pythagoras is sometimes called by that name, as he asserted that he was Euphorbus during the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 161.—A Spartan general, killed by Pericles at the battle of Tanagra.

PANTICAPÆUM, a town of Taurica Chersonesus. It was built by the Milesians, and governed sometime by its own laws, and afterwards subdued by the kings of Bosporus. It was according to Strabo, the capital of the European Bosporus. Mithridates the Great died there. *Plin. Strab.*

PANTICĂPES, a river of European Scythia, which falls into the Borysthenes. *Herodot.* 4, c. 54.

PANYĂSIS, an antient Greek poet, supposed to have lived in Homer's age.

PANYĂSUS, a river of Macedonia.

PAPÆUS, a name of Jupiter among the Scythians.

PĂPHĂGES, a king of Ambracia, killed by lioness deprived of her whelps. *Ovid in* [illegible] v. 502.

PAPHIA, a surname of Venus, because the goddess was worshipped at Paphos.—The antient name of the island of Cyprus.

PAPHLĂGŌNIA, a country of Asia minor, situate at the west of the river Halys, by which it was separated from the Cappadocians. It was divided on the west from the Bithynians, by the river Parthenius. *Herodot.* 1, c. 72.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.*—*Plin.*

PAPHOS, a famous city of the island of Cyprus. It was founded, as some suppose, about 1184 years before Christ, by Agapenor, at the head of a colony from Arcadia. The goddess of beauty was particularly worshipped there. All male animals were offered on her altars. The inhabitants were very effeminate and lascivious, and the young virgins were permitted by the laws of the place to get a dowry by prostitution. *Strab.* 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. [illegible]—*Homer. Od.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 51, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 3.

PAPHUS, a son of Pygmalion, by a statue which had been changed into a woman by Venus. *Vid. Pygmalion. Ovid. Met.* 10, v. [illegible].

PAPIA LEX, *de peregrinis*, by Papius, the tribune, A. U. C. 688. It required that all strangers should be driven away from Rome. It was afterwards confirmed and extended by the Junian law.—Another called *Papia Poppæa*, because it was enacted by the tribunes, M. Papius Mutilus, and Q. Poppæus Secundus, who had received consular power from the consuls for six months. It was called the Julian law, after it had been published by order of Augustus, who himself was of the Julian family. *Vid Julia lex de Maritandis ordinibus.*—Another to empower the high priest to chuse 20 virgins for the service of the goddess Vesta.—Another in the age of Augustus. It gave the patron a certain right to the property of his client, if he had left a specified sum of money, or if he had not three children.

PAPIĀNUS, a man who proclaimed himself emperor some time after the Gordians. He was put to death.

PAPINIĀNUS. *Vid.* Æmylius Papinianus.

PAPINIUS, a tribune who conspired against Caligula.——A man who destroyed himself &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c 49

PĀPIRIA, the wife of Paulus Æmylius. She was divorced. *Plut.*

PAPIRIUS, a centurion engaged to murder Piso, the pro-consul of Africa. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 49——A patrician, chosen *rex sacrorum*, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.——A Roman who wished to gratify his unnatural desires upon the body of one of his slaves called Publilius. The slave refused, and was inhumanly treated. This called for the interference of justice, and a decree was made, which forbad any person to be detained in fetters, but only for a crime that deserved such a treatment, and only till the criminal had suffered the punishment which the laws directed. Creditors also had a right to arrest the goods, and not the person of their debtors. *Liv* 8, c. 28.——Carbo, a Roman consul who undertook the defence of Opimius, who was accused of condemning and putting to death a number of citizens on mount Aventinus without the formalities of a trial. His client was acquitted.——Cursor, a dictator who ordered his master of horse to be put to death, because he had fought and conquered the enemies of the republic without his consent. The people interfered, and the dictator pardoned him. Cursor made war against the Sabines and conquered them. He also triumphed over the Samnites. His severity greatly displeased the people. He florished about 320 years before the christian era. *Liv.* 9, c. 14.——One of his family surnamed Prætextatus from an action of his, whilst he wore the *prætexta*, a certain gown for young men. His father of the same name, carried him to the senate-house, where affairs of the

the greatest importance were then in debate before the senators. The mother of young Papirius wished to know what had passed in the senate, but Papirius unwilling to betray the secrets of that august assembly, amused his mother by telling her, that it had been considered whether it would be more advantageous to the republic to give two wives to one husband, than two husbands to one wife. The mother of Papirius was alarmed, and she communicated the secret to the other Roman matrons, and on the morrow they assembled in the senate, petitioning that one woman might have two husbands, rather than one husband two wives. The senators were astonished at this petition, but young Papirius unravelled the whole mystery, and from that time it was made a law among the senators, that no young man should for the future be introduced into the senate-house, except Papirius. This law was carefully observed till the age of Augustus, who permitted children of all ages to hear the debates of the senators.——Carbo, a friend of Cinna and Marius. He raised cabals against Sylla and Pompey, and was at last put to death by order of Pompey, after he had rendered himself odious by a tyrannical consulship, and after he had been proscribed by Sylla.——A consul defeated by the armies of the Cimbri.——Crassus, a dictator who triumphed over the Samnites.——A consul murdered by the Gauls, &c.——A son of Papirius Cursor, who defeated the Samnites, and dedicated a temple to Romulus Quirinus.——Maso, a consul who conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and reduced them into the form of a province. At his return to Rome, he was refused a triumph, upon which he introduced a triumphal procession, and walked with his victorious army to the capitol, wearing a crown of myrtle on his head. His example was afterwards followed by such generals as were refused a triumph by the Roman senate. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 6.

Papiria lex by Papirius Carbo, A. U. C. 621. It required that in passing or rejecting laws in the *comitia*, the votes should be given by tablets.——Another by the tribune Papirius, which enacted that no person should consecrate any edifice, place, or thing, without the consent and permission of the people.——Another A. U. C. 563, to diminish the weight, and increase the value of the Roman *as*.——Another A. U. C. 421, to give the freedom of the city to the citizens of Acerræ.——Another A. U. C. 623. It was proposed, but not passed. It recommended the right of choosing a man tribune of the people as often as he wished.

Pappia lex was enacted to settle the rights of husbands and wives if they had children.——Another by which a person less than 50 years old, could not marry another of 60.

Pappus, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, in the reign of Theodosius the Great.

Papyrius. *Vid.* Papirius.

Parabyston, a tribunal at Athens where causes of inferior consequence were tried by 11 judges. *Pauf.* 1, c. 40.

Paradisus, a town of Syria or Phœnicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 23.

Parætonium, a town of Egypt at the west of Alexandria. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 71.

Parali, a division of the inhabitants of Attica. They received this name from their being near the sea coast παρα and ἁλς.

Parălus, a friend of Dion, by whose assistance he expelled Dionysius.——Son of Pericles. His premature death was greatly lamented by his father. *Plut.*

Parasia, a country at the east of India.

Parasius, a son of Philonomus the shepherd. He was exposed in the Erasinus by his mother, with his twin brother Lycastus. Their lives were preserved.

Parcæ, powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were three in number. Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, according to Hesiod, or of Jupiter and Themis, according to the same poet, in another poem. Some make them daughters of the sea. Clotho, the youngest of the sisters, presided over the moment that we are born, and held a distaff in her hand. Lachesis spun out the events and actions of our life, and Atropos, the eldest of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of scissors. The different functions are well expressed in this antient verse:

Clotho colum retinet, Lachesis net, & Atropos occat.

The name of the Parcæ according to Varro, is derived *a parta* or *parturiendo*, because they presided over the birth of men, and by corruption the word *parcæ* is formed from *parta* or *partus*. The power of the Parcæ was great and extensive. Some suppose that they were subjected to none of the gods but Jupiter, whilst others suppose that even Jupiter himself was obedient to their commands, and indeed we see the fa-

her of the gods in Homer's Iliad unwilling to see Patroclus perish, yet obliged by the superior power of the fates to abandon him to his destiny. According to the more received opinions, they were the arbiters of the life and death of mankind, and whatever good or evil befalls us in the world, immediately proceeds from the fates or Parcæ. Some make them ministers of the king of hell, and represent them as sitting at the foot of his throne, others represent them as placed on radiant thrones, midst the celestial spheres, cloathed in robes spangled with stars, and wearing crowns on their heads. According to Pausanias, the names of the Parcæ were different from those already mentioned. The most antient of all, as the geographer observes, was Venus Urania who presided over the birth of men. The second was Fortune, and Lithyia was the third. To these some add a fourth Proserpina, who often disputes with Atropos the right of cutting the thread of human life. The worship of the Parcæ was well established in some cities of Greece, and though mankind were well convinced that they were inexorable, and that it was impossible to mitigate them, yet they were eager to shew a proper respect to their divinity, by raising them temples and statues. They received the same worship as the Furies, and their votaries yearly sacrificed to them black sheep, during which solemnity the priests were obliged to wear garlands of flowers. The Parcæ were generally represented as three old women with chaplets made with wool, and interwoven with the flowers of the narcissus. They were covered with a white robe, and fillet of the same color, bound with chaplets. One of them held a distaff, another the spindle, and the third was armed with scissars, with which she cut the thread which her sisters had spun. Their dress is differently represented by some authors. Clotho appears in a variegated robe, and on her head is a crown of seven stars. She holds a distaff in her hand reaching from heaven to earth. The robe which Lachesis wore, was variegated with a great number of stars, and near her were placed a variety of spindles. Atropos was cloathed in black, she held scissars in her hand, with clues of thread of different size, according to the length and shortness of the lives, whose destinies they seemed to contain. Hyginus attributes to them the invention of these Greek letters α, β, η, τ, υ, and others call them the secretaries of heaven, and the keepers of the archives of eternity. The Greeks call the Parcæ by the different names of μοῖρα, αἶσα, κῆρ ἐιμαρμένη, which are expressive of their power and of their inexorable decrees. *Hesiod. Theog. & Scut. Her.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 40 l. 3, c. 11. l. 5, c. 15.—*Homer. Il.* 20, *Od.* 7.—*Theocrit.* 1.—*Callimach in Dian.*—*Ælian. Anim.* 10—*Pindar. Olymp.* 10, *Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Plut. de facie in orbe Lunæ.*—*Hygin. in præf. fab. & fab.* 277.—*Varro.*—*Orph. hyan.* 58.—*Apollon*, 1. *&c.*—*Claudian de rapt. Pros.*—*Lycophr. & Tzetz. &c.*—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6 *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 5, *v.* 532. *Lucan*, 3.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Æn.* 3. *&c.*—*Senec. in Herc. Fur.*—*Stat. Theb.* 6

PARIS, the son of Priam king of Troy, by Hecuba, also called Alexander. He was destined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country, and when his mother in the first months of her pregnancy had dreamed that she should bring forth a torch which would set fire to her palace, the soothsayers foretold the calamities which might be expected from the imprudence of her future son, and which would end in the destruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent so great and so alarming an evil, ordered his slave Archelaus to destroy the child as soon as born. The slave either touched with humanity, or influenced by Hecuba, did not destroy him, but was satisfied to expose him on mount Ida, where the shepherds of the place found him, and educated him as their own son. Some attribute the preservation of his life before he was found by the shepherds, to the motherly tenderness of a she bear who suckled him. Young Paris, tho' educated among shepherds and peasants, gave early proofs of courage and intrepidity, and from his care in protecting the flocks of mount Ida from the rapacity of the wild beasts, he obtained the name of Alexander, (*helper* or *defender.*) He gained the esteem of all the shepherds, and his graceful countenance and manly deportment recommended him to the favors of Œnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married, and with whom he lived with the most perfect tenderness. Their conjugal peace was soon disturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of discord, who had not been invited to partake of the entertainment, showed her displeasure, by throwing into the assembly of the gods who were at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words *Detur pulchriori.* All the goddesses claimed it as their own, the contention at first became general, but at last only three, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, wished to dispute their respective right to beauty. The gods, unwilling to become arbiters in an affair of so-

so tender and so delicate a nature, appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of beauty to the fairest of the goddesses, and indeed the shepherd seemed properly qualified to decide so great a contest, as his wisdom was so well established, and his prudence and sagacity so well known. The goddesses appeared before their judge without any covering or ornament, and each tried by promises and entreaties to gain the attention of Paris, and to influence his judgment. Juno promised him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the fairest woman in the world for his wife, as Ovid expresses it, *Heroid* 17, v. 118,

Unaque cum regnum; belli daret altera laudem;
Tyndaridis conjux, tertia dixit, eris.

After he had heard their several claims and promises, Paris adjudged the prize to Venus, and gave her the golden apple, to which, perhaps, she seemed intitled, as the goddess of beauty. This decision of Paris in favor of Venus drew upon the judge and his family the resentment of the two other goddesses. Soon after Priam proposed a contest among his sons and other princes, and promised to reward the conqueror with one of the finest bulls of mount Ida. His emissaries were sent to procure the animal, and it was found in the possession of Paris, who reluctantly yielded it up. The shepherd was desirous of obtaining again this favorite animal, and he went to Troy and entered the lists of the combatants. He was received with the greatest applause and obtained the victory over his rivals, Nestor, the son of Neleus; Cycnus, son of Neptune; Polites, Helenus, and Deiphobus, sons of Priam. He also obtained a superiority over Hector himself, and the prince enraged to see himself conquered by an unknown stranger, pursued him closely, and Paris must have fallen a victim to his brother's resentment had he not fled to the altar of Jupiter. This sacred retreat preserved his life, and Cassandra the daughter of Priam struck with the similarity of the features of Paris with those of her brothers, enquired his birth and his age. From these circumstances she soon discovered that he was her brother, and as such she introduced him to her father and to her brothers. Priam acknowledged Paris as his son, forgetful of the alarming dreams which had influenced him to meditate his death, and all jealousy ceased among the brothers. Paris did not long suffer himself to remain inactive, he equipped a fleet, as if willing to redeem Hesione his father's sister whom Hercules had carried away and obliged to marry Telamon the son of Æacus. This was the pretended motive of his voyage, but the causes were far different. He recollected that he was to be the husband of the fairest of women, and if he had been led to form those expectations while he was an obscure shepherd of Ida, he had now every plausible reason to see them realized, since he was the acknowledged son of the king of Troy. Helen was the fairest woman of the age, and Venus had promised her to him. On these grounds, therefore, he visited Sparta the residence of Helen who had married Menelaus. He was received with every mark of respect, but he abused the hospitality of Menelaus, and while the husband was absent in Crete, Paris persuaded Helen to elope with him, and to fly to Asia. Helen consented, and Priam received her into his palace without difficulty, as his sister was then detained in a foreign country, and as he wished to show himself as hostile as possible to the Greeks. This affair was productive of serious consequences. For Menelaus had married Helen, all her lovers had bound themselves by a solemn oath to protect her person, and to defend her from every violence. [*Vid. Helena*] and therefore the injured husband reminded them of their engagements, and called upon them to recover Helen. Upon this all Greece took up arms in the cause of Menelaus, Agamemnon was chosen general of all the combined forces, and a regular war was begun. [*Vid Troja.*] Paris, meanwhile, who had refused Helen to the petitions and embassies of the Greeks, armed himself with his brothers and subjects to oppose the enemy; but the success of the war was neither hindered nor accelerated by his means. He fought with little courage, and at the very sight of Menelaus whom he had so recently injured, all his resolution vanished, and he retired from the front of the army where he walked before like a conqueror. In a combat with Menelaus, which he undertook by means of his brother Hector, Paris must have perished had not Venus interfered and stolen him from the resentment of his adversary. He nevertheless wounded in another battle Machaon, Euryphilus and Diomedes, and according to some opinions, he killed with one of his arrows the great Achilles. [*Vid. Achilles.*] The death of Paris is differently related, some suppose that he was mortally wounded by one of the arrows of Philoctetes which had been once in the possession of Hercules, and that when he found himself languid on account of his wounds, he ordered himself to be carried to the feet of Œnone whom he had basely abandoned, and who in the years

ears of his obscurity had foretold him that e would solicit her assistance in his dying oments. He expired before he came in- the presence of Œnone, and the nymph ill mindful of their former loves threw erself upon his body and stabbed herself to e heart after she had plentifully bathed it ith her tears. According to some authors, aris did not immediately go to Troy when e left the Peloponnesus, but he was driven a the coasts of Egypt where Proteus, who as king of the country, detained him, and hen he heard of the violence which had een offered to the king of Sparta he kept Helen at his court and permitted Paris to etire. [*Vid.* Helena.] *Dictys. Cret.* 1, 3, 3 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid Heroid.* 5, 16, & 17.—*Quint. Calab.* 10 *v.* 290.—*Horat. od.* 3.—*Eurip. in Iphig.* —*Hygin. fab.* 92, & 273.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Elian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Cic. de Div.*—*Lycophr.* & *Tzetz. in* ic.——A celebrated player at Rome, in ie good graces of the emperor Nero, &c. *Sol. Ann.* 13, c. 19, &c.

Paris̆ades, a king of Pontus in the age f Alexander the Great.——Another king f Bosporus.

Parisii, a people and a city of Celtic aul. It is now called Paris the capital f the kingdom of France. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6, c. 3.

Parisus, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube.

Parium, a town of Asia minor, where Archilochus was born, as some say. *Strab.* 10.

Parma, a town of Italy, near Cremona. The poet Cassius, and the critic Macrobius, were born there. It was made a Roman colony, A. U. C. 569. The inhabitants are called Parmenenses. *Cic. Philip.* 14.—*Mart.* 14, *ep.* 155.—*Liv.* 39, c. 55, *Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 4.

Parmenides, a Greek philosopher of Elis, who florished about 436 years before Christ. He was the pupil of Xenophanes or Anaximander, according to some. He maintained, that there were only two elements, fire and the earth, and he taught that the first generation of men was produced from the sun. He first discovered that the earth was round, and that it was placed in the center of the universe. There were, as he supported, only two sorts of philosophy—one founded on reason, and the other on opinion. He digested this unpopular system, in verses of which few fragments remain. *Diog.*

Parmenio, a celebrated general in the armies of Alexander. He enjoyed the king's confidence, and was more attached to his person as a man than as a monarch. When Darius king of Persia, offered Alexander all the country which lies at the west of the Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, and 10,000 talents of gold, Parmenio took occasion to observe, that he would without hesitation accept of these conditions if he were Alexander, *so would I, were I Parmenio*, replied Alexander. This friendship so true and inviolable, was sacrificed to a moment of resentment and suspicion, and Alexander who had too eagerly listened to a light and perhaps a false accusation, ordered Parmenio and his son to be put to death, as if guilty of treason against his person. Parmenio was in the 70th year of his age. He died in the greatest popularity, and it has been judiciously observed, that Parmenio obtained many victories without Alexander, but Alexander not one without Parmenio. *Curt.* 7, &c.—*Plut. in Alex.*

Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis. It was antiently called Larnassos, from the *boat* of Deucalion λαρναξ, which was carried there in the universal deluge. It received the name of Parnassus from Parnassus the son of Neptune, by Cleobula. It was sacred to the Muses, and to Apollo and Bacchus. The soil was barren, but the vallies and the green woods that covered its sides, rendered it agreeable and fit for solitude and meditation. Parnassus is one of the highest mountains of Europe, and it is easily seen from the citadel of Corinth, though at the distance of about 80 miles. According to the computation of the antients, it is one day's journey round. At the north of Parnassus, there is a large plain about eight miles in circumference. The mountain, according to the poets, had only two tops called Hyampea and Tithorea, on one of which the city of Delphi is situated. *Strab.* 8, 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1. &c.—*Lucan.* 3, & 5.—*Paus.* 10, c. 6.——A son of Neptune, who gave his name to a mountain of Phocis.

Parnes, a mountain of Africa, abounding in vines. *Stat.* 12, *Theb.* v. 620.

Parnessus, a mountain of Asia, near Bactriana.

Parni, a tribe of the Scythians, who invaded Parthia.

Paron & Heraclides, two youths who killed a man who had insulted their father.

Parorea, a town of Thrace. *Liv.* 39, c. 27.——A town of Peloponnesus.

Paros, a celebrated island among the Cyclades. It is about 7 miles ½ distant from Naxos, and 28 from Delos. According to Pliny, it is half as large as Naxos, that is, about 36 or 37 miles in circumference, a measure which some of the moderns have extended

extended to 50 and even 80 miles. It has borne the different names of Pactia, Minoa, Hiria, Demetrias, Zacynthus, Cabarnis, and Hylcassa. It received the name of Paros, which it still bears, from Paros, a son of Jason, or as some maintain of Parrhasius. The island of Paros was rich and powerful, and well known for its famous marble, which was always used by the best statuaries. The best quarries were those of Marpesus, a mountain where still caverns of the most extraordinary depth, are seen by modern travellers, and admired as the sources from whence the labyrinth of Egypt, and the porticos of Greece received their splendor. According to Pliny, the quarries were so uncommonly deep, that in the clearest weather the workmen were obliged to use lamps, from which circumstance the Greeks have called the marble *Lychnites*, worked by the light of lamps. Paros is also famous for the fine cattle which it produces, and for its partridges, and wild pigeons. The capital city was called Paros. It was first peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards a colony of Cretans settled in it. The Athenians took it, and it became a Roman province in the age of Pompey. Archilochus was born there. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*C. Nep. in Milt. & Alc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 419, l. 7, v. 466.—*Plin.* 3, c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 5, & *Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5, &c.

PARRHĂSIA, a town of Arcadia, founded by Parrhasius, the son of Jupiter. The Arcadians are sometimes called Parrhasians. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 334.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. v. 315.—*Paus.* 8, c. 27.

PARRHĂSIUS, a famous painter of Ephesus in the age of Zeuxis, about 420 years before Christ. He was a great master of his profession, and particularly excelled in strongly expressing the violent passions. He was blessed with a great genius, and much invention, and he was peculiarly happy in his designs. He acquired himself great reputation by his pieces, but by none more than that in which he allegorically represented the people of Athens, with all the injustice, the clemency, the fickleness, timidity, the arrogance and inconsistency which so eminently characterized that celebrated nation. He once entered the lists against Zeuxis, and when they had produced their respective pieces, the birds came to pick with the greatest avidity the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Immediately Parrhasius exhibited his piece, and Zeuxis said, *remove your curtain that we may see the painting.* The curtain was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself conquered by exclaiming, *Zeuxis has deceived birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis himself.* Parrhasius grew so vain of his art, that he cloathed himself in purple, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself the king of painters. He was lavish in his own praise, and by his vanity too often exposed himself to the ridicule of his friends. *Plat. Thes. de Poet. and.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 28.—*Plin.* 35, c. 10.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 8.—A son of Jupiter, or according to some of Mars, by a nymph called Philonomia.

PARTHAMISIRIS, a king of Armenia in the reign of Trajan.

PARTHĂON, a son of Agenor and Epicaste, who married Euryte, daughter of Hippodamus, by whom he had many children, among whom were Œneus and Sterope. Parthaon was brother to Belemnice, the mother of Evenus by Mars, and also to Molus, Pylus, and Thestius. He is called Porthaus by Homer. *Il.* 14.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 129 & 239.—He was of Periphetus and father of Arilas. *Pal.*

PARTHENIÆ & PARTHENII, a certain number of desperate citizens of Sparta. During the Messenian war the Spartans were absent from their city, for the space of ten years, and it was unlawful for them to return, as they had bound themselves by a solemn oath not to revisit Sparta before they had totally subdued Messenia. This long absence alarmed the Lacedæmonian women, as well as the magistrates. The Spartans were reminded by their wives that if they continued in their resolution the state must at last decay for want of citizens, and when they had duly considered the embassy, they empowered all the young men in the army, who had come to the war while yet under age, and who therefore were not bound by the oath, to return to Sparta, and by a familiar and promiscuous intercourse with all the unmarried women of the state, to raise a future generation. It was carried into execution and the children that sprung from this union were called Parthenias, *or sons of virgins*, (παρθένοι). The war with Messenia was some time after ended, and the Spartans returned victorious; but the cold indifference with which they looked upon the Parthenias was attended with serious consequences. The Parthenias knew they had no fathers, and no inheritance, and that therefore their life depended upon their own exertions. This drove them almost to despair. They joined with the Helots, whose maintenance was as precarious as their own, and it was mutually agreed to murder all the citizens of Sparta, and to seize their possessions. This massacre was to be done at a general assembly, and

and the signal was the throwing of a cap in the air. The whole, however, was discovered thro' the diffidence and apprehensions of the Helots, and when the people had assembled, the Parthenæ discovered that all was known, by the voice of a crier, who proclaimed that no man should throw up his cap. The Parthenæ, tho' apprehensive of punishment, were not visibly treated with greater severity; their calamitous condition was attentively examined and the Spartans, afraid of another conspiracy and awed by their numbers, permitted them to sail for Italy with Phalantus their ring leader at their head. They settled in Magna Græcia, and built Tarentum, about 666 years before Christ. *Justin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 6.—*Paus. in Lacon, &c.*—*Plut. in Agesil.*

PARTHENIA, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing by Elis. *Paus.* 6, c. 21.

PARTHENION, a mountain of Peloponnesus at the north of Tegea. *Paus.*

PARTHENIUS, a river of Paphlagonia, which it separates from Bithynia. It falls into the Euxine sea, near Sesamum. It received its name either because the virgin Diana, (παρθένος,) bathed herself there, or perhaps it received it from the purity and mildness of its waters. *Herodot.* 2, c. 104.—*Plin.* 6, c. 2.——A mountain of Arcadia, where Telephus had a temple. Atalanta was exposed on its top and brought up there. *Paus.* 8, c. 54.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A favorite of the emperor Domitian. He conspired against his imperial master, and assisted to murder him.——A river of European Sarmatia. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 10, v. 49.

PARTHENON, a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva. It was destroyed by the Persians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, and rendered more magnificent. All the circumstances which related to the birth of Minerva were beautifully and minutely represented in bass-relief, on the front of the entrance. The statue of the goddess was 26 cubits high, and made of gold and ivory. It passed for one of the master pieces of Phidias. *Plin.* 34.

PARTHENŎPÆUS, a son of Meleager and Atalanta, or according to some of Mitamon and another Atalanta. He was one of the seven chiefs who accompanied Adrastus the king of Argos in his expedition against Thebes. He was killed by Amphidicus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Paus.* 3, c. 12. l. 9, c. 19.——A son of Talaus.

PARTHENŎPE, one of the Sirens.——A daughter of Stymphalus. *Apollod.*——A city of Campania, afterwards called Neapolis, or *the new city*, when it had been beautified and enlarged by a colony from Euboea. It is now called Naples. It received the name of Parthenope from one of the Sirens, whose body was found on the sea shore there. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 564.—*Strab.* 1 & 5.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Homer. Od.* 12.

PARTHIA, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the west by Media, south by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and east by Aria. It contained according to Ptolemy, 25 large cities, the most capital of which was called *Hecatompylos*, from its *hundred gates*. Some suppose that the present capital of the country is built on the ruins of Hecatompylos. According to some authors the Parthians were Scythians by origin, who made an invasion on the more southern provinces of Asia, and at last fixed their residence near Hyrcania. They long remained unknown and unnoticed, and became successively tributary to the empire of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians. When Alexander invaded Asia, the Parthians submitted, like the other dependent provinces of Persia, and they were for some time under the power of Eumenes, Antigonus, Seleucus Nicanor, and Antiochus, till the rapacity and oppression of Agathocles, a lieutenant of the latter roused their spirit, and fomented rebellion. Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, but blessed with great military powers, placed himself at the head of his countrymen, and laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 256 years before the Christian era. The Macedonians attempted in vain to recover it, a race of active and vigilant princes, who assumed the surnames of Arsacides from the founder of their empire, enlarged its power, and rendered it so formidable, that it even disputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be subdued by that nation, which had seen no people on earth unconquered by their arms. It remained a kingdom till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 226, of the Christian era, and from that time it became a province of the newly re-established kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes. The Parthians were naturally strong and warlike, and were esteemed the most expert horsemen and archers in the world. The peculiar custom of discharging their arrows while they were retreating full speed has been greatly celebrated by the antients particularly by the poets, who all observe that their flight was more formidable than their attacks. This manner of fighting, and the wonderful address, and dexterity with which it was performed, gained them many victories. They were addicted much to drinking, and to every manner of lewdness, and

and their laws permitted them to raise children even by their mothers and sisters *Strab.* 2, 6, &c.—*Lucan.* 3, 7, 8, &c.—*Curt* 6, c. 11 —*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 3, &c. *Æn.* 7, v. 606.—*Ovid. art. am.* 1, &c. *Fast.* 5, v. 580.—*Dio. Cass.* 40.—*Ptol.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 25.—*Polyb.* 5, &c.—*Marcellin.*—*Herodian.* 3, &c.

PARTHYĒNE, a province of Parthia.

PARYSĀDES, a king of Pontus, about the 107th olympiad, &c. *Diod.*

PARYSĀTIS, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom she had Artaxerxes Memnon, and Cyrus the younger. She was so extremely partial to her younger son, that she committed the greatest cruelties to encourage his ambition, and she supported him with all her interest in his rebellion against his brother Memnon. The death of Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, was revenged with the greatest barbarity, and Parysatis sacrificed to her resentment all such as she found concerned in his fall. She also poisoned Statira the wife of her son Artaxerxes, and ordered one of the eunuchs of the court to be flead alive, and his skin to be stretched on two poles before her eyes, because he had by order of the king, cut off the hand and the head of Cyrus. These cruelties offended Artaxerxes, and he ordered his mother to be confined in Babylon, but they were soon after reconciled, and Parysatis regained all her power and influence till the time of her death. *Plut. in Art.*—*Ctes.*

PASARGADA, a town of Persia, near Carmania, founded by Cyrus, on the very spot where he had conquered Astyages. The kings of Persia were always crowned there. *Strab* 15.

PASIAS, a tyrant of Sicyon in Peloponnesus, father to Abantidas, &c. *Plut. in Arat.*

PASICLES, a grammarian, &c.

PASICRATES, a king of part of the island of Cyprus. *Plut.*

PASIPHAE, a daughter of the Sun, and of Perseis, who married Minos king of Crete. She disgraced herself by her unnatural passion for a bull, which, according to some authors, she was enabled to gratify by means of the artist Dædalus. This celebrated bull had been given to Minos by Neptune, to be offered on his altars. But as the monarch refused to sacrifice the animal on account of his beauty, the god revenged his disobedience by inspiring Pasiphae with an unnatural love for this favorite bull. This fabulous tradition, which is universally believed by the poets, who observe that the minotaur was the fruit of this infamous commerce, is refuted by some writers, who suppose that the infidelity of Pasiphae to her husband was betrayed in her affection for an officer called Taurus, and that Dædalus by permitting his house to be the asylum of the two lovers, was looked upon as accessary to the gratification of Pasiphae's lust. From this amour with Taurus, as it is farther remarked the queen became mother of twins, and the name of *Minotaurus* arises from the resemblance of the children to the husband and the lover of Pasiphae. Minos had four sons by Pasiphae, Castreus, Deucalion, Glaucus, and Androgeus, and three daughters, Hecaste, Ariadne, and Phædra. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.] *Plato de Min.*—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 24.—*Hygin.* fab 40.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4, v. 57 & 165.

PASITHEA, one of the Graces. She is also called Aglaia. *Pausan.* 9, c. 35.——One of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Atlas.

PASITIGRIS, a river of Persia.

PASSARON, a town of Epirus.

PASSIĒNUS, a Roman who reduced Numidia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

PASUS, a Thessalian in Alexander's army, &c.

PĂTĂRA, a town of Lycia, situate on the eastern side of the mouth of the river Xanthus. It had a capacious harbour, and also a temple, and an oracle of Apollo, who is often surnamed Patarius. The god was supposed by some to reside for the six winter months at Patara, and the rest of the year at Delphi. The city was greatly embellished by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who attempted in vain to change its original name into that of his wife Arsinoe. *Liv.* 37, c. 15.—*Strab.* 14.—*Pausan.* 9, c. 41.—*Virgil.* 3 od. 14, v. 64.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.—*Mela.*

PĂTĂVIUM, a city of Italy, called also Padua. [*Vid. Padua.*] It is the birth place of Livy, from which reason some writers have denominated *Patavinity* those peculiar expressions and provincial dialect, which they seem to discover in the historian's style not strictly agreeable to the purity and refined language of the Roman authors, who flourished in or near the Augustan age.

PATERCŬLUS, a Roman whose daughter was pronounced the chastest matron at Rome. *Plin.* 7. c. 35.

PATERCULUS VELLEIUS, an historian in the Augustan age. *Vid.* Velleius.

PATIZITHES, one of the Persian Magi, who raised his brother to the throne because he resembled Smerdis, the brother of Cambyses, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 61.

PATMOS, one of the Cyclades, with a small town of the same name. It is situate at the south of Icaria, and measures 30 miles in circumference, according to Pliny.

or only 18 according to modern travellers. It has a large harbour, near which are some broken columns, the most ant ent in that part of Greece. The Romans generally banished their culprits there. *Strab.*

PATRÆ, a town of Peloponnesus, anticently called Aroe. Diana had there a temple, and a famous statue of gold and ivory. *Paus.* 7, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

PATRO, a daughter of Thestius.

PATROCLI, a small island on the coast of Attica. *Paus.* 4, c. 3.

PĀTRŌCLES, a man who wrote an history of the world. *Strab.*

PĀTRŌCLUS, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, son of Menœtius, by Sthenele, whom some call Philomela, or Polymela. The accidental murder of Clysonymus, the son of Amphidamas, in the time of his youth, obliged him to fly from Opus, where his father reigned. He retired to the court of Peleus king of Phthia, where he was kindly received, and where he contracted the most intimate friendship with Achilles the monarch's son. When the Greeks went to the Trojan war Patroclus also accompanied them at the express command of his father, who had visited the court of Peleus, and he embarked with 10 ships from Phthia. He was the constant companion of Achilles, he lodged in the same tent, and when his friend refused to appear in the field of battle, because he had been offended by Agamemnon, Patroclus imitated his example, and by his absence was the cause of the overthrow of many Greeks. But at last Nestor prevailed upon him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armour. The valor of Patroclus, together with the terror which the sight of the arms of Achilles inspired, soon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for safety. He would have broken down the walls of the city, but Apollo, who interested himself for the Trojans, placed himself to oppose him, and Hector, at the instigation of the god, dismounted from his chariot to attack him, as he attempted to strip one of the Trojans whom he had slain. The engagement was obstinate, but at last Patroclus was overpowered by the valor of Hector, and the interposition of Apollo. His arms became the property of the conqueror, and Hector would have severed his head from his body had not Ajax and Menelaus intervened. His body was at last recovered, and carried to the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with the greatest lamentations. His funerals were observed with the greatest solemnity. Achilles sacrificed near the burning pile twelve young Trojans, besides four of his horses and two of his dogs, and the whole was concluded by the exhibition of funeral games, in which the conquerors were liberally rewarded by Achilles. The death of Patroclus, as it is described by Homer, gave rise to new events, Achilles forgot his resentment against Agamemnon, and entered the field to avenge the fall of his friend, and his anger was gratified only by the slaughter of Hector, who had more powerfully kindled his wrath by appearing at the head of the Trojan armies in the armour which had been taken from the body of Patroclus. The patronymic of Actorides is often applied to Patroclus, because Actor was father to Menœtius —*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 9, &c —*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 273.——A son of Hercules. *Apollod.*——An officer of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PATROUS, a surname of Jupiter among the Greeks. He was represented by his statues as having three eyes, which some suppose to signify that he reigned in three different places, in heaven, on earth, and in hell. *Paus.* 2.

PATULCIUS, a surname of Janus, which he received *a pateo*, because the doors of his temple were always *open* in the time of war. Some suppose that he received it because he presided over gates, or because the year began by the celebration of his festivals. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 129.

PAULA, the first wife of the emperor Heliogabalus. She was daughter of the prefect of the pretorian guards. The emperor divorced her, and Paula retired to solitude and obscurity with composure.

PAULĪNA, a Roman lady who married Saturninus, a governor of Syria, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. Her conjugal peace was disturbed, and violence was offered to her virtue by a young man called Mundus, who was enamoured of her and who had caused her to come to the temple of Isis by means of the priests of the goddess, who declared that Anubis wished to communicate to her something of moment. Saturninus complained to the emperor of the violence which had been offered to his wife, and the temple of Isis was overturned and Mundus banished, &c.——The wife of the philosopher Seneca. She attempted to kill herself, when Nero had ordered her husband to die. The emperor however prevented her, and she lived some few years after in the greatest melancholy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 63, &c.——A sister of the emperor Adrian.

PAULĪNUS POMPEIUS, an officer in Nero's

ro's reign. *Suetonius.*——A Roman general, the first who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an history of this expedition in Africa, which is lost. Paulinus also distinguished himself in Britain, &c. He followed the arms of Otho against Vitellius. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.——Valerius, a friend of Vespasian.

PAULUS ÆMYLIUS, a Roman celebrated for his victories, and surnamed *Macedonicus* from his conquest of Macedonia. In the early part of life he distinguished himself by his uncommon application, and by his fondness for military discipline. His first appearance in the field was attended with great success, and the barbarians that had revolted in Spain were reduced with the greatest facility under the power of the Romans. In his first consulship his arms were directed against the Ligurians whom he totally subjected. His applications for a second consulship proved abortive, but when Perseus the king of Macedonia had declared war against Rome, the abilities of Paulus were remembered and he was honored with the consulship about the 60th year of his age. After this appointment he behaved with uncommon vigor, and soon a general engagement was fought near Pydna. The Romans obtained the victory, and Perseus saw himself deserted by all his subjects. In two days the conqueror made himself master of all Macedonia, and soon after the fugitive monarch was brought into his presence. Paulus did not exult over his fallen enemy, but when he had gently rebuked him for his temerity in attacking the Romans, he addressed himself in a pathetic speech to the officers of his army who surrounded him, and feelingly enlarged on the instability of fortune, and the vicissitude of all human affairs. When he had finally settled the government of Macedonia with ten commissioners from Rome, and after he had sacked 70 cities of Epirus, and divided the booty amongst his soldiers, Paulus returned to Italy. He was received with the usual acclamations, and though some of the seditious soldiers attempted to prevent his triumphal entry into the capitol, yet three days were appointed to exhibit the fruits of his victories. Perseus with his wretched family adorned the triumph of the conqueror, and as they were dragged through the streets before the chariot of Paulus, they drew tears of compassion from the people. The riches which the Romans derived from this conquest were immense, and the people were freed from all taxes till the consulship of Hirtius and Pansa; but while every one of the citizens received some benefit from the victories of Paulus, the conqueror himself was poor, and appropriated for his own use nothing of the Macedonian treasures except the library of Perseus. In the office of censor, to which he was afterwards elected, Paulus behaved with the greatest moderation, and at his death, which happened about 168 years before the christian era, not only the Romans, but their very enemies confessed, by their lamentations, the loss which they had sustained. He had married Papiria, by whom he had two sons, one of which was adopted by the family of Maximus, and the other in that of Scipio Africanus. He had also two daughters, one of whom married a son of Cato, and the other Ælius Tubero. He afterwards divorced Papiria, and when his friends wished to reprobate his conduct in doing so, by observing that she was young and handsome, and that she had made him the father of a fine family, Paulus replied that the shoe which he then wore was new and well made, but that he was obliged to leave it off, though no one but himself, as he alone knew where it pinched him. He married a second wife by whom he had two sons, whose sudden death exhibited to the Romans in the most engaging view, their father's philosophy and stoicism. The elder of these sons died five days before Paulus triumphed over Perseus, and the other three days after the public procession. This domestic calamity did not shake the firmness of the conqueror, yet before he retired to a private station, he harangued the people, and in mentioning the severity of fortune upon his family, he expressed his wish that every evil might be averted from the republic by the sacrifice of the domestic prosperity of an individual. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Liv.* 44, &c.—*Justin* 33, c. 1, &c.

JULIUS PAULUS, a Latin poet in the age of Adrian and Antoninus. He wrote some poetical pieces recommended by A. Gellius.

PAULUS. *Vid* Æmylius.

PAVOR, an emotion of the mind, which received divine honors among the Romans. Tullus Hostilius the third king of Rome was the first who built her temples, and raised altars to her honor, as also to Pallor, the goddess of paleness. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 17.

PAUSANIAS, a Spartan king and general, who greatly signalized himself at the battle of Plataæ, against the Persians. The Greeks were very sensible of his services, and they rewarded his merit with a tenth of the spoils taken from the Persians. He was afterwards set at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conquests in Asia, but the haughtiness of his behaviour created him many enemies, and the Athenians soon

m obtained a superiority in the affairs Greece. Pausanias was dissatisfied with countrymen, and he offered to betray ece to the Persians, if he received in riage as the reward of his perfidy, the ghter of their monarch. His intrigues e discovered by means of a youth, who intrusted with his letters to Persia, and o refused to go, on the recollection that h as had been employed in that office ore, had never returned. The letters e given to the Ephori of Sparta, and the fidy of Pausanias laid open. He fled safety to a temple of Minerva, and as sanctity of the place screened him from violence of his pursuers, the sacred lding was surrounded with heaps of nes, the first of which was carried re by the indignant mother of the unppy man. He was starved to death in Temple, and died about 474 years be- the christian era. There was a festi- and solemn games instituted in his ho- in which only free born Spartans con- ted. There was also an oration spoken praise, in which his actions were ce- ated, particularly the battle of Platæa, the defeat of Mardonius. *C. Nep. in* —*Plut. in Arist. & Them* —*Herodot.* 9. —A favorite of Philip king f Maceda- He accompanied the prince in an ex- ition against the Illyrians, in which he skilled.——Another at the court of king lip, very intimate with the preceding. was grossly and unnaturally abused by atus one of the friends of Philip, and en he complained of the injuries he had ered, the king in some measure disre- ded his remonstrances, and wished them be forgot. This incensed Pausanias, he ked to revenge himself, and when he d heard from his master Hermocrates e foolish, that the most effectual way to der himself illustrious, was to murder erson who had signalized himself by e mmon actions; he stabbed Philip as entered the public theatre. After this ody action he attempted to make his es- pe to his chariot, which waited for him the door of the city, but he was stopped cientally by the twig of a vine and fell own. Attalus, Perdiccas, and other friends Philip, who pursued him, immediately ll upon him, and dispatched him. Some eport that Pausanias committed this mur- r at the instigation of Olympias, the wife f Philip, and of her son Alexander. *Di- l.* 16.—*Justin.* 9.—*Plut. in Apoph.*——A ing of Macedonia, deposed by Amyntas ter a year's reign. *Diod.*——Another ho attempted to seize upon the kingdom f Macedonia, from which he was preven-

ed by Iphicrates the Athenian.——A friend of Alexander the Great, made governor of Sardis —— A physician in the age of Alexander. *Plut.*——A celebrated orator and historian in the age of Antoninus. He settled at Rome, where he died in a very advanced age. He wrote an history of Greece in ten books, in the Ionic dialect, in which he gives with great precision and geographical knowledge an account of the situation of the different cities, their antiquities, and the several curiosities which they contained. He has also interwoven mythology, in his historical account, and introduced many fabulous traditions and superstitious stories. In each book the author treats of a separate country, such as Attica, Arcadia, Messenia, Elis, &c. Some suppose that he gave a similar description of Phœnicia and Syria. According to some, there was another Pausanias, a native of Cæsaræa in Cappadocia, who wrote some declamations. He is often confounded with the historian of that name.——A Lacedæmonian, who wrote a partial account of his country.——A statuary of Apollonia. *Paus* 10, c. 9.——A king of Sparta, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.

Pausias, a painter of Sicyon. He was the first who understood how to apply colors to wood or ivory, by means of fire. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents. Some time after the death of Pausias, the Sicyonians were obliged to part with all the pictures they possessed, to deliver themselves from an enormous debt, and M. Scaurus the Roman, bought them all, in which were those of Pausias, to adorn the theatre, which had been built during his edileship. Pausias lived about 350 years before Christ. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Pax, an allegorical divinity among the ancients. The Athenians raised her a statue, which represented her as holding Plutus the god of wealth in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to prosperity and to opulence. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian, built her a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire in the reign of Commodus. It was customary for men of learning to assemble in that temple, and even to deposit their writings there, as in a place of the greatest security. Therefore when it was burnt, not only books, but also many valuable things, jewels, and immense treasures were lost in the general conflagration.

Paxos, a small island between Ithaca and the Echinades in the Ionian sea.

Peas, a shepherd, who according to some, set on fire the pile on which Hercules was burnt. The hero gave him his bow and arrows.

Pedæus, an illegitimate son of Antenor.

Pedanius, a prefect of Rome, killed by one of his slaves, for having denied him his liberty, &c. *Tacit.* 14, *Ann.* c. 42.

Pedăsus, a son of Bucolion, the son of Laomedon. His mother was one of the Naiads. He was killed in the Trojan war by Euryalus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——One of the horses of Achilles, killed by Sarpedon. *Id.* 26.——A town near Pylos in the Peloponnesus.——An inland town of Caria.

Pediadis, a part of Bactriana.

Pedias, the wife of Cranaus.

Pedius Blæsus, a Roman accused by the people of Cyrene, of plundering the temple of Æsculapius. He was condemned under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14. c. 18.——A nephew of Julius Cæsar, who commanded one of his legions in Gaul, &c.

Pedum, a town of Latium, about 10 miles from Rome. It was conquered by Camillus. The inhabitants were called Pedani. *Liv.* 2, c. 39

Pegăsides, a name given to the Muses from the horse Pegasus, or from the fountain which Pegasus had raised from the ground by striking it with his foot.

Pegăsis, a nymph.

Pegăsium Stagnum, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth, when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

Pegăsus, a winged horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. He received his name from his being born, according to Hesiod, near the *sources* (πηγαι) of the ocean. As soon as born he left the earth, and flew up into heaven, or rather, according to Ovid, he fixed his residence on mount Helicon, where by striking the earth with his foot, he instantly raised a fountain, which has been called Hippocrene. He became the favorite of the Muses, and being afterwards tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. No sooner was this fiery monster destroyed, than Pegasus threw down his rider, because he was a mortal, or rather according to the more received opinion, because he attempted to fly to heaven. This act of temerity in Bellerophon, was punished by Jupiter, who sent an insect to torment Pegasus, which occasioned the melancholy fall of his rider. Pegasus continued his flight up to heaven, and placed among the constellations by Jupiter. Perseus, according to Ovid, was mounted on the horse Pegasus, when he destroyed the sea monster, which was going to devour Andromache. *Hesiod. Theog.* 1. *rat.* 4, od. 11.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* c. 3. & 4.—*Lycophr.* 17.—*Paus.*—*Met.* 4, v. 785.—*Hygin. fab.* 57.

Pelăgon, a man killed by a wild b *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 360.——A son of pus and Metope.——A Phocian, whose men conducted Cadmus, and him where according to the oracle, he to build a city.

Pelarge, a daughter of Potneus, re-established the worship of Ceres tia. She received divine honors death. *Paus.* 9, c. 25.

Pelasgi, a people of Greece, posed to be one of the most antient world. They first inhabited Peloponnesus, which from them the name of Pelasgia, and about before the Christian era, they Æmonia, and were afterwards dispersed several parts of Greece. Some of fixed their habitations in Epirus, Crete, others in Italy, and others bos. From these different changes tuation in the Pelasgians, all the are indiscriminately called Pelasgians their country Pelasgia, though more ly speaking, it should be confined Thessaly, Epirus, and Peloponnesus Greece. Some of the Pelasgians that been driven from Attica, settled in Le where some time after they carried Athenian women, whom they had in an expedition, on the coast of They raised some children by these females, but they afterwards destroyed with their mothers, through jealousy cause they differed in manners, and language from them. This horrid der was attended by a dreadful pestilence and they were ordered to expiate crime, to do whatever the Athenians manded them. This was to deliver possessions into their hands. The Pelasgians seem to have received their name Pelasgus the first king, and founder their nation. *Paus.* 8, c. 1.—*Strab.* *Herodot.* 1.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Virg.* —*Ovid. Met.*—*Flacc.*—*Seneca in Med.*

Pelasgia, or **Pelasgiotis**, a try of Greece, whose inhabitants are Pelasgi, or Pelasgiotæ. Every country Greece, and all Greece in general indiscriminately called Pelasgia, though name should be more particularly

ſtoa part of Theſſaly, ſituate between Peneus and Aliacmon. The maritime ers of this part of Theſſaly, were afterls called Magnesia, though the ſea or ore ſtill retained the name of *Pelaſgicum*. Pelaſgia is alſo one of the antient s of Epirus, as alſo of Peloponneſus. Pelaſgi.

PELASGUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Niobe, gave his name to the antient inhabiof Peloponneſus.

PELETHRŌNII, an epithet given to the hæ, becauſe they inhabited the town Pelethronium, at the foot of mount Pein Theſſaly; or becauſe one of their ſer bore the name of Pelethronius. It them that mankind are indebted for invention of the bit with which they d their horſes with ſo much dexterity. *Georg.* 3, v. 115.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 452. *Æn.* 6, v. 387.

PELEUS, a king of Theſſaly, ſon of s and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. ried Thetis, one of the Nereids, and ſe only one among mortals who marin immortal. He was accaſſary to the of his brother Phocus, and on that nt he was obliged to leave his fadominions. He retired to the court rytus, the ſon of Actor, who reigned ſhia, or according to the leſs received on of Ovid, he fled to Ceyx, king of nia. He was purified of his murder rytus, with the uſual ceremonies, and monarch gave him his daughter Antiin marriage. Some time after this, s and Eurytus went to the chace of lydonian boar, where the father-in-was accidentally killed by an arrow his ſon in-law had aimed at the . This unfortunate event obliged him iſh himſelf from the court of Phthia, he retired to Iolchos, where he was fied of the murder of Eurytus, by A the king of the country. His reſi at Iolchos was ſhort, Aſtydamia, wife of Acaſtus became enamoured of and when ſhe found him inſenſible to aſſionate declarations, ſhe accuſed him tempts upon her virtue. The monpartially believed the accuſations of wife, but not to violate the laws of itality, by putting him inſtantly to he ordered his officers to conduct to mount Pelion, on pretence of huntand there to tie him to a tree, that he be become the prey of the wild beaſts he place. The orders of Acaſtus were ſfully obeyed, but Jupiter, who knew innocence of his grandſon Peleus, order-Vulcan to ſet him at liberty. As ſoon he had been delivered from danger, Peleus aſſembled his friends to puniſh the ill-treatment which he had received from Acaſtus. He forcibly took Iolchos, drove the king from his poſſeſſions, and put to death the wicked Aſtydamia. After the death of Antigone, Peleus courted Thetis, of whoſe ſuperior charms, Jupiter himſelf had been enamoured. His pretenſions, however, were rejected, and as he was a mortal, the goddeſs fled from him with the greateſt abhorrence, and the more effectually to evade his enquiries, ſhe generally aſſumed the ſhape of a bird, or a tree, or of a tygreſs. Peleus became more animated from her refuſal, he offered a ſacrifice to the gods, and Proteus informed him that to obtain Thetis, he muſt ſurprize her while ſhe was aſleep in her grotto, near the ſhores of Theſſaly. This advice was immediately followed, and Thetis unable to eſcape from the graſp of Peleus, at laſt conſented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity, and all the gods attended, and made them each the moſt valuable preſents. The goddeſs of diſcord was the only one of the deities who was not preſent, and ſhe puniſhed this ſeeming neglect by throwing an apple into the midſt of the aſſembly of the gods, with the inſcription of *detur pulchriori* [*Vid. Diſcordia.*] From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles, whoſe education was early entruſted to the Centaur Chiron, and afterwards to Phœnix, the ſon of Amyntor. Achilles went to the Trojan war, at the head of his father's troops, and Peleus gloried in having a ſon who was ſuperior to all the Greeks in valor, and intrepidity. The death of Achilles was the ſource of grief to Peleus, and Thetis to comfort her huſband, promiſed him immortality, and ordered him to retire into the grottos of the iſland of Leuce, where he ſhould ſee and converſe with the manes of his ſon. Peleus had a daughter called Polydora, by Antigone. *Homer. Il.* — *Eurip. in Androm.*—*Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 5. *Faſt.* 2. *Met.* 11, *fab.* 7, & 8.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 54.

PELIĀDES, the daughters of Pelias. *Vid.* Pelias.

PELIAS, the twin brother of Neleus, was ſon of Neptune by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. His birth was concealed from the world by his mother, who wiſhed her father to be ignorant of her incontinence. He was expoſed in the woods, but his life was preſerved by ſhepherds, and he received the name of *Pelias*, from a ſpot of the color of *lead* in his face. Some time after this adventure, Tyro married Cretheus

Cretheus, son of Æolus, king of Iolchos, and became mother of three children, of whom Æson was the eldest. Meantime Pelias visited his mother, and was received in her family, and after the death of Cretheus, he unjustly seized the kingdom, which belonged to the children of Tyro, by the deceased monarch. To strengthen himself in his usurpation, Pelias consulted the oracle, and when he was told to beware of one of the descendants of Æolus, who should come to his court with one foot shod, and the other bare, he privately removed the son of Æson, after he had publicly declared that he was dead. These precautions proved abortive. Jason the son of Æson, who had been educated by Chiron, returned to Iolchos, when arrived to years of maturity, and as he had lost one of his shoes in crossing the river Anaurus or the Evenus, Pelias immediately perceived that this was the person whom he had so much dreaded. His unpopularity prevented him from acting with violence against a stranger, whose uncommon dress, and commanding aspect, had raised admiration in his subjects. But his astonishment was excited, when he saw Jason arrive at his palace, with his friends and his relations, and boldly demand the kingdom which he usurped. Pelias was conscious that his complaints were well founded, and therefore to divert his attention, he told him that he would voluntarily resign the crown to him, if he went to Colchis to avenge the death of Phryxus, the son of Athamas, whom Æetes had cruelly murdered. He further observed, that the expedition would be attended with the greatest glory, and that nothing but the infirmities of old age had prevented him himself from vindicating the honor of his country, and the injuries of his family by punishing the assassin. This so warmly recommended, was as warmly accepted by the young hero, and his intended expedition was made known all over Greece. [*Vid. Jason.*] During the absence of Jason, in the Argonautic expedition, Pelias murdered Æson and all his family, but according to the more received opinion of Ovid, Æson was still living when the Argonauts returned, and he was restored to the flower of youth by the magic of Medea. This sudden change in the vigor and the constitution of Æson, astonished all the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias who have received the patronymic of Peliades, expressed their desire to see their father's infirmities vanish, by the same powerful magic. Medea, who wished to avenge the injuries which her husband Jason had received from Pelias, raised the desires of the Peliades, by cutting an old ram to pieces, and boiling the flesh in a cauldron, and afterwards turning it into a fine young lamb. After they had seen this successful experiment, the Peliades cut their father's body to pieces, and they had drawn all the blood from his veins on the assurance that Medea would replenish them by her incantations. The limbs were immediately put into a cauldron of boiling water, but Medea suffered the body to be totally consumed, and refused to give the Peliades the promised assistance, and the bones of Pelias did not even receive burial. The Peliades were four in number, Alcestis, Pisidice, Pelopea, and Hippolyte, to whom Hyginus adds Medusa. Their mother's name was Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias, or Philomache, the daughter of Amphion. After this parricide, the Peliades fled to the court of Admetus, or Acastus, the son-in-law of Peleus who received them, and took their protection upon them. The Peliades died, and were buried in Arcadia. *Hygin. fab.* 12, 13, & 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, *fab.* 3, & 4.—*Pausan.* 8, c. 11.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Seneca in Med.*—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Diod.* 4.

Peliades, a patronymic of Achilles, being the son of Peleus.

Peligni, a people of Italy who dwelt near the Sabines and Marsi. Corfinium and Sulmo were the chief towns of the country. The most expert magicians were among the Peligni, according to Pliny. *Ovid ex Pont.* 1, el. 8, v. 42.—*Mart.* 14.—*Horat.* 3, od. 19.

Pelignus, a friend of the emperor Claudius, made governor of Cappadocia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 49.

Pelinæus, a mountain of Chios.

Pelinnæum, a town of Macedonia.

Pelion & Pelios, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pine trees. It was the residence of the centaurs. In their wars against the gods the giants, as the poets mention, placed mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale the heavens with more facility. It was on this mountain that the spear of Achilles was cut. This celebrated weapon was so huge, that none but Achilles himself could wield it. It was called *Pelias*, as having grown upon mount Pelion. He received it as a present from his preceptor Chiron. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 155, l. 13, v. 199.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281, l. 3, v. 94.—*Senec. in Herc. & Med.*

Pellum, a town of Macedonia.

Pella, a celebrated town of Macedonia which became the capital of the country after the ruin of Edessa. Philip built

Macedonia was educated there, and Alexander the Great was born there, whence he is often called *Pelæus juvenis*. The tomb of the poet Euripides was in the neighbourhood. *Mela* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 233, l. 10, v. 52.

Pellāne, a town of Laconia with a fountain whose waters have a subterraneous communication with the waters of another fountain. *Pauf.* 3, c. 21.

Pellēne, a town of Achāia in the Peloponnesus at the west of Sicyon. It was built by the giant Pallas, and was the country of Proteus the sea god. It was famous for its wool. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 26.

Pĕlŏpēa or Pĕlŏpīa, a daughter of Thyestes the brother of Atreus. She had a son by her father who had offered her violence in a wood without knowing that she was his own daughter. Some support that Thyestes purposely committed this incest, as the oracle had informed him that his wrongs should be avenged, and his brother destroyed by a son who should be born from him and his daughter. This proved too true. Pelopea afterwards married her uncle Atreus, who kindly received in his house his wife's illegitimate child, called Ægysthus, because preserved by goats, (αἰγὸς) when exposed in the mountains. Ægysthus became his uncle's murderer. [*Vid.* Ægysthus] *Hygin.* fab. 87, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 12.—*Ovid in Ib.* v. 359. *Seneca in Agam.*

Pĕlŏpēia, a festival observed by the people of Elis in honor of Pelops. It was kept in imitation of Hercules who sacrificed to Pelops in a trench, as it was usual, when the manes and the infernal gods were the objects of worship.

Pĕlŏpīa, a daughter of Niobe.——A daughter of Pelias.——The mother of Cycnus.

Pelopĭdas, a celebrated general of Thebes son of Hippoclus. He was descended of an illustrious family, and was remarkable for his immense possessions which he bestowed with great liberality to the poor and necessitous. Many were the objects of his generosity, but when Epaminondas had refused to accept his presents, Pelopidas disregarded all his wealth and preferred before it the enjoyment of his friend's conversation and of his poverty. From their friendship and intercourse the Thebans derived the most considerable advantages. No sooner had the interest of Sparta prevailed at Thebes, and the friends of liberty and national independence been banished from the city, than Pelopidas, who was in the number of the exiles, resolved to free his country from foreign slavery. His plan was bold and animated and his deliberations were slow. Mean while Epaminondas, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as being a worthless and insignificant philosopher, animated the youths of the city, and at last Pelopidas, with eleven of his associates entered Thebes, and easily massacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed their country from foreign masters. After this successful enterprize, Pelopidas was unanimously placed at the head of the government, and so confident were the Thebans of his abilities as a general and a magistrate, that they successively re-elected him 13 times to fill the honorable office of governor of Bœotia. Epaminondas shared with him the sovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the Thebans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on against Alexander tyrant of Pheræ, Pelopidas was appointed commander, but his imprudence in trusting himself unarmed into the enemy's camp nearly proved fatal to him. He was taken prisoner, but Epaminondas restored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed bravely fighting in a celebrated battle in which his troops obtained the victory, about 364 years before Christ. He received an honorable burial, and the Thebans showed their sense for his merit by their lamentations, and sent a powerful army to revenge his death by the destruction of the tyrant of Pheræ and his relations. Pelopidas is admired for his valor, as he never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage. The impoverished state of Thebes before his birth and after his fall, plainly demonstrate the superiority of his genius and of his abilities, and it has been justly observed that with Pelopidas and Epaminondas the glory and the independence of the Thebans rose and set. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.—Xenoph. Hist. G.—Diod.* 15.—*Polyb.*

Peloponnesiăcum Bellum, a celebrated war which continued for 27 years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interesting of all the wars which have happened between the inhabitants of Greece, and for the minute and circumstantial description which we have of the events and revolutions which mutual animosity produced, we are indebted more particularly to the correct and authentic writings of Thucydides, and of Xenophon. The circumstances which gave birth to this memorable war are these; the power of Athens under the prudent and vigorous administration of Pericles,

ricles, was already extended over Greece, and it had procured itself many admirers and more enemies, when the Corcyreans, who had been planted by a Corinthian colony, refused to pay to their founders those marks of respect and reverence which among the Greeks every colony was obliged to pay to its mother country. The Corinthians wished to punish that infidelity and when the people of Epidamnus, a considerable town on the Adriatic, had been invaded by some of the barbarians of Illyricum, the people of Corinth gladly granted to the Epidamnians that assistance which they had in vain solicited from the Corcyreans their founders and their patrons. The Corcyreans were offended at the interference of Corinth in the affairs of their colony; they manned a fleet and obtained a victory over the Corinthian vessels which had assisted the Epidamnians. The subsequent conduct of the Corcyreans, and their insolence to some of the Elians who had furnished a few ships to the Corinthians, provoked the Peloponnesians and the discontent became general. Ambassadors were sent by both parties to Athens to claim their protection and to justify their violent proceedings. The greatest part of the Athenians heard their various reasons with moderation and with compassion, but the enterprizing ambition of Pericles prevailed, and when the Corcyreans had reminded the people of Athens, that in all the states of Peloponnesus they had to dread the most malevolent enemies and the most insidious of rivals, they were listened to with attention and were promised support. This step was no sooner taken than the Corinthians appealed to the other Grecian states, and particularly to the Lacedæmonians. Their complaints were accompanied by those of the people of Megara and of Ægina, who bitterly inveighed against the cruelty, injustice and insolence of the Athenians. This had due weight with the Lacedæmonians who had long beheld with concern and with jealousy the ambitious power of the Athenians, and they determined to support the cause of the Corinthians. However, before they proceeded to hostilities an embassy was sent to Athens to represent the danger of entering into a war with the most powerful and flourishing of all the Grecian states. This alarmed the Athenians, but when Pericles had eloquently spoken of the resources and the actual strength of the republic, and of the weakness of the allies, the clamors of his enemies were silenced, and the answer which was returned to the Spartans was taken as a declaration of war. The Spartans were supported by all the republics of the Peloponnesus except Argos and part of Achaia, besides the people of Megara, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Leucas, Ambracia and Anactorium. The Plataeans, the Lesbians, Carians, Chians, Messenians, Acarnanians, Zacynthians, Corcyreans, Dorians and Thracians were the friends of the Athenians, with all the Cyclades except Eubœa, Samos, Melos and Thera. The town of Platæa had already been attacked by the Bœotians when Archidamus king of Sparta, who had in vain recommended moderation to the allies, entered Attica at the head of an army of 60,000 men, and laid waste the country by fire and sword. Pericles, who was at the head of the government, did not attempt to oppose them in the field, but a fleet of 150 ships set sail without delay to ravage the coasts of the Peloponnesus. Megara was also depopulated by an army of 20,000 men, and the campaign of the first year of the war was concluded in celebrating with the most solemn pomp the funeral of such as had nobly fallen in battle. The following year was remarkable for a pestilence which raged in Athens, and which destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. The public calamity was still heightened by the approach of the Peloponnesian army in the borders of Attica and by the unsuccessful expedition of the Athenians against Epidaurus and in Thrace. The pestilence which had carried away so many of the Athenians proved also fatal to Pericles, and he died about two years and six months after the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. The following years did not give rise to new events, but the revolt of Lesbos from the alliance of the Athenians was productive of new troubles. Mitylene, the capital of the island was recovered, and the inhabitants treated with the greatest cruelty. The island of Corcyra became also the seat of new seditions, and those citizens who had been carried away prisoners by the Corinthians, and for political reasons treated with lenity, and taught to despise the alliance of Athens, were no sooner returned home than they raised commotions, and endeavoured to persuade their countrymen to join the Peloponnesian confederates. This was strongly opposed, but both parties obtained by turns the superiority, and massacred with the greatest barbarity, all those who obstructed their views. Some time after Demosthenes the Athenian general invaded Ætolia where his arms were attended with the greatest success. He also fortified Pylos in the Peloponnesus and gained so many advantages over the confederates that they sued for peace which the

he insolence of Athens refused. The fortune of the war soon after changed, and the Lacedæmonians under the prudent conduct of Brasidas, made themselves masters of many valuable places in Thrace. But this victorious progress was soon stopped by the death of their general, and that of Cleon the Athenian commander, and the pacific disposition of Nicias, who was now at the head of Athens, made overtures of peace and universal tranquility. Pleistoanax, the king of the Spartans, wished them to be accepted, but the intrigues of the Corinthians prevented the discontinuation of the war, and therefore hostilities began a-new. But while war was carried on with various success in different parts of Greece, the Athenians engaged in a new expedition, and in the sixth year of the Peloponnesian troubles, they yielded to the persuasive eloquence of Gorgias of Leontium, and the ambitious views of Alcibiades, and sent a fleet of 20 ships to assist the Sicilian states against the tyrannical power of Syracuse. This was warmly opposed by Nicias, but the eloquence of Alcibiades prevailed, and a powerful fleet was sent against Syracuse. These vigorous, though impolitic measures of the Athenians, were not viewed with indifference by the confederates. They deprived Athens of her chief support, in alienating the heart of her allies, and in fomenting rebellion in her dependent states and colonies, on the Asiatic coast. These measures were soon known to the Athenians, and Alcibiades, who had been treated with cruelty by his countrymen, and who had for some time resided in Sparta, and directed her military operations, now exerted himself to defeat the designs of the confederates, by inducing the Persians to espouse the cause of his country. But a short time after, the internal tranquility of Athens was disturbed, and Alcibiades, by wishing to abolish the democracy, called away the attention of his fellow citizens from the prosecution of a war which had already cost them so much blood. This, however, was but momentary, the Athenians soon after obtained a naval victory, and the Peloponnesian fleet was defeated by Alcibiades. The Athenians beheld with rapture the success of their arms, but when their fleet, in the absence of Alcibiades, had been defeated and destroyed near Andros, by Lysander, the Lacedæmonian admiral, they shewed their discontent and mortification, by eagerly listening to the accusations which were brought against their naval leader, to whom they acknowledged themselves indebted for their former victories. Alcibiades was disgraced in the public assembly, and ten commanders were appointed to succeed him in the management of the republic. This change of admirals, and the appointment of Callicratidas to succeed Lysander, whose office had expired with the revolving year, produced new operations. The Athenians fitted out a fleet, and the two nations decided their superiority near Arginusæ, in a naval battle. Callicratidas was killed, and the Lacedæmonians conquered, but the rejoicings which the intelligence of this victory occasioned, were soon stopped, when it was known that the wrecks of some of the disabled ships of the Athenians, and the bodies of the slain had not been saved from the sea. The admirals were accused in the tumultuous assembly, and immediately condemned. Their successors in office were not so prudent, but they were more unfortunate in their operations. Lysander was again placed at the head of the Peloponnesian forces, instead of Eteonicus, who had succeeded to the command at the death of Callicratidas. The age and the experience of this general seemed to promise something decisive, and indeed an opportunity was not long wanting for the display of his military character. The superiority of the Athenians, over that of the Peloponnesians, rendered the former insolent, proud, and negligent, and when they had imprudently forsaken their ships to indulge their indolence, or pursue their amusements on the sea shore at Ægospotamos, Lysander attacked their fleet, and his victory was complete. Of one hundred and eighty sail, only nine escaped, eight of which sailed under the command of Conon, to the island of Cyprus, and the other carried to Athens, the melancholy news of the defeat. The Athenian prisoners were all massacred, and when the Peloponnesian conquerors had extended their dominion over the states and communities of Europe and Asia, which formerly acknowledged the power of Athens, they returned home to finish the war by the reduction of the capital of Attica. The siege was carried on with vigor, and supported with firmness, and the first Athenian who mentioned capitulation to his countrymen, was instantly sacrificed to the fury and the indignation of the populace, and all the citizens unanimously declared, that the same moment would terminate their independence and their lives. This animated language, however, was not long continued, the spirit of faction was not yet extinguished at Athens, and it proved perhaps more destructive to public liberty, than the operations and assaults of the Peloponnesian besiegers,

ſiegers. During four months, negociations were carried on with the Spartans, by the ariſtocratical party of the Athenians, and at laſt it was agreed, that to eſtabliſh the peace, the fortifications of the Athenian harbours muſt be demoliſhed, together with the long walls which joined them to the city; all their ſhips, except 12 were to be ſurrendered to the enemy: they were to reſign every pretenſion to their antient dominions abroad; to recall from baniſhment all the members of the late ariſtocracy; to follow the Spartans in war, and in the time of peace, to frame their conſtitution according to the will and the preſcriptions of their Peloponneſian conquerors. The terms were accepted, and the enemy entered the harbour, and took poſſeſſion of the city, that very day on which the Athenians had been accuſtomed to celebrate the anniverſary of the immortal victory, which their anceſtors had obtained over the Perſians about 75 years before, near the iſland of Salamis. The walls and fortifications were inſtantly levelled with the ground, and the conquerors obſerved, that in the demolition of Athens, ſucceeding ages would fix the era of Grecian freedom. The day was concluded with a feſtival, and the recitation of one of the tragedies of Euripides in which the miſfortunes of the daughter of Agamemnon, who was reduced to miſery, and baniſhed from her father's kingdom, excited a kindred ſympathy in the boſom of the audience, who melted into tears at the recollection that one moment had likewiſe reduced to miſery and ſervitude, the capital of Attica, which was once called the common patroneſs of Greece, and the ſcourge of Perſia. This memorable event happened about 403 years before the Chriſtian era, and 30 tyrants were appointed by Lyſander over the government of the city. *Xen. Græc. Hiſt.—Plut. in Lyſ. Per. Alcib. Nic. & Ageſ.—Diod* 12, &c.—*Ariſtophan. Thucyd.—Plato.—Ariſt.—Lyſias.—Iſocrates. C. Nep. in Lyſ. Alcib.* &c.—*Cic. in off.* 1, c. 24.

Peloponnēsus, a celebrated peninſula, which comprehends the moſt ſouthern parts of Greece. It received this name from Pelops, who ſettled there, as the name indicates (πηλοπος νησος *the iſland of Pelops.*) It had been called before Argia, Pelaſgia, and Argolis. Its preſent name is Morea, which ſeems to be derived either from the Greek word μορεα, or the Latin *morus*, which ſignifies *a mulberry tree*, which is found there in great abundance. The antient Peloponneſus was divided into ſix different provinces, Meſſenia, Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, Achaia propria, and Argolis, to which ſome add Sicyon. Theſe provinces all bordered on the ſea ſhore, except Arcadia. The Peloponneſus was conquered ſome time after the Trojan war, by the Heraclidæ or deſcendants of Hercules, who had been forcibly expelled from it. The inhabitants of this peninſula rendered themſelves illuſtrious like the reſt of the Greeks by their genius, their fondneſs for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profeſſion of arms, but in nothing more than by a celebrated war which they carried on againſt Athens and her allies for 27 years, and which from them received the name of the Peloponneſian war. [*Vide Peloponneſiacum bellum.*] The Peloponneſus ſcarce extended 200 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It was ſeparated from Greece by the narrow iſthmus of Corinth, which the emperor Nero attempted in vain to cut, and to make a communication between the bay of Corinth, and the Saronicus ſinus. *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd. Diod.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 21, l. 8, c. 1.—*Liv.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.—*Herodot.*

Pelops, a celebrated prince, ſon of Tantalus king of Phrygia. His mother's name was Euryanaſſa, or according to others Euprytone, or Euryſtemiſta, or Dione. He was murdered by his father, who wiſhed to try the divinity of the gods who had viſited Phrygia, by placing on their table the limbs of his ſon. The gods perceived his perfidious cruelty, and they refuſed to touch the meat, except Ceres, whom the recent loſs of her daughter had rendered melancholy and inattentive. She eat one of the ſhoulders of Pelops, and therefore when Jupiter had had compaſſion on his fate, and reſtored him to life, he placed a ſhoulder of ivory inſtead of that which Ceres had devoured. This ſhoulder had an uncommon power, and it could heal by its very touch, every complaint, and remove every diſorder. Some time after, the kingdom of Tantalus was invaded by Tros, king of Troy, on pretence that he had carried away his ſon Ganymedes. The rape had been committed by Jupiter himſelf, the war nevertheleſs, was carried on, and Tantalus defeated and ruined, was obliged to fly with his ſon Pelops, and to ſeek a ſhelter in Greece. This tradition is confuted by ſome who ſupport, that Tantalus did not fly into Greece, as he had been ſometime before confined by Jupiter in the infernal regions for his impiety, and therefore Pelops was the only one whom the enmity of Tros perſecuted. Pelops came to Piſa, where he became one of the ſuitors of Hippodamia, the daughter of king Œnomaus,

nomaus, and he entered the lists against the ier, who promised his daughter only to , who could out-run him in a chariot . Pelops was not terrified at the of the 13 who before him had entered course against Œnomaus, and had acding to the conditions proposed, been to death when conquered. He previ- y bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of omaus, and therefore he easily obtained vitory. [*Vid. Oenomaus.*] He married podamia, and threw headlong into sea Myrtilus, when he claimed the red of his perfidy. According to some ors, Pelops had received some winged ses from Neptune, with which he was bled to out-run Œnomaus. When he established himself on the throne of , Hippodamias's possession, he extendhis conquests over the neighbouring ones, and from him the peninsula, of ch he was one of the monarchs, receivthe name of Peloponnesus. Pelops, death, received divine honors, and he as much revered above all the other es of Greece, as Jupiter was above the of the gods. He had a temple at O- pia, near that of Jupiter, where Her- consecrated to him a small portion of , and offered to him a sacrifice. The e where this sacrifice had been offered religiously observed, and the magis- of the country yearly, on coming office, made there an offering of a k ram. During the sacrifice, the soothr was not allowed, as at other times, ave a share of the victim, but he alone s furnished the wood, was permitted to the neck. The wood for sacrifices, may be observed, was always furnishby some of the priests, to all such as ofed victims, and they received a price tivalent to what they gave. The white olar was generally used in the sacrifices de to Jupiter and to Pelops. The chilen of Pelops by Hippodamia were Pithe- Trœzen, Atreus, Thyestes, &c. be- some by concubines. The time of his th is unknown, though it is universally ted, that he survived for some time podamia. Some suppose that the Palum of the Trojans was made with the es of Pelops. His descendants were led Pelopidæ. Pindar, who in his first mpic speaks of Pelops, confutes the ditions of his ivory shoulder, and says, Neptune took him up to heaven to bene there cup-bearer to the gods, from ich he was expelled, when the impiety Tantalus wished to make mankind parte of the nectar and the entertainments the gods. Some suppose that Pelops first instituted the Olympic games in honor of Jupiter, and to commemorate the victory which he had obtained over Œnomaus. *Paus.* 5, c. 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Strab.* 8, *Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Pindar. Ol.* 1.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 404, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 9, 82, & 83.

Pelor, one of the men who sprang from the teeth of the dragon, killed by Cadmus. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

Peloria, a festival observed by the Thessalians, in commemoration of the news which they received by one Pelorius, that the mountains of Tempe had been separated by an earthquake, and that the waters of the lake which lay there stagnated, had found a passage into the Alpheus, and left behind a vast, pleasant, and most delightful plain, &c. *Athen.* 3.

Pelōrum, or Pelōrus, one of the three great promontories of Sicily. It lies near the coast of Italy, and received its name from Pelorus, the pilot of the ship which carried Annibal away from Italy. This celebrated general, as it is reported, was carried by the tides into the streights of Charybdis, and as he was ignorant of the coast, he asked the pilot of his ship the name of the promontory, which appeared at a distance. The pilot told him, it was one of the capes of Sicily, but Annibal gave no credit to his information, and murdered him on the spot on the apprehension that he would betray him into the hands of the Romans. He was, however, soon convinced of his error, and found that the pilot had spoken with great fidelity, and therefore to pay honor to his memory, and to atone for his cruelty, he gave him a magnificent funeral, and ordered that the promontory should bear his name, and from that time, it was called Pelorum. Some suppose that this account is false, and they observe, that it bore that name before the age of Annibal. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 8—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 411, & 6. 87.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 350, l. 13, v. 727, l. 15, v. 706.

Pelūsium, a town of Egypt, situate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Pelusian. It is about 20 stadia from the sea, and it has received the name of *Pelusium*, from the lakes and marshes, (πηλος) which are in its neighbourhood. It was the key of Egypt on the side of Phœnicia, as it was impossible to enter the Egyptian territories without passing by Pelusium, and therefore on that account it was always well fortified and garrisoned, as it was of such importance for the security of the country. It is now in

in ruins. *Mela.* 2, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 228.

PĒNĀTES, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over houses and the domestic affairs of families. They were called *Penates*, because they were generally placed in the innermost, and most secret parts of the house, *in penitissimâ ædium parte, quod*, as Cicero says, *penitus insident*. The place where they stood was afterwards called *penetralia*, and they themselves received the name of *Penetrales*. It was in the option of every master of a family to chuse his Penates, and therefore Jupiter, and some of the superior gods are often invoked as patrons of domestic affairs. According to some, the gods Penates were divided into four classes; the first comprehended all the celestial, the second the sea gods, the third the gods of hell, and the last all such heroes as had received divine honors after death. The Penates were originally the manes of the dead, but when superstition had taught mankind to pay uncommon reverence to the statues and images of their deceased friends, their attention was soon exchanged for regular worship, and they were admitted by their votaries, to share immortality and power over the world, with a Jupiter or a Minerva. The statues of the Penates were generally made with wax, ivory, silver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worshipper, and the only offerings they received were wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes the sacrifice of lambs, sheep, goats, &c. In the early ages of Rome, human sacrifices were offered to them, but Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, abolished this unnatural custom. When offerings were made to them, their statues were crowned with garlands, poppies, or garlick, and besides the monthly day that was set apart for their worship, their festivals were celebrated during the Saturnalia. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates, but they were different. *Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 27. *Ver.* 2.—*Dionys.* 1.

PENDĀLIUM, a promontory of Cyprus.

PENELEUS, one of the Greeks killed in the Trojan war.

PĒNĒLŌPE, a celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarius, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. Her marriage with Ulysses was celebrated about the same time that Menelaus married Helen, and she retired with her husband to Ithaca, against the inclination of her father, who wished to detain her at Sparta, her native country. She soon after became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part with great reluctance from her husband, whom the Greeks obliged to go to the Trojan [illegible] [*Vid. Palamedes.*] The continuation of [illegible] war for ten years, made her sad and melancholy, but when Ulysses did not return [illegible] the other princes of Greece at the conclusion of the war, her fears and her anxiety were increased. As she received no intelligence of his situation, she was soon [illegible] by a number of importuning suitors, [illegible] wished her to believe that her husband [illegible] been shipwrecked, and that therefore [illegible] ought not longer to expect his return, [illegible] forget his loss, in giving herself to one [illegible] her numerous admirers. She received [illegible] addresses with coldness and disdain, [illegible] she was destitute of power, and a prisoner as it were in their hands, she yet [illegible] them with hopes and promises, and declared that she would make choice [illegible] of them, as soon as she had finished [illegible] piece of tapestry, on which she [illegible] ployed. The work was done in a [illegible] manner, and she baffled their eager [illegible] tations, by undoing in the night, [illegible] had done in the day-time. This [illegible] Penelope has given rise to the proverb [illegible] *Penelope's web*, which is applied to [illegible] labor can never be ended. The return [illegible] Ulysses after an absence of twenty [illegible] however, delivered her from fears and [illegible] her dangerous suitors. Penelope is [illegible] ed by Homer as a model of female [illegible] and chastity, but some more modern [illegible] ters dispute her claims to modesty, and [illegible] tinence, and they represent her as [illegible] debauched and voluptuous of her [illegible] According to their opinions therefore [illegible] liberally gratified the desires of her [illegible] in the absence of her husband, and [illegible] son whom she called Pan, as if to [illegible] he was the offspring of all her [illegible] Some however suppose, that Pan was [illegible] of Penelope by Mercury, and that he [illegible] born before his mother's marriage [illegible] Ulysses. The god, as it is said, [illegible] Penelope, under the form of a [illegible] goat, as she was tending her father's [illegible] on one of the mountains of Arcadia. [illegible] ter the return of Ulysses, Penelope [illegible] daughter, who was called Proliporthe, [illegible] if we believe the traditions that were [illegible] preserved at Mantinea, Ulysses repu[illegible] his wife for her incontinence during [illegible] absence, and Penelope fled to Sparta [illegible] afterwards to Mantinea, where she [illegible] and was buried. After the death of Ulysses, according to Hyginus, she married Telegonus, her husband's son by Circe, by order of the goddess Minerva. Some say that her original name was Arne, [illegible] A mirace, and that she was called Penelope when some river birds called Penelo[illegible]

saved her from the waves of the sea, n her father had exposed her. Icarius had mpted to destroy her, because the ora- had told him that his daughter by bœa, would be the most dissolute of sex, and a disgrace to his family. *Apol-* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.* d.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, *Met.*—*Aristot. Hist.* 8.—*Hygin fab.* 127.—*Aristoph. in* —*Plin.* 37.

PENEUS, a river of Thessaly, rising on int Pindus. It falls into the Thermean , after a wandering course between ont Ossa and Olympus, through the as of Tempe. It received its name n Peneus, a son of Oceanus, and Te- s. The Peneus antiently inundated the ins of Thessaly, till an earthquake sepa- ed the mountains Ossa and Olympus, formed the beautiful vale of Tempe, re the waters formerly stagnated. From circumstance, therefore, it obtained name of Araxes *ab αρασσω scindo.* hne, the daughter of the Peneus, ac- ing to the fables of the mythologists, changed into a laurel on the banks of river. This tradition arises from the ity of laurels which spring near the ns. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452, &c.—*Strab.* *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 4. v. 317.— 4.——Also a small river of Peloponnesus.

PENIDAS, one of Alexander's friends, went to examine Scythia, under pre- of an embassy. *Curt.* 6, c. 6.

PENINÆ ALPES, a certain part of the s.

PENTAPŎLIS, a town of India.——A of Africa near Cyrene. It received name on account of the *five cities* ich it contained; Cyrene, Arsinoe, Be- ice, Ptolemais or Barce, and Apollonia. 2. 5, c. 5.

PENTHESILEA, a queen of the Ama- s, daughter of Mars. She came to assist am in the last years of the Trojan war, d fought against Achilles, by whom she s slain. The hero was so struck with the auty of Penthesilea when he stripped her her arms, that he even shed tears for ing too violently sacrificed her to his y. Thersites laughed at the partiality of e hero, for which ridicule he was instant- killed. Lycophron says, that Achilles w Thersites because he had put out the es of Penthesilea when she was yet alive. he scholiast of Lycophron differs from at opinion, and declares, that it was ommonly believed, that Achilles offered olence to the body of Penthesilea when he was dead, and that Thersites was killed ecause he had reproached the hero of this infamous action, in the presence of all the Greeks. The death of Thersites so offended Diomedes that he dragged the body of Penthesilea out of the camp, and threw it into the Scamander. It is generally supposed, that Achilles was enamoured of the Amazon before he fought with her, and that she had by him a son called Cayster. *Dictys. Cret* 3, & 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 31.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 495. l, 11, v. 662.—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Lycophr. in Cass.* 995, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 112.

PENTHEUS, son of Echion and Agave, was king of Thebes in Bœotia. His refusal to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus was attended with the most serious consequences. He even forbad his subjects to pay adoration to this new god, and when the Theban women had gone out of the city to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Pentheus, apprized of the debauchery which attended the solemnity, ordered the god himself, who conducted the religious multitude to be seized. His orders were obeyed with reluctance, but when the doors of the prison in which Bacchus had been confined, opened of their own accord, Pentheus became more irritated, and commanded his soldiers to destroy the whole band of the Bacchanals. This, however, was not executed, for Bacchus inspired the monarch with the ardent desire of seeing the celebration of the orgies. Accordingly he hid himself in a wood on mount Citheron, from whence he could see all the ceremonies unperceived. But here his curiosity soon proved fatal, he was perceived by the Bacchanals, and they all rushed upon him. His mother was the first who attacked him, and her example was instantly followed by her two sisters, Ino and Autonoe, and his body was torn to pieces. Euripides introduces Bacchus among his priestesses, when Pentheus was put to death, but Ovid, who relates the whole in the same manner, differs from the Greek poet only in saying that not Bacchus himself, but one of his priests were present. The tree on which the Bacchanals found Pentheus, was cut down by the Corinthians, by order of the oracle, and with it two statues of the god of wine were made, and placed in the forum. *Hygin. fab.* 184.—*Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, *fab.* 7, 8, & 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 469.—*Paus* 2, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Euripid. in Bacch. Senec. in Phœniss. & Hipp.*

PENTHILUS, a son of Orestes by Erigone, the daughter of Ægysthus. He reigned conjointly with his brother Tisamenus at Argos. He was driven some time after from his throne by the Heraclidæ, and he

he retired to Achaia, and thence to Lesbos, where he planted a colony. *Pauf.* 4. —*Strab.* 13.—*Pater.* 1, c. 1.

PENTHŬLUS, a prince of Paphos, who assisted Xerxes with 12 ships. He was seized by the Greeks, to whom he communicated many important things concerning the situation of the Persians, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 195.

PĔPĂRĒTHOS, a small island of the Ægean sea, on the coast of Macedonia. It is about 20 miles in circumferecne. It abounded in olives, and its wines have always been reckoned excellent. They were not, however, palatable before they were seven years old. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 470.

PEPHNOS, a town of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 26.

PEPHRĒDO, a sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto.

PERÆA, a country of Judæa, near Egypt. ——A part of Caria, opposite to Rhodes. ——A colony of the Mityleneans in Æolia.

PERASIPPUS, an ambassador sent by Darius to the Lacedæmonians, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

PERCŌPE, a city which assisted Priam during the Trojan war. *Vid.* Percote.

PERCOSIUS, a man acquainted with futurity. He attempted in vain to dissuade his two sons to go to the Trojan war, by telling them that they should perish there.

PERCŌTE, a town on the Hellespont, between Abydos and Lampsacus. It was situate near the sea shore. Artaxerxes gave it to Themistocles, to maintain his wardrobe. It is sometimes called Percope. *Herodot.* 1, c. 117.—*Hom.*

PERDICCAS, the fourth king of Macedonia, was descended from Temenus. He encreased his dominions by conquest, and in the latter part of his life, he shewed his son Argeus where he wished to be buried, and told him that as long as the bones of his descendants and successors on the throne of Macedonia, were laid in the same grave so long would the crown remain in their family. These injunctions were observed till the time of Alexander, who was buried out of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, & 8.—*Justin.* 7, c. 2.——Another king of Macedonia, son of Alexander. He reigned during the Peloponnesian war, and assisted the Lacedæmonians against Athens. He behaved with great courage on the throne, and died after a long reign of glory and independence, during which he had subdued some of his barbarian neighbours.——Another king of Macedonia, who was supported on his throne by Iphicrates the Athenian, against the intrusions of Pausanias. He was killed in a war against the Illyrians. *Justin.* &c.——One of the friends and favorites Alexander the Great. At the king's d he wished to make himself absolute, the ring which he had received from hand of the dying Alexander, seem some measure to favor his pretensions. better to support his claims to the th he married Cleopatra, the sister of Al der, and strengthened himself by mak league with Eumenes His ambitious were easily discovered by Antigonus the rest of the generals of Alexander, all wished like Perdicaas to succeed in kingdom and honors of the deceased narch. Antipater, Craterus, and Pt leagued with Antigonus against him after much bloodshed on both sides, diccas was totally ruined, and at last finated in his tent by his own about 322 years before the Christian Perdiccas had not the prudence and dress which were necessary to co the esteem and gain the attachment fellow soldiers, and this improp his conduct alienated the heart of his and at last proved his destruction. *Alex.*—*Diod.* 17. & 18.—*Curt.* 10.—*Eum.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.

PERDIX, a young Athenian, son sister of Dædalus. He invented the and seemed to promise to become as an artist as ever lived. His uncle was lous of his rising fame, and he threw down from the top of a tower, and put to death. Perdix was changed into a which bears his name. *Hygin. fab.* 274.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

PERENNA. *Vid.* Anna.

PERENNIS, a favorite of the emp Commodus. He is described by some virtuous and impartial magistrate, others paint him as a cruel, violent, oppressive tyrant, who committed greatest barbarities to enrich himself was put to death for aspiring to the emp *Herodian.*

PEREUS, a son of Elatus and Laod grandson of Areas. *Pauf.* 8, c. 4.

PERGA, a town of Syria.

PERGAMUS, Pergama, (*plur.*) the cit of the city of Troy. The word is o used for Troy. It was situated in the elevated part of the town, on the shore the river Scamander. Xerxes mounted the top of this citadel when he review his troops as he marched to invade Gre *Herodot.* 7, c. 43.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. &c.

PERGĂMUS, a town of Mysia, on banks of the Caycus. It was the capital a celebrated empire called the kingdom

rgamus, which was founded by Philæterus, eunuch, whom Lysimachus after the bat- of Ipsus, had entrusted with the trea- es which he had obtained in the war. ilæterus made himself master of the asures and of Pergamus, in which they re deposited, and laid the foundations of empire, over which he himself presided 20 years. He left the kingdom to his phew Eumenes. The kings of Pergamus leagning with the Romans, encreased ir dominions, and became very power- Attalus, the third of that name, and fifth monarch, dying without issue, left his possessions to the Roman people, t their right was disputed by an usurper claimed them as his own, and Aquilius Roman general was obliged to conquer different cities one by one, and to gain eir submission by poisoning the waters hich were conveyed to their houses. It reduced into the form of a Roman ovince, about 146 years after its founda- The capital of the kingdom of Per- mus was famous for a library of 200,000 lumes, which had been collected by the ferent monarchs who had reigned there. was there also, that parchment was first de use of, to transcribe those books, Ptolemy king of Egypt had forbidden exportation of papyrus from his king- m, in order to prevent the king of Per- mus from making a library as valuable d as choice as that of Alexandria. From circumstance parchment has been called *arta pergamena*. Galenus the physician, d Apollodorus the mythologist were born ere. Æsculapius was the chief deity of e country. *Plin.* 5, & 15.—*Isid.* 6, c. 1.—*Strab.* 13.——A son of Neoptolemus d Andromache, who as some suppose, unded Pergamus in Asia. *Paus.* 1, c. 1.

Perge, a town of Pamphylia. *Strab.* 4.

Pergus, a lake of Sicily near Enna.

Periander, a tyrant of Corinth, son f Cypselus. The first years of his go- ernment were mild and popular, but he oon learnt to become oppressive, when he ad consulted the tyrant of Sicily about the rest way of reigning. He received no ther answer but whatever explanation he wished to place on the Sicilian tyrant's aving in the presence of his messenger, plucked in a field, all the ears of corn which seemed to tower above the rest. Periander understood the meaning of this nswer. He immediately surrounded him- elf with a numerous guard, and put to death the richest and most powerful citizens of Corinth. He was not only cruel to his subjects, but also his family were ob- jects of his vengeance. He committed in- cest with his mother, and put to death his wife Melissa, upon false accusation. He also banished his son Lycophron, to the island of Corcyra, because the youth pitied the miserable end of his mother, and de- tested the barbarities of his father. Peri- ander died about 585 years before the Christian era, and by the meanness of his flatterers, he was reckoned one of the seven wise men of Greece. Though he was tyrannical, yet he patronized the fine arts; he was fond of peace, and he shewed him- self the friend and the protector of genius and learning. He used to say, that a man ought solemnly to keep his word, but not to hesitate to break it if ever it clashed with his interest. He said also, that not only crime ought to be punished, but also every wicked and corrupted thought. *Diog. in vita.*—*Arist.* 5, *Polit.*—*Paus.* 2.——A ty- rant of Ambracia.

Periarchus, a naval commander of Sparta conquered by Conon. *Diod.*

Peribœa, the second wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, was daughter of Hippo- nous. She became mother of Tydeus. Some suppose that Œneus debauched her, and afterwards married her *Hygin. fab.* 69.——A daughter of Alcathous, sold by her father on suspicion that she was courted by Telamon, son of Æacus, king of Ægi- na. She was carried to Cyprus, where Telamon the founder of Salamis married her. She became mother of Ajax. She also married Theseus, according to some. *Paus.* 1, c. 17, & 42.—*Hygin.* 97.——The wife of Polybus, king of Corinth, who educated Œdipus as her own child.—— A daughter of Eurymedon, who became mother of Nausithous by Neptune.——The mother of Penelope, according to some au- thors.

Pericles, an Athenian of a noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste. He was na- turally endowed with great powers, which he improved by attending the lectures of Da- mon, of Zeno, and of Anaxagoras. Under these celebrated masters he became a com- mander, a statesman, and an orator, and gained the affections of the people by his uncommon address and well directed libe- rality. When he took a share in the ad- ministration of public affairs, he rendered himself popular by opposing Cimon, who was the favorite of the nobility, and to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of his ambition, he lessened the dig- nity and the power of the court of the Are- opagus, whom the people had been taught for ages to respect and to venerate. He also

alſo attacked Cimon, and cauſed him to be baniſhed by the oſtraciſm. Thucydides alſo who had ſucceeded Cimon at his baniſhment, ſhared the ſame fate, and Pericles remained for 15 years the ſole miniſter, and as it may be ſaid the abſolute ſovereign of a republic which always ſhowed itſelf ſo jealous of its liberties, and which diſtruſted ſo much the honeſty of her magiſtrates. In his miniſterial capacity Pericles did not enrich himſelf, but the proſperity of Athens was the object of his adminiſtration. He made war againſt the Lacedæmonians, and reſtored the temple of Delphi to the care of the Phocians, who had been illegally deprived of that honorable truſt. He obtained a victory over the Sicyonians near Nemæa, and waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the inhabitants of Samos at the requeſt of his favorite miſtreſs Aſpaſia. The Peloponneſian war was fomented by his ambitious views, [*Vid. Peloponneſiacum bellum*] and when he had warmly repreſented the floriſhing ſtate, the opulence, and actual power of his country, the Athenians did not heſitate a moment to undertake a war againſt the moſt powerful republics of Greece, a war which continued for 27 years, and which was concluded by the deſtruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls. The arms of the Athenians were for ſome time crowned with ſucceſs, but an unfortunate expedition raiſed clamors againſt Pericles, and the enraged populace attributed all their loſſes to him, and to make attonement for their ill ſucceſs, they condemned him to pay 50 talents. This loſs of popular favor by republican caprice, did not ſo much affect Pericles as the recent death of all his children, and when the tide of unpopularity was paſſed by, he condeſcended to come into the public aſſembly, and to view with ſecret pride the contrition of his fellow citizens, who univerſally begged his forgiveneſs for the violence which they had offered to his miniſterial character. He was again reſtored to all his honors, and if poſſible inveſted with more power and more authority than before, but the dreadful peſtilence which had diminiſhed the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about 429 years before Chriſt, he fell a ſacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of ſo many of her citizens. Pericles was for 40 years at the head of the adminiſtration, and the floriſhing ſtate of the empire during his government, gave occaſion to the Athenians publicly to lament his loſs, and venerate his memory. As he was expiring, and ſeemingly ſenſeleſs, his friends that ſtood around his bed expatiated with warmth on the moſt glorious actions of his life, and the victories which he had won, when he ſuddenly interrupted their tears and converſation, by ſaying that in mentioning the exploits that he had atchieved, and which were common to him with all generals they had forgot to mention a circumſtance which reflected far greater glory upon him as a miniſter, a general, and above all as a man. It is, ſays he, that not a citizen of Athens has been obliged to put on mourning on my account. The Athenians were ſo pleaſed with his eloquence that they compared it to thunder and lightning, and as another father of the gods, they gave him the ſirname of Olympian. The poets, his flatterers, ſaid that the goddeſs of perſuaſion with all her charms and her attractions dwelt upon his tongue. When he marched at the head of the Athenian armies, Pericles obſerved that he had the command of a nation that were Greeks, and citizens of Athens. He alſo declared that not only the hand of a magiſtrate, but alſo his eyes and his tongue ſhould be pure and undefiled. Yet great and venerable as this character may appear, we muſt not forget the failings of Pericles. His vicious partiality for the celebrated courtezan Aſpaſia, ſubjected him to the ridicule and the cenſure of his fellow citizens; but if he triumphed over ſuch and malevolent remarks, the Athenians had occaſion to execrate the memory of a man who by his example corrupted the purity and innocence of their morals, and who made licentiouſneſs reſpectable, and the indulgence of every impure deſire the qualification of the ſoldier as well as of the ſenator. Pericles loſt all his legitimate children by the peſtilence, and to call a natural ſon by his own name he was obliged to repeal a law which he had made againſt ſpurious children, and which he had enforced with great ſeverity. This ſon, called Pericles, became one of the ten generals who ſucceeded Alcibiades in the adminiſtration of affairs, and like his colleagues he was condemned to death by the Athenians, after the unfortunate battle of Arginuſæ. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Plut in vitâ.*—*Quintil.* 12, c. 9.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3.—*Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 10.—*Aurel. Hiſt. G.*—*Thucyd.*

PERICLYMĒNUS, a ſon of Neleus, brother to Neſtor. He was one of the Argonauts. He had received from Neptune the power of changing himſelf into whatever ſhape he pleaſed. He was killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*

PERIEGĒTES DIONYSIUS, a poet. *Vid.* Dionyſius.

PERIĒRES, a ſon of Æolus, or according to others of Cynortas. *Apollod.*

Perigĕnes, an officer of Ptolemy, &c.

Perigŏne, a woman who had a son called Melanippus, by Theseus. She was daughter of Synnis the famous robber, whom Theseus killed. She married Deioneus the son of Eurytus, by consent of Theseus. *Plut.*

Perilāus, an officer in the army of Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 10.——A tyrant of Argos.

Perilēus, a son of Icarius and Peribœa

Perilla, a daughter of Ovid the poet. She was extremely fond of poetry and literature. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, el. 7, v. 1.

Perillus, an ingenious artist at Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. This machine was fabricated to put criminals to death by burning them alive, and it was such that their cries were like the roaring of a bull. When Perillus gave it to Phalaris, the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor, and justly put him to death by lighting a flow fire under the belly of the bull. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.—*Ovid. in art. am.* 1, v. 653, *in ib.* 439.——A lawyer and usurer in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 2, sat. 3, v. 75.

Perimēde, a daughter of Æolus, who married Achelous.——The wife of Licymnus.——A woman skilled in the knowledge of herbs, and of enchantments.

Perimēla, a daughter of Hippodamas, drown into the sea for receiving the addresses of the Achelous. She was changed into an island in the Ionian sea, and became one of the Echinades.

Perinthus, a town of Thrace in the Propontis, antiently firnamed Mygdonica. It was afterwards called Heraclea, in honor of Hercules. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 29.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Peripatetici, a sect of philosophers at Athens, disciples to Aristotle. They received this name from the place where they were taught, called Peripaton in the Lyceum, or because they received the philosopher's lectures as they *walked*, (περιπατουντες.) The Peripatetics acknowledged the dignity of human nature, and placed their *summum bonum* not in the pleasures of passive sensation, but in the due exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties. The habit of this exercise when guided by reason, constituted the highest excellence of man. The philosopher contended that our own happiness chiefly depends upon ourselves, and tho' he did not require in his followers that self command to which others pretended, yet he allowed a moderate degree of perturbation, as becoming human nature, and he considered a certain sensibility of passion totally necessary, as by resentment we are enabled to repel injuries, and the smart which past calamities have inflicted, renders us careful to avoid the repetition. *Cic. Acad.* 2, &c.

Periphas, a man who attempted, with Pyrrhus, Priam's palace, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 476——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1——One of the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 449.——One of the first kings of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to some authors.

Periphatus, a robber of Attica, son of Vulcan. He was destroyed by Theseus.

Periphēmus, an antient hero of Greece, to whom Solon sacrificed at Salamis, by order of the oracle.

Perisades, a people of Illyricum.

Peristhēnes, a son of Ægyptus. *Ap.*

Peritanus, an Arcadian who enjoyed the company of Helen after her elopement with Paris.

Peritas, a favorite dog of Alexander the Great, in whose honor the monarch built a city.

Peritonium, a town of Egypt, on the western side of the Nile. It is of great importance, as being one of the keys of the country. Antony was defeated there by C. Gallus, the lieutenant of Augustus.

Pero or Perone, a daughter of Nelens, king of Pylos, by Chloris. She married Bias, son of Amythaon, because he had, according to her father's desire, recovered some oxen which Hercules had stolen away. *Homer.*

Peroe, a fountain of Bœotia. It received that name from Peroe, a daughter of the Asopus. *Pauf.* 9, c. 4.

Permessus, a river of Bœotia, rising in mount Helicon, and flowing all round it. It received its name from Permessus the father of a nymph called Aganippe, who also gave her name to one of the fountains of Helicon. The river Permessus as well as the fountain Aganippe, were sacred to the Muses. *Strab.* 8.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8.

Peroia, a Roman who meditated the death of Hannibal in Italy. His father Pacuvius dissuaded him from assassinating the Carthaginian general.

Perpenna M. a Roman who conquered Aristonicus in Asia, and took him prisoner.——Another who joined the rebellion of Sertorius, and opposed Pompey. He was defeated by Metellus, and some time after he had the meanness to assassinate Sertorius, whom he had invited to his house. He fell into the hands of Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.

Perperēne, a place of Phrygia, where, as ſome ſuppoſe, Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus.

Perranthes, a hill of Epirus, near Ambracia. *Liv.* 38, c 4.

Perrhæbia, a part of Theſſaly, ſituate on the borders of the Peneus, extending between the town of Atrax and the vale of Tempe. The inhabitants were driven from their poſſeſſions by the Lapithæ, and retired into Ætolia, where part of the country received the name of Perrhæbia. *Propert.* 2, el. 5, v. 33.—*Strab.* 9.

Persa or Perseis, one of the Oceanides, mother of Æetes, Circe, and Paſiphae by Apollo. *Heſiod. Theogn.*—*Apollod.* 3.

Persæ, the inhabitants of Perſia. *Vid* Perſia.

Persæus, a philoſopher intimate with Antigonus, by whom he was appointed over the Acrocorinth. *Polyæn.* 6.

Persēe, a fountain near Mycenæ, in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.

Persēis, one of the Oceanides.

Persĕphŏne, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called alſo Proſerpine. [*Vid. Proſerpina.*]——The mother of Amphion by Jaſus.

Persĕpŏlis, a celebrated city, the capital of the Perſian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander after the conqueſt of Darius. The reaſon of this is unknown. Diodorus ſays that the ſight of about 800 Greeks, whom the Perſians had ſhamefully mutilated, ſo iritated Alexander, that he reſolved to puniſh the barbarity of the inhabitants of Perſepolis, and of the neighbouring country, by permitting his ſoldiers to plunder their capital. Others ſuppoſe that Alexander ſet it on fire at the inſtigation of Thais, one of his courtezans, when he had paſſed the day in drinking and in riot and debauchery. The ruins of Perſepolis ſtill aſtoniſh the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence. *Curt.* 5, c. 7.—*Diod*, 17, *&c.*—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 14.

Perses, a ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda. From him the Perſians who were originally called Cephenes, received their name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A king of Macedonia. *Vid.* Perſeus,

Perseus, a ſon of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acriſius. As Acriſius had confined his daughter in a brazen tower to prevent her becoming a mother, becauſe he was to periſh, according to the words of an oracle, by the hands of his daughter's ſon, Perſeus was no ſooner born *(Vid. Danae)* than he was thrown into the ſea with his mother Danae. The hopes of Acriſius were fruſtrated, the ſlender boat which carried Danae and her ſon was driven by the winds upon the coaſts of the iſland of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were found by a fiſherman called Dictys, and carried to Polydectes the king of the place. They were treated with great humanity, and Perſeus was entruſted to the care of the priest of Minerva's temple. His riſing genius and manly courage, however, ſoon diſpleased Polydectes, and the monarch, who wished to offer violence to Danae, feared the reſentment of her ſon. Yet Polydectes resolved to remove every obſtacle. He invited all his friends to a ſumptuous entertainment, and it was requiſite that all those as came, ſhould preſent the monarch with a beautiful horſe. Perſeus was in the number of the invited, and the more particularly ſo, as Polydectes knew that he could not receive from him the preſent which he expected from all the reſt. Nevertheleſs Perſeus, who wiſhed not to appear inferior to the others in magnificence, told the king that as he could not give him a horſe, he would bring him the head of Medusa, the only one of the Gorgons who was liable to mortality. The offer was doubly agreeable to Polydectes, as it would remove Perſeus from Seriphos, and on account of its ſeeming impoſſibility, the attempt might perhaps end in his ruin. But the innocence of Perſeus was patronized by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet, which had the wonderful power of making the bearer inviſible. Minerva gave him the buckler, which was as reſplendent as glass, and he received from Mercury wings and the talaria, with a ſhort dagger made of diamonds, and called *harpe*. According to ſome it was from Vulcan, and not from Mercury that he received the *harpe*, which was in form like a ſcythe. With these arms Perſeus began his expedition, and traverſed the air, conducted by the goddess Minerva. He went to the Graiæ, the ſiſters of the Gorgons, who according to the poets had wings like the Gorgons, but only one eye and one tooth between them all, of which they made uſe of, each in her turn. They were three in number, according to Æſchylus and Apollodorus; or only two according to Ovid and Heſiod. With Pluto's helmet, which rendered him inviſible, Perſeus was enabled to ſteal their eye and their tooth while they were aſleep, and he returned them only when they had informed him where their ſiſters the Gorgons reſided. When he had received every neceſſary information, Perſeus flew to the habitation of the Gorgons, which was ſituated beyond the weſtern ocean, according to Heſiod and Apollodorus; or in Libya, according to Ovid and Lucan; or in the dis-

cts of Asiatic Scythia, according to Æsahy-
s. He found these monsters asleep, and
he knew that if he fixed his eyes upon
em, he should be instantly changed into
stone, he continually looked on his shield,
hich reflected all the objects as clearly as
e best of glasses. He approached them,
d with a courage which the goddess Mi-
rva supported, he cut off Medusa's head
th one blow. The noise awoke the two
mortal sisters, but Pluto's helmet ren-
red Perseus invisible, and the attempts
the Gorgons to revenge Medusa's death
oved fruitless. The conqueror made his
ay thro' the air, and from the blood
hich dropped from Medusa's head sprang
those innumerable serpents which have
er since infested the sandy deserts of
ibya. Chrysaor also with his golden
word, sprung from these drops of blood,
well as the horse Pegasus, which imme-
ately flew thro' the air, and stopped on
ount Helicon, where he became the fa-
rite of the Muses. Mean time Perseus
d continued his journey across the de-
rts of Libya, but the approach of night
dged him to alight in the territories of
las, king of Mauritania. He went to the
onarch's palace, where he hoped to find
kind reception by announcing himself
the son of Jupiter, but in this he was
disappointed. Atlas recollected that ac-
rding to an antient oracle, his gardens
re to be robbed of their fruit by one of
e sons of Jupiter, and therefore he not
ly refused Perseus the hospitality he
manded, but he even offered violence to
s person. Perseus finding himself infe-
or to his powerful enemy, showed him
edusa's head, and instantly Atlas was
anged into a large mountain which bore
e same name, in the deserts of Africa.
In the morrow Perseus continued his
ight, and as he passed across the territories
f Libya, he discovered on the coasts of
Ethiopia, the naked Andromeda exposed
a sea monster. He was struck at the
ght, and offered her father Cepheus to de-
ver her from instant death if he obtained
er in marriage as the reward of his labors.
Cepheus consented, and immediately Per-
eus raising himself in the air, flew towards
he monster, which was advancing to de-
our Andromeda, and he plunged his dag-
er in his right shoulder, and destroyed
t. This happy event was attended with
he greatest rejoicings. Perseus raised three
tars to Mercury, Jupiter, and Pallas, and
after he had offered the sacrifice of a calf,
bullock, and a heifer, the nuptials were
celebrated with the greatest festivity. The
universal joy, however, was soon disturbed,
Phineus, Andromeda's uncle, entered the
palace with a number of armed men, and
attempted to carry away the bride, whom
he had courted and admired long before
the arrival of Perseus. The father and mo-
ther of Andromeda interfered, but in vain,
a bloody battle ensued, and Perseus must
have fallen a victim to the rage of Phineus,
had not he defended himself at last with
the same arms which proved fatal to Atlas.
He shewed the Gorgon's head to his adver-
saries, and they were instantly turned to
stone, each in the posture and attitude in
which he then stood. The friends of Ce-
pheus, and such as supported Perseus shared
not the fate of Phineus, as the hero had pre-
viously warned them of the power of Me-
dusa's head, and of the services which he
received from it. Soon after this memora-
ble adventure, Perseus retired to Seriphos,
at the very moment that his mother, Danae,
fled to the altar of Minerva to avoid the
pursuit of Polydectes, who attempted to
offer her violence. Dictys, who had saved
her from the sea, and who as some say was
the brother of Polydectes, defended her
against the attempts of her enemies, and
therefore Perseus, sensible of his merit and
of his humanity, placed him on the throne
of Seriphos, after he had with Medusa's
head turned into stones the wicked Poly-
dectes, and the officers who were the asso-
ciates of his guilt. He afterwards restored
to Mercury his talaria and his wings, to
Pluto his helmet, to Vulcan his sword, and
to Minerva her shield; but as he was more
particularly indebted to the goddess of
wisdom for her assistance and protection,
he placed the Gorgon's head on her shield,
or rather, according to the more received
opinion, on her ægis. After he had finished
these celebrated exploits, Perseus expressed
a wish to return to his native country, and
accordingly he embarked for the Peloponne-
sus with his mother and Andromeda.
When he reached the Peloponnesian coasts
he was informed that Teutamias, king of
Larissa, was then celebrating funeral games
in honor of his father. This intelligence
drew him to Larissa to signalize himself in
throwing the quoit, of which, according to
some, he was the inventor. But here he
was unfortunate, and had the misfortune to
kill a man with a quoit which he had
thrown in the air. This was no other than
his grandfather Acrisius, who, on the first
intelligence that his grandson had reached
the Peloponnesus, fled from his kingdom
of Argos to the court of his friend and ally
Teutamias, to prevent the fulfilling of the
oracle which had obliged him to treat his
daughter with so much barbarity. Some sup-
pose

pose with Pausanias, that Acrisius had gone to Larissa to be reconciled to his grandson, whose fame had been spread in every city of Greece; and Ovid maintains that the grandfather was under the strongest obligations to his son-in-law, as thro' him he had received his kingdom, from which he had been forcibly driven by the sons of his brother Prœtus. This unfortunate murder greatly depressed the spirits of Perseus; by the death of Acrisius he was entitled to the throne of Argos, but he refused to reign there, and to remove himself from a place which reminded him of the parricide he had unfortunately committed, he exchanged his kingdom for that of Tirynthus, and the maritime coast of Argolis, where Megapenthes the son of Prœtus then reigned. When he had finally settled in this part of the Peloponnesus, he determined to lay the foundations of a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called *Mycenæ*, because the pommel of his sword, called by the Greek *mycos*, had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is universally agreed that he received divine honors like the rest of the antient heroes. He had statues at Mycenæ, and in the island of Seriphos, and the Athenians raised him a temple, in which they consecrated an altar in honor of Dictys, who had treated Danae and her infant son with so much paternal tenderness. The Egyptians also paid particular honor to his memory, and asserted that he often appeared among them, wearing shoes two cubits long, which was always interpreted as a sign of fertility. Perseus had by Andromeda, Alceus, Sthenelus, Nestor, Electryon, and Gorgophone, and after death, according to some mythologists, he became a constellation in the heavens. *Herodot.* 2, c. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 16 & 18 l. 3, c. 17, &c.—*Apollon. Arg.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 16. l. 5, fab 1, &c.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 668.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Hesiod. Theog. & Scut. Herc.*—*Pind. Pyth.* 7, & *Olymp.* 3.—*Ital.* 9.—*Propert.* 2.—*Athen.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 14.——A son of Nestor and Anaxibia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A writer who published a treatise on the republic of Sparta.——A philosopher, disciple to Zeno. *Vid.* Persæus.

Perseus or Perses, a son of Philip king of Macedonia. He distinguished himself like his father, by his enmity to the Romans, and when he had made sufficient preparations, he declared war against them. His operations however, were slow and injudicious, he wanted courage and resolution, and though he at first obtained some advantages over the Roman armies, yet his avarice and his timidity proved destru[illegible] to his cause. When Paulus was appo[illegible] to the command of the Roman armi[illegible] Macedonia, Perseus shewed his infer[illegible] by his imprudent incampments, and [illegible] he had at last yielded to the advice o[illegible] officers, who recommended a general [illegible]gagement, and drawn up his forces [illegible] the walls of Pydna, he was the fir[illegible] ruined his own cause, and by flying as so[illegible] the battle was began, he left the enemy [illegible]ters of the field. From Pydna, Perseus [illegible] to Samothrace, but he was soon discove[illegible] in his obscure retreat, and brought [illegible] the presence of the Roman conque[illegible] where the meanness of his behaviour [illegible]posed him to ridicule, and not to [illegible] He was carried to Rome, and dra[illegible] along the streets of the city to adorn the [illegible]umph of the conqueror. His family [illegible] also exposed to the sight of the Roman [illegible]pulace, who shed tears on viewing [illegible] streets, dragged like a slave, a mona[illegible] had once defeated their armies, and [illegible] alarm all over Italy, by the greatness [illegible] military preparations, and by his bold [illegible]dertakings. Perseus died in prison, a[illegible]cording to some, he was put to a sha[illegible] death about 168 years before the Chr[illegible] era. He had two sons, Philip and Alex[illegible]der, and one daughter, whose name [illegible] known. Alexander the younger of the[illegible] was hired to a Roman carpenter, and [illegible] the greatest part of his life in obscu[illegible] till his ingenuity raised him to notice. [illegible] was afterwards made secretary to the se[illegible] *Liv.* 40. &c.—*Justin.* 33, c. 1, &c.—*Pl[illegible] in Paulo.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Propert.* 4, [illegible] 12, v. 39.

Persia, a celebrated kingdom of A[illegible] which in its ancient state extended from [illegible] Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 mi[illegible] and from Pontus to the shores of Ara[illegible] above 2000 miles. As a province, Pe[illegible] was but small, and according to the d[illegible]scription of Ptolemy, it was bounded [illegible] the north by Media, west by Susiana, [illegible] by the Persian gulf, and east by Carma[illegible] The empire of Persia, or the Persian m[illegible]narchy, was first founded by Cyrus th[illegible] great, about 559 years before the Chri[illegible] era, and under the succeeding monarch[illegible] became one of the most considerable [illegible] powerful kingdoms of the earth. Al[illegible] it had florished under twelve different m[illegible]narchs, Alexander the Great undert[illegible] the conquest of Asia, while Darius Co[illegible]manus sat on the throne of Persia. T[illegible] Macedonian prince obtained an easy victory [illegible] and in the death of Darius ended the Per[illegible]sian monarchy, about 209 years after [illegible] reign of Cyrus the great. From that time [illegible]

ſia became tributary to the Greeks, and er the death of Alexander, when the Macedonian empire was divided among the icers of the deceaſed conqueror, it was ſjected to the power of Seleucus Nicanor. on after the Parthians revolted and engged their native dominions, by the conſent of part of Perſia, which remained utary to them for near 500 years, after ich the ſovereignty was again placed in the hands of the Perſians, by the revolt Artaxerxes, a common ſoldier, who bene the founder of the ſecond Perſian narchy, which proved ſo inimical to the wer of the Roman emperors. In their ional character, the Perſians were warlike, y were early taught to ride, and to han the bow, and by the manly exerciſe of ting, they were inured to bear the toils d fatigues of a military life. Their nationalor, however, ſoon degenerated, and their ut of employment at home ſoon rened them unfit for war. In the reign of xes, when the empire of Perſia was in moſt floriſhing ſtate, a ſmall number of eks were enabled repeatedly to repel, three ſucceſſive days, an almoſt innumerable army. This celebrated action ich happened at Thermopylæ, ſhews in ong light, the ſuperiority of the Gre ſoldiers over the Perſians, and the bat that before, and a ſhort time after were ght between theſe two nations at Mara, Salamis, Platæa and Mycale, are again contteſtible proof that theſe Aſiatics had e reliance upon their numbers and upon ſplendor and richneſs of their arms, a upon the valor and the diſcipline of ir troops. Their cuſtom, too prevalent ng eaſtern nations, of introducing luxin the camp, proved alſo in ſome mea e deſtructive to their military reputation, the view which the antients give us of army of Xerxes, of his cooks, ſtagecers, concubines, muſicians, and perers, is no very favorable ſign of the ſa ry of a monarch who in a moment d call millions of men to flock to his dard. In their religion the Perſians e very ſuperſtitious, they paid the teſt veneration to the ſun, the moon, the ſtars, and they offered ſacrifices to , but the ſupreme deity was never reſented by ſtatues among them. They mitt d polygamy, and it was no inceſt ing them to marry a ſiſter, or a moſ. In their puniſhments they were exnely ſevere, even to barbarity. The narch always appeared with the greateſt mp and dignity; his perſon was attendby a guard of 15,000 men, and he had beſides, a body of 10,000 choſen horſemen, called *Immortal*. He ſtiled himſelf like the reſt of the eaſtern monarchs, the King of kings, as expreſſive of his greatneſs and his power. The Perſians were antiently called Cephenes Achæmenians, and Artæi. They received the name of Perſians from Perſes the ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda, who is ſuppoſed to have ſettled among them. Perſepolis was the capital of the country. *Curt.* 4, &c.—*Plut in Artax. Alex. &c.*—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 2, 15.—*Xenoph. Cyrop.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 125, &c. *Apollod.* 2.—*Marcel.* 23.

Perſicum mare, or Perſicus Sinus, a part of the Indian ocean on the coaſt of Perſia and Arabia.

Persis, a province of Perſia bounded by Media, Carmania, Suſiana and the Perſian gulph. It is often taken for Perſia itſelf.

Aulus Persius Flaccus, a Latin poet born at Volaterræ, A. D. 34. He was of an equeſtrian family, and he made himſelf known by his intimacy with the moſt illuſtrious Romans of the age. The early part of his life was ſpent in his native town, and at the age of ſixteen he was removed to Rome, where he ſtudied philoſophy under Cornutus the celebrated Stoic. He alſo received the inſtructions of Palemon the grammarian, and Virginius the rhetorician. He was naturally mild, his character was unimpeached, his modeſty remarkable and his benevolence univerſally admired. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſatyrical humor, and made the faults of the orators and poets of his age the ſubject of his poems. He did not even ſpare Nero, and the more effectually to expoſe the emperor to ridicule, he introduced into his ſatyrs ſome of his verſes. The *torva mimalloneis implerunt cornua bombis*, with the three following verſes are Nero's, according to ſome. But though he was ſo ſevere upon the vicious and ignorant, he did not forget his friendſhip for Cornutus, and he ſhowed his regard for his character and abilities by making mention of his name with great propriety in his ſatyrs. It was by the advice of his learned preceptor that he corrected one of his poems in which he had compared Nero to Midas, and at his repreſentation he altered the words *Auriculas aſini Midas rex habet*, into *Auriculas aſini quis non habet?* Perſius died in the 28th year of his age, and left all his books, which conſiſted of ſeven hundred volumes, and a large ſum of money, to his preceptor, but Cornutus only accepted the books, and returned the money to the ſiſters and friends of

of the deceased. The satyrs of Persius are six in number, blamed by some for obscurity of stile and of language. But tho' they may appear almost unintelligible to some, it ought to be remembered that they were read with pleasure and with avidity by his contemporaries, and that the only difficulties which now appear to the moderns, arise from their not knowing the various characters which they described, the vices which they lashed, and the errors which they censured.

PERTĬNAX, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was descended of an obscure family, and like his father, who was either a slave or the son of a manumitted slave, he for some time followed the mean employment of drying wood and making charcoal. His indigence, however, did not prevent him from receiving a liberal education, and indeed he was for some time employed in teaching a number of pupils the Greek and the Roman languages in Etruria. He left this laborious profession for a military life, and by his valor and intrepidity he gradually rose to offices of the highest trust in the army, and was made consul by M. Aurelius for his eminent services. He was afterwards entrusted with the government of Mœsia, and at last he presided over the city of Rome as governor. When Commodus was murdered, Pertinax was universally selected to succeed to the imperial throne, and his refusal, and the plea of old age and encreasing infirmities did not prevent his being saluted emperor and Augustus. He acquiesced with reluctance, but his mildness, his economy, and the popularity of his administration convinced the senate and the people of the prudence and the justice of their choice. He forbad his name to be inscribed on such places or estates as were part of the imperial domain, and exclaimed that they belonged not to him but to the public. He melted all the silver statues which had been raised to his vicious predecessor, and he exposed to public sale, all his concubines, his horses, his arms, and all the instruments of his pleasure and extravagance. With the money raised from these several goods he enriched the empire, and was enabled to abolish all the taxes which Commodus had laid on the rivers, ports and highways through the empire. This patriotic administration gained him the affection of the worthiest and most discerning of his subjects, but the extravagant and luxurious raised their clamors against him, and when Pertinax attempted to introduce among the pretorian guards that discipline which was so necessary to preserve the peace and tranquility of Rome, the flames of rebellion were kindled, and the minds of the soldiers totally alienated. Pertinax was apprized of this mutiny but he refused to fly at the hour of danger. He scorned the advice of his friends who urged him to withdraw from the impending storm, and he unexpectedly appeared before the seditious pretorians, and without fear or concern, boldly asked them whether they who were bound to defend the person of their prince and emperor, came to betray him and to shed his blood. His undaunted assurance and his intrepidity would have had the desired effect, and the soldiers had already begun to retire when one of the most seditious advanced and darted his javelin at the emperor's breast exclaiming, *the soldiers send you this.* The rest immediately followed the example, and Pertinax muffling up his head and calling upon Jupiter to avenge his death, remained unmoved and was instantly dispatched. His head was cut off and carried on the point of a spear as in triumph to the camp. This happened in the 193d year of the christian era. Pertinax reigned only 87 days, and his death was the more universally lamented as it proceeded from a seditious tumult and robbed the Roman empire of a wise, virtuous and benevolent emperor. *Dio.—Herodian.——Capitol.*

PERŬSIA, an antient town of Etruria on the Tyber. It was built by Ocnus. Antonius was besieged there by Augustus and obliged to surrender. *Strab.* 5—*Lucan.* 1, v. 41.—*Pateic.* 2, c 74.

PESCENNIUS. *Vid.* Niger.——A man intimate with Cicero.

PESSĪNUS (untis,) a town of Phrygia where Atys, as some suppose, was born. It is particularly famous for a temple and statue of the goddess Cybele who was from thence called Pessinuntia.—*Strab.* 12. *Paus* 7, c. 17.

PETĂLIA, a town of Eubœa.

PETĂLUS, a man killed by Perseus at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid, Met.* 5, v. 10.

PETELIA, a town. *Vid.* Petilia.

PETELĪNUS LACUS, a lake near one of the gates of Rome. *Liv.* 6, c. 20.

PETEON, a town of Bœotia. *Strab.* 9.

PETEUS, a son of Orneus, and grandson of Erechtheus. He reigned in Attica and became father of Mnestheus who went with the Greeks to the Trojan war. He is represented by some of the antients as a monster, half a man and half a beast. *Apollod.* 3. c. 10.—*Paus* 10, c. 35.

PETILIA, a town of Magna Græcia, the capital of Lucania. It was built by Philoctetes after his return from the Trojan war.

mr. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 402. -*Strab.* 6.

Petilia lex was enacted by Petilius e tribune to make an enquiry and to now how much money had been obtained om the conquests over king Antiochus.

Petilii, two tribunes who accused ipio Africanus of extortion. He was ac-itted.

Petilius, a prætor who persuaded the ople of Rome to burn the books which ad been found in Numa's tomb, about 50 years after his death. His advice was llowed. *Plut. in Num.*——A plebeian ecemvir, &c.

Petosiris, a celebrated mathematician f Egypt. *Juv.* 6, v. 580.

Petra, the capital town of Arabia Pe-tæa. *Strab.* 16.——A town of Sicily hose inhabitants are called Petrini & Pe-trinsei. *Cic. in. Verr.* 1. c. 39.——Ano-her of Macedonia. *Lucan.*——Another in lis.——Another near Corinth.

Petræa, one of the Oceanides.——A art of Arabia, which has Syria at the east, gypt on the west, Palestine on the north, d Arabia Felix at the south. This part Arabia was rocky, whence it has received ame. It was for the most part also co-ered with barren sands, and was inter-rsed with some fruitful spots. Its capi-l was called Petra.

Petreius, a Roman soldier who killed ribune during the Cimbrian wars, because he refused to attack the enemy. He was re-arded for his valor with a crown of grass. *Val.* 22, c. 6.——A lieutenant of C. An-nius who defeated the troops of Catiline. e took the part of Pompey against Julius Cæsar. When Cæsar had been victorious every part of the world, Petreius, who d retired into Africa, attempted to de-roy himself by fighting with his friend ng Juba in single combat. Juba was illed first, and Petreius obliged one of his ves to run him through. *Sallust. Catil. Appian.*—*Cæs.* 1, *Civ.*——A centurion Cæsar's army in Gaul, &c.

Petrinum, a town of Campania. *Ho-*. 1 ep. 5.

Petronia, the wife of Vitellius. *Tacit. ist.* 2, c. 64.

Petronius a governor of Egypt ap-inted to succeed Gallus. He behaved ith great humanity to the Jews. He made ar against Candace queen of Æthiopia. *rab.* 17.——A favorite of Nero, put to death by Galba.—A governor of Britain.—A tribune killed in Parthia with Crassus.—A man banished by Nero to the Cyclades, when Piso's conspiracy was discovered. *Tacit. An.* 15.——A governor of Britain in Nero's reign. He was put to death by Galba's orders.

Petronius Maximus, a Roman em-peror. *Vid.* Maximus.

Petronius Arbiter, a favorite of the emperor Nero, and one of the ministers and associates of all his pleasures and his de-bauchery. He was naturally fond of plea-sure and effeminate; and he passed his whole nights in revels and the days in sleep. He indulged himself in all the delights and gaieties of life, but though he was the most voluptuous of the age, yet he moderated his pleasures, and wished to appear curious and refined in luxury and extravagance. What-ever he did seemed to be performed with an air of unconcern and negligence, he was affable in his behaviour, and his witticisms and satyrical remarks appeared artless and natural. He was appointed proconsul of Bithynia, and afterwards he was honored with the consulship, in both of which ho-norable employments he behaved with all the dignity which became one of the suc-cessors of a Brutus or a Scipio. With his office he laid down his artificial gravity, and gave himself up to the pursuit of plea-sure, the emperor became more attached to him, and seemed fonder of his company, but he did not long enjoy the imperial fa-vors. Tigellinus likewise one of Nero's favorites, jealous of his fame, accused him of conspiring against the emperor's life. The accusation was credited and Petronius immediately resolved to withdraw himself from Nero's punishments by a voluntary death. This was performed in a manner altogether unprecedented. Petronius or-dered his veins to be opened but without the eagerness to terminate his agonies he had them closed at intervals. Some time after they were opened, and as if he wished to die in the same careless and unconcerned manner as he had lived, he passed his time in discoursing with his friends upon trifles, and listened with the greatest avidity to love verses, amusing stories, or laughable epigrams. Sometimes he manumitted his slaves or punished them with stripes. In this ludicrous manner did he spend his last moments till nature was exhausted, and be-fore he expired he wrote an epistle to the emperor, in which he had described with a masterly hand his nocturnal extravagances, and the daily impurities of his actions. This letter was carefully sealed, and after he had conveyed it privately to the emperor, Pe-tronius broke his signet that it might not after his death become a snare to the inno-cent. Petronius distinguished himself by his writings as well as by his luxury and voluptuousness. He is the author of many elegant

elegant but obscene compositions still extant, among which are a poem on the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar, superior in some respects to the Pharsalia of Lucan. There is also the feast of Trimalcion, in which he paints with too much licentiousness, the pleasures and the debaucheries of a corrupted court and of an extravagant monarch—reflections on the instability of human life---a poem on the vanity of dreams—another on the education of the Roman youth.—two treatises, &c.

Peuce, a small island at the mouth of the Danube. The inhabitants are called Peucæ, and Peuci. *Strab.* 7.—*Lucan* 3, v. 202.

Peucestes, a Macedonian set over Egypt by Alexander. He received Persia at the general division of the Macedonian empire at the king's death. He behaved with great cowardice after he had joined himself to Eumenes. *Plut.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 8. ——An island which was visited by the Argonauts at their return from the conquest of the golden fleece.

Peucetia, a part of Italy near Campania, called also Mesapia and Calabria. It received its name from Peucetus the son of Lycaon of Arcadia. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 513.

Peucolaus, an officer who conspired with Dymnus against Alexander's life. *Curt* 6.——Another set over Sogdiana *Id.* 7.

Pexodorus, a governor of Caria who offered to give his daughter in marriage to Aridæus the illegitimate son of Philip. *Plut.*

Phæa, a celebrated sow which infested the neighbourhood of Cromyon. It was destroyed by Theseus as he was travelling from Trœzene to Athens to make himself known to his father. Some suppose that the boar of Calydon sprang from this sow. Phæa, according to some authors, was no other than a woman who prostituted herself to strangers, whom she murdered, and afterwards plundered. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Strab.* 8.

Phæacia, an island of the Ionian sea, near the coast of Epirus. It was antiently called Scheria, and afterwards Corcyra. The inhabitants, called Phæaces, were a luxurious and dissolute people, from which reason a glutton was generally stigmatized by the epithet of *Phæax*. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on the coast of Phæacia, Alcinous was then king of the island, whose gardens have been greatly celebrated. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15, v. 24.—*Ovid Met.* 13, v. 719. —*Strab.* 6 & 7.

Phæax, an inhabitant of the island of Phæacia. *Vid.* Phæacia.——A man who sailed with Theseus to Crete.——An Athenian who opposed Alcibiades in his administration.

Phædimus, one of Niobe's children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A Macedonian general who betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus.—A celebrated courier of Greece.

Phædon, an Athenian put to death by the 30 tyrants.——A disciple of Socrates. He had been seized by pirates in his young days, and the philosopher who seemed to discover something uncommon, and promising in his countenance, bought his liberty for a sum of money, and ever after esteemed him. Phædon after the death of Socrates, returned to Elis his native country, where he founded a seat of philosophers called Elean. The name of Phædon is affixed to one of the dialogues of Plato. *Diog.*——An archon at Athens, when the Athenians were directed by the oracle to remove the bones of Theseus to Athens. *Plut. in Thes.*

Phædra, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who married Theseus, by whom she became mother of Acamas and Demophoon. They had already lived for a time in conjugal felicity, when Venus, who hated all the descendants of Apollo because that god had discovered her amours with Mars, inspired Phædra with an unconquerable passion for Hippolytus the son of Theseus, by the amazon Hippolyte. This shameful passion Phædra long attempted to stifle, but in vain, and therefore, in the absence of Theseus, she addressed Hippolytus with all the impatience of a desponding lover. Hippolytus rejected her with horror and disdain but Phædra incensed on account of the reception she had met, resolved to punish his coldness and refusal. At the return of Theseus she accused Hippolytus of attempts upon her virtue. The credulous father listened to the accusation, and without hearing the defence of Hippolytus, he banished him from his kingdom, and implored Neptune, who had promised to grant three of his requests, to punish him in some exemplary manner. As Hippolytus fled from Athens his horses were suddenly terrified by a huge sea monster, which Neptune had sent on the shore. He was dragged through precipices and over rocks, and he was trampled under the feet of his horses, and crushed under the wheels of his chariot. When the tragical end of Hippolytus was known at Athens, Phædra confessed her crime and hung herself in despair, unable to survive one whose death her wickedness and guilt had occasioned. The death of Hippolytus, and the infamous passion of Phædra, is the subject of one of the tragedies

Euripides and of Seneca. Phædra was ried at Trœzene, where her tomb was l seen in the age of the geographer Pausias, near the temple of Venus, which she l built to render the goddess favorable her incestuous passion. There was near tomb a myrtle, whose leaves were all of small holes, and it was reported, it Phædra had done this with a hair pin, en the vehemence of her passion had dered her melancholy and almost desrate. She was represented in a painting Apollo's temple at Delphi, as suspended the air, while her sister Ariadne stood ar to her, and fixed her eyes upon her. *lut. in Thes.—Paus.* 1, c. 22, l. 2, c. 32. *-Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 47, & 243.—*Eurip. & Senec. in Hippol.—Ovid. Heroid.* 4.

Phædria, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* c. 35.

Phædrus, one of the disciples of Socates. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.——An Epicurean philosopher.——A Thracian, who as one of the freed men of the emperor Augustus. He translated into iambic verse, the fables of Æsop, in the reign of the nperor Tiberius. They are divided into e books, valuable for their precision, purity, elegance, and simplicity. They remained long buried in oblivion, till they ere discovered in the library of St. Remi, Rheims, and published by Peter Pithou, Frenchman, at the end of the 16th century. Phædrus was for some time persecuted by Sejanus, because this corrupt minister believed that he was satyrised and used in the encomiums which the poet very where pays to virtue.

Phædyma, a daughter of Otanes, who rst discovered that Smerdis, who had ascended the throne of Persia at the death of Cambyses, was an impostor. *Herodot.* 3, c. 69.

Phæmonoe, a priestess of Apollo.

Phænarete, the mother of the philosopher Socrates. She was a midwife by profession.

Phænias, a peripatetic philosopher disciple of Aristotle. He wrote an history of tyrants.

Phænna, one of the Graces worshipped at Sparta. *Paus.* 9, c, 35.

Phænnis, a famous prophetess in the age of Antiochus. *Paus* 10, c. 15.

Phæsana, a town of Arcadia.

Phæstum, a town of Crete ——Another of Macedonia.

Phaëton, a son of the Sun, or Phœbus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was son of Cephalus and Aurora, according to Hesiod and Pausanias, or of Tithonus and Aurora, according to Apollodrous. He is, however, more generally acknowledged to be the son of Phœbus and Clymene. Phaeton was naturally of a lively disposition, and a handsome figure. Venus became enamoured of him, and entrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This distinguishing favor of the goddess, rendered him vain and aspiring, and when Epaphus, the son of Io, had told him to check his pride, that he was not the son of Phœbus, Phaeton resolved to know his true origin, and at the instigation of his mother, he visited the palace of the sun. He begged Phœbus, that if he really were his father, he would give him incontestible proofs of his paternal tenderness, and convince the world of his legitimacy. Phœbus swore by the Styx, that he would grant him whatever he required, and no sooner was the oath uttered, than Phaeton demanded him to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the impropriety of such a request, and the dangers to which it would expose him; but in vain, and as the oath was inviolable, and Phaeton unmoved, the father instructed his son how he was to proceed in his way through the regions of the air. His explicit directions were forgotten, or little attended to, and no sooner had Phaeton received the reins from his father, than he betrayed his ignorance and incapacity of guiding the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness, and already heaven and earth were threatened with an universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses of the sun, struck the rider with one of his thunder bolts, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body consumed with the fire, was found by the nymphs of the place, and honored with a decent burial. His sisters mourned his unhappy end, and were changed into poplars by Jupiter. [*Vid Phaetontiades.*] According to the poets, while Phaeton was unskilfully driving the chariot of his father, the blood of the Æthiopians was dried up and their skin became black, a color which is still preserved among the greatest part of the inhabitants of the torrid zone. The territories of Libya were also parched up, according to the same tradition, on account of their too great vicinity to the sun, and ever since Africa, unable to recover her original verdure and fruitfulness, has exhibited a sandy country, and uncultivated waste. According to those who explain this poetical fable, Phaeton was a Ligurian prince, who studied astronomy

astronomy, and in whose age the neighbourhood of the Po was visited with uncommon heats. *Hesiod. Theog.*——*Ovid. Met.* 1, *fab.* 17, l. 2, *fab.* 1, &c. *Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 11.—*Senec. in Medea.*—*Apollod.*—*Hygin. fab.* 156.

PHAĔTONTIADES, or Phaetontides, the sisters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346. *Vid.* Heliades.

PHAETŪSA, one of the Heliades changed into poplars, after the death of their brother Phaeton. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346.

PHÆUS, a town of Peloponnesus.

PHAGESIA, a festival among the Greeks, observed during the celebration of the Dionysia. It received its name from the good *eating* and living that then universally prevailed, φαγειν.

PHALÆCUS, a general of Phocis against the Bœotians. He was killed at the battle of Cheronæa. *Diod.* 16.

PHALÆSIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauf* 8, c. 35.

PHALANTHUS, a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum in Italy, at the head of the Parthenæ. His father's name was Aracus. As he went to Italy he was shipwrecked on the coast, and carried to shore by a dolphin, and from that reason, there was a dolphin placed near his statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. [*Vid. Parthenia.*] He received divine honors after death. *Justin.* 3, c. 4.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 10.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6.——A town and mountain of the same name in Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 35.

PHĂLĂRIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum, about 571 years before the Christian era. He made use of the most excrutiating torments to punish his subjects on the smallest suspicion. Perillus made him a brazen bull, and when he had presented it to Phalaris, the tyrant ordered the inventor to be seized, and the first experiment to be made on his body. These cruelties did not long remain unrevenged, the people of Agrigentum revolted in the tenth year of his reign, and put him to death in the same manner as he had tortured Perillus, and many of his subjects, after him. The brazen bull of Phalaris was found at Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio, and it was delivered again to the inhabitants of Agrigentum by the Romans. There are now some letters extant written by a certain Abaris to Phalaris, with their respective answers, but they are supposed by some to be spurious. *Cic. in Verr.* 4. *ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 12, *de offic.* 2.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 1, v. 653.—*Juv.* 8, v. 81.—*Plin.* 34, c. 8.—*Diod.*

PHALĂRUS, a river of Bœotia, falling into the Cephisus. *Pauf.* 9, c. 34.

PHALCIDON, a town of Thessaly. *Fa*[illegible] *æn.* 4.

PHALEAS, a philosopher and legislator, &c. *Arist.*

PHALĒREUS Demetrius. *Vid.* Demetrius.

PHALĒRIS, a Corinthian who led a colony to Epidamnus from Corcyra.

PHALĒRON, or PHALĒRUM, an ancient harbour of Athens, about 25 stadia from the city.——A place of Thessaly

PHALĒRUS, one of the Argonauts. *Orpheus.*

PHALIAS, a son of Hercules and Eleconis.

PHALLICA, festivals observed by the Egyptians in honor of Osiris. They received their name from φαλλος *simulacrum humani membri virilis.* The institution of them is ed in this: after the murder of Osiris, Isis was unable to recover among the [illegible] limbs the privities of her husband; therefore, as she paid particular honors to every part of his body, she distinguished that which was lost with more honors, and paid it more attention. Its representation called *phallus* was made with wood, and carried during the sacred festivals which were instituted in honor of Osiris. The people held it in the greatest veneration, and was looked upon as the emblem of fecundity, and the mention of it among the ancients, never conveyed any impure thought or lascivious reflection. The festivals of the *phallus* were imitated by the Greeks, and introduced in Europe by the Athenians, who made the procession of the *phallus*, part of the celebration of the Dionysia of the god of wine. Those that carried the *phallus* at the end of a long pole, were called *phallaphori*. They generally appeared among the Greeks, besmeared with the dregs of wine, covered with skins of lions, and wearing on their heads a crown of ivy. *Lucian. de Dea. Syr.*—*Plut. de Isid. & Os.*

PHALYSIUS, a citizen of Naupactus, who recovered his sight by reading a letter sent him by Æsculapius. *Pauf.* 10, *ca. ult.*

PHANÆUS, a promontory of the island of Chios famous for its wines. It was called after a king of the same name, who reigned there. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 98.

PHANARÆA, a town of Cappadocia.

PHANES, a man of Halicarnassus, who fled from Amasis king of Egypt, to the court of Cambyses king of Persia, whom he advised when he invaded Egypt, to pass through Arabia. *Herodot*, 3, c. 4.

PHANŎCLES, an elegiac poet of Greece. wrote a poem upon that unnatural sin, which Socrates is accused by some. He ported that Orpheus had been the first o disgraced himself by that filthy in-lgence. Some of his fragments are re-aining.

PHANODĒMUS, an historian who wrote the antiquities of Attica.

PHANTASIA, a daughter of Nicarchus of emphis in Egypt. Some have supposed at she wrote a poem on the Trojan war d another on the return of Ulysses to aca, from which compositions Homer piel the greatest part of his Iliad and dyssey, when he visited Memphis, where ey were deposited.

PHANUS, a son of Bacchus, who was mong the Argonauts.

PHAON, a boatman of Mitylene in Les-s. He received a small box of ointment om Venus, who had presented herself him in the form of an old woman, to carried over into Asia, and as soon as had rubbed himself with what the box ained, he became one of the most autiful men of his age. Many were pivated with the charms of Phaon, d among others, Sappho, the celebrated etess. Phaon gave himself up to the asures of Sappho's company, but how-er, he soon conceived a disdain for her, d Sappho mortified at his coldness, threw self into the sea. Some say that Phaon as beloved by the goddess of beauty, who ecealed him for some time among lettu-s. Ælian says, that Phaon was killed by man whose bed he was defiling. *Ælian. . H.* 12.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 21.—*Palæphat. de c.* 49.—*Athen.* 1.—*Lucian in Sim. & Pe-ib.*

PHARA, a town of Africa, burnt by Sci-io's soldiers.

PHARACIDES, a general of the Lace-æmonian fleet, who assisted Dionysius e tyrant of Sicily, against the Carthagini-ns. *Polyæn.* 2.

PHARÆ, or PHERÆ, a town of Crete. —Another in Messenia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 30.

PHARASMANES, a king of Iberia, in he reign of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, 33.

PHARAX, a Lacedæmonian officer, who attempted to make himself absolute in Si-ily.—A Thessalian, whose son called Cya-ippus, married a beautiful woman called Leucone, who was torn to pieces by his ogs. *Parth.*

PHARIS, a town of Laconia, whose in-habitants are called Pharitæ. *Pauf.* 3, c. 30.——A son of Mercury and Philodamea, who built Pharæ in Messenia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 30.

PHARMECŪSA, an island of the Ægean sea, where Julius Cæsar was seized by some pirates.

PHARNABĀZUS, a satrap of Persia, who favored the Lacedæmonians, when Lysan-der was at the head of their government. He assisted them against the Athenians, and gained their esteem by his friendly behaviour and support. *Plut.*—*C. Nep.*——An officer under Eumenes.——A king of Ibe-ria.

PHARNĂCES, a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favored the Romans against his father. He revolted against Mithridates, and even caused him to be put to death, according to some accounts. In the civil wars of Julius Cæsar and Pompey, he in-terested himself for neither of the contend-ing parties, upon which Cæsar turned his arms against him, and conquered him. It was to express the celerity of his operations in conquering Pharnaces, that the conque-ror made use of these words, *veni, vidi, vici. Flor.* 3.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 37.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 55.——A king of Pontus, who made war with Eumenes.——A king of Cappadocia. ——A librarian of Atticus. *Cic. ad Att.*

PHARNAPĀTES, a general of Orodes, king of Parthia, killed in a battle by the Romans.

PHARNASPES, the father of Cassandra, the mother of Cambyses.

PHARNUS, a king of Media, conquered by Ninus king of Assyria.

PHAROS, a small island in the bay of A-lexandria, about seven furlongs distant from the continent. It was joined to the Egyptian shore, with a causeway by Dexiphanes, and upon it was built a celebrated tower, in the reign of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus, by Sostratus, the son of Dexiphanes. This tower which was called the tower of Pha-ros, and which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, was built with white marble. On the top, fires were con-stantly kept to direct sailors in the bay, which was dangerous and difficult of ac-cess. The building of this tower cost the Egyptian monarch 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,000l. English, if Attic, or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it, *king Ptolemy to the gods the saviors, for the benefit of sailors*, but Sostratus the architect, willing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above mentioned inscription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name

name disappeared, and the following inscription then became visible: *Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods the saviors, for the benefit of sailors.* *Strab.* 17. —*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 13, c. 11.—*Homer. od.* 4.—*Lucan.* 6, 9, & 10—*Flacc.* 2.—*Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 5.——An island on the coast of Illyricum.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly, in whose neighbourhood is a large plain, famous for a battle which was fought there, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. In that battle which was fought A. U. C. 704, Cæsar lost about 200 men, or according to others, 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000, according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror. *Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp & Cæs.*—*Appian. Civ.*—*Cæsar. Civ.*—*Sueton. in Cæs.*—*Dio. Cass.*——That poem of Lucan, in which he gives an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, bears the name of Pharsalia. *Vid.* Lucanus.

PHARTE, a daughter of Danaus.

PHARUSII, or PHAURUSII, a people of Africa, beyond Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

PHARYDUS, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ægean sea. It is called by some Baphyrus.

PHARYCADON, a town of Macedonia, on the Peneus.

PHARYGE, a town of Locris.

PHASĒLIS, a town of Pamphylia, which was long the residence of pirates. *Strab.* 14.—*Lucan.* 8, c. 251. *Cic. agra.* 2, c. 19.

PHASIĀNA, a country of Asia, near the river Phasis. The inhabitants are of Egyptian origin.

PHASIS, a son of Phœbus and Ocyroe. ——A river of Colchis, rising in the mountains of Armenia. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, who entered it, after a long and perilous voyage, from which reason all dangerous voyages have been proverbially intimated by the words of *sailing to the Phasis.* There were on the banks of the Phasis a great number of large birds, of which, according to some of the antients, the Argonauts brought some to Greece, and which were called on that account *pheasants.* The Phasis was reckoned by the antients one of the largest rivers of Asia. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 62.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Paus.* 4, c. 44.—*Orpheus.*

PHASSUS, a son of Lycaon.

PHAUDA, a town of Pontus.

PHAYLLUS, a tyrant of Ambracia, brother to Onomarchus of Phocis, &c. [*Vid. Phocis.*] *Paus.* 10, c 2.

PHEA, or PHEIA, a town of Elis.

PHECADUM, an inland town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

PHEGEUS, or PHLEGEUS, a compan of Æneas. —— A Trojan prince. — priest of Bacchus, the father of Alphesi who purified Alcmæon of his mo murder, and gave him his daughter in riage. He was afterwards put to dea the children of Alcmæon by Callirho cause he had ordered Alcmæon, to be led when he attempted to recover a which he had given to his daughter. *Alcmæon.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 412.

PHELLIA, a river of Laconia. *Pa* c. 20.

PHELLOE, a town of Achaia. *Pa* c. 26.

PELLUS, a place of Attica.——A of Elis, near Olympia.

PHEMIUS, a man introduced by H as a musician among Penelope's Some say that he taught Homer, for the grateful poet immortalized *Homer. Od.*——A man, who, accord some, wrote an account of the re the Greeks from the Trojan war.

PHEMONOE, a priestess of Apoll is supposed to have invented hero *Paus.* 10, c. 6.

PHENEUM, a town of Arcadia, inhabitants called Pheneatæ worship cury. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

PHENEUS, a town with a lake of same name in Arcadia, whose water unwholesome in the night, and whole in the day time. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. ——A son of Melas, killed by T *Apollod.*

PHERÆ, a town of Thessaly, where tyrant Alexander reigned, whence he called Pheræus. *Strab.* 8.—*Cic.* 3, *de* —*Ovid. in Ib.* 321.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.— town of Attica.——Another of Messen Peloponnesus.

PHERÆUS, a surname of Jason, as being native of Pheræ.

PHERAULES, a Persian whom Cy raised from poverty to affluence. He afterwards gave up all his possessions to enj tranquility and retirement. *Xenoph. Cy.*

PHERECLUS, one of the Greeks during the Trojan war. *Ovid. Her.* 15.——A of the ship of Theseus, when he went Crete. *Plut. in Thes.*

PHERECRĀTES, a comic poet of Athens in the age of Plato and Aristophanes. is supposed to have written 21 comedies which only few verses remain. He introduced living characters on the stage, but never abused of the liberty which he had taken either by satyr or defamation. He invented

ented a sort of verse, which from him been called *Pherecratian.* It consisted he three last feet of an hexameter verse, which the first was always a spondee, as instance, the third verse of Horace's 1, 5. *Grato Pyrrha sub antro.*——Another cended from Deucalion. *Cic. Tusc.*

PHERECYDES, a philosopher of Syros, ciple to Pittacus. He was one of the t philosophers who delivered his thoughts prose. He was acquainted with the pe- ds of the moon, and foretold eclipses h the greatest accuracy. The doctrine of immortality of the soul, was first supported by him, as also that of the metempsychosis. Pythagoras was one of his disciples, remarkable for his esteem and his attachment to his learned master. When Pherecydes lay dangerously ill in the island Delos, Pythagoras hastened to give him ery assistance in his power, and when all efforts had proved ineffectual, he buried m, and after he had paid him the last offices, he retired to Italy. Some, however, pose, that Pherecydes threw himself wn from a precipice as he was going to lphi, or according to others, he fell a rifice to the lousy disease. *Diog.—Lact.*——An historian of Leros surnamed the henian. He wrote an history of Attica, w lost. He flourished in the age of Da- Hystaspes.——A tragic poet.

PHERENDATES, a Persian set over Egypt Artaxerxes.

PHERES, a son of Cretheus and Tyro, o built Pheræ in Thessaly, where he igned. He married Clymene, by whom had Admetus. *Apollod.*——A son of edra, stoned to death by the Corinthians account of the poisonous cloaths which had given to Glauce, Creon's daughter. *Id. Medea.*] *Paus.* 2, c. 3.

PHERETIMA, the wife of Battus, king f Cyrene, and the mother of Arcesilaus, fter her son's death, she recovered the ingdom by means of Amasis king of Egypt d to avenge the murder of Arcesilaus, she used all his assassins to be crucified round e walls of Cyrene, and she cut off the reasts of their wives, and hung them up ear the bodies of their husbands. It is id that she was devoured alive by worms, punishment which, according to some of e antients, was inflicted by providence or her unparalleled cruelties. *Polyæn.* 8.—*Herodot* 4, c. 204, &c.

PHERINUM, a town of Thessaly.

PHERON, a king of Egypt, who succeeded Sesostris. He was blind, and he recovered his sight by washing his eyes according to the directions of the oracle in the urine of a woman, who had never had any unlawful connections. He tried his wife first, but she appeared to have been faithless to his bed, and she was burnt with all those whose urine could not restore sight to the king. He married the woman whose urine proved beneficial. *Herodot.* 2, c. 111.

PHIALIA, or PHIGALIA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 3.

PHIALUS, a king of Arcadia. *Id. ib.*

PHICORES, a people near the Palus Mæotis. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated statuary of Athens, who flourished about 448 years before the Christian era. He made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Pantheon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. His presumption raised him many enemies, and he was accused of having carved his own image, and that of Pericles on the shield of the statue of the goddess, for which he was banished from Athens by the clamorous populace. He retired to Elis, where he determined to revenge the ill-treatment he had received from his countrymen, by making a statue which could eclipse the fame of that of Minerva. He was successful in the attempt, and the statue he made of Jupiter Olympius was always reckoned the best of all his pieces, and has passed for one of the wonders of the world. The people of Elis were so sensible of his merit, and of the honor he had done to their city, that they appointed his descendants to the honorable office of keeping clean that magnificent statue, and of preserving it from every injury. *Paus.* 9, c. 4—*Cic. de Orat. Strab.* 8—*Quintil.* 12.—*Plut. in Per.*

PHIDILE, a country woman. *Horat.* 3. *od.* 23.

PHIDIPPIDES, a celebrated courier, who ran from Athens to Lacedæmon, about 150 English miles in two days, to ask of the Lacedæmonians assistance against the Persians. The Athenians raised a temple to his memory. *Herodot.* 6, c. 105.

PHIDITIA, a public entertainment at Sparta, where much frugality was observed as the word (φειδιτια from φειδομαι *parco*) denotes. Persons of all ages were admitted, the younger frequented it as a school of temperance and sobriety, where they were trained to good manners and useful knowledge, by the example and the discourse of the elders.

PHIDON, a man who usurped the sovereign power at Argos. *Arist.—Herodot.* 6. c. 127.——An antient legislator of Corinth.

PHIGALEI, a people of Peloponnesus, near Messenia. They were naturally fond of

of drinking, and negligent of domestic affairs. *Paus.* 8, c. 39.

PHILA, the eldest daughter of Antipater, who married Craterus. She afterwards married Demetrius, and when her husband had lost the kingdom of Macedonia, she poisoned herself. *Plut.*

PHILADELPHIA, a town of Lydia.——Another in Cilicia.

PHILADELPHUS, a king of Paphlagonia, who followed the interest of M. Antony.——The surname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt. He received this name by antiphrasis, because he destroyed all his brothers. He succeeded Ptolemy Lagus. *Vid.* Ptolemæus, 2d.

PHILÆ, a town of Egypt in Thebais.——A small island of Egypt in the Nile.——One of the Sporades.

PHILÆNI, two brothers of Carthage. When a contest arose between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, about the extent of their territories, it was mutually agreed, that at a stated hour, two men should depart from each city, and that whenever they met, there they should fix the boundaries of their country. The Philæni accordingly departed from Carthage, and met the Cyreneans, when they had advanced far into the territories. This produced a quarrel, and the Cyreneans supported, that the Philæni had left Carthage, before the appointment, and that therefore they must retire, or be buried in the sand. The Philæni refused, upon which they were overpowered by the Cyreneans, and accordingly buried in the sand. The Carthaginians, to commemorate the patriotic deeds of the Philæni, who had sacrificed their lives, that the extent of their country might not be diminished, raised two altars on the place where their bodies had been buried, which they called *Philænorum aræ.* These altars were the boundaries of the Carthaginian dominions, which on the other side extended as far as the columns of Hercules, which is about 2000 miles, or according to the accurate observations of the moderns, only 1420 geographical miles. *Sallust. de bell. Jug.*

PHILÆUS, a son of Ajax by Lyside the daughter of Coronus, one of the Lapithæ. Miltiades, as some suppose was descended from him.——A son of Augeas, who upbraided his father for not granting what Hercules justly claimed for cleaning his stables. [*Vid. Augeas.*] He was placed upon his father's throne by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2.

PHILAMMON, a celebrated musician, son of Apollo and Chione.——A man who murdered Arsinoe, and who was slain by her female attendants.

PHILARCHUS, a hero who gave assistance to the Phocians when the Persians invaded Greece.

PHILĒMON, a comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Menander. He obtained some poetical prizes over Menander, more much by the merit of his composition than the intrigues of his friends. Plautus imitated some of his comedies. He lived to his 97th year, and died, as it is reported, of laughing on seeing an ass eat figs. His son who bore the same name, wrote comedies, of which some few fragments remain; which do not seem to entitle him to great rank among the Greek comic writers.——*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——*Quintil.*——*Plut. de irâ coh.*——*Strab.* 14.——A man of Phrygia. [*Vid. Baucis.*]——A legitimate son of Priam.

PHILĒNE, a town of Attica, between Athens and Tanagra. *Stat. Theb.* 9.

PHILĒRIS, an immodest woman whom Philocrates the poet lampooned.

PHILĒROS, a town of Macedonia.

PHILETÆRUS, an eunuch made governor of Pergamus by Lysimachus. He quarrelled with Lysimachus, and made himself master of Pergamus, where he laid the foundations of a kingdom called the kingdom of Pergamus. He reigned there 20 years, and at his death he appointed his nephew Eumenes as his successor. *Strab.* 13.——*Paus.* 1, c. 8.——A Cretan general who revolted from Seleucus, and was conquered, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.

PHILĒTAS, a grammarian and poet of Cos, in the reign of king Philip, and of his son Alexander the Great. He was made preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. The elegies and epigrams which he wrote have been greatly commended by the ancients. He was so small and slender, according to the improbable account of Ælian, that he always carried pieces of lead in his pockets, to prevent being blown away by the wind. *Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 14.——*Ovid, Fast.* 1, el. 5.——An historian.

PHILETIUS, a faithful steward of Ulysses.

PHILIDAS, a friend of Pelopidas, who favored the conspiracy formed to expel the Spartans from Thebes. He received the conspirators in his own house.

PHILIDES, a dealer in horses in the age of Themistocles, &c. *Plut. in Thes.*

PHILINNA, a courtezan, mother of Antalcidas, by Philip the father of Alexander.

PHILINUS, a native of Agrigentum, who fought with Annibal against the Romans. He wrote a partial history of the Punic wars. *C. Nep. in Annib.*——*Polyb.*

PHILIPPEI or PHILIPPI, certain pieces of money coined in the reign of Philip of Macedon.

acedonia, and with his image. *Horat.* 2, s. 1, v. 284.

PHILIPPI, a town of Macedonia, antiently lled Datos. It was called Philippi, after ilip, king of Macedonia, who fortified it inst the incursions of the barbarians of race. It was situate on a rising ground ich abounded with springs of water. It celebrated for a battle which was fought re between Augustus and Antony, and republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, which the former obtained the victory. *Met.* 15, v. 824.—*Flor.* 4. c. 7.— *Paterc.* c. 7. *&c.*—*Appian.* 2 *civ. bell.*—*Plut. in* ...

PHILIPPIDES, a comic poet in Alexan- s age.——A courier called also Phidip- des.

PHILIPPOLIS, a town of Thrace, near e Hebrus, built by Philip the father of exander.

PHILIPPUS 1st, son of Argeus, succeeded father on the throne of Macedonia, and the 6th king of the country. He reigned years.

PHILIPPUS 2nd, was the 4th son of Amyn- s king of Macedonia. He was sent to ebes as an hostage by his father, where learnt the art of war under Epaminondas, studied with the greatest care the man- s and the pursuits of the Greeks. He was called to Macedonia, and at the death of s brother Perdiccas, he ascended the one as guardian and protector of the youth- l years of his nephew. His ambition, how- er, soon discovered itself, and he made mself independent. The valor of a pru- nt general, and the policy of an experi- ced statesman seemed requisite to ensure s power. The neighbouring nations ridi- uling the youth and inexperience of the w king of Macedonia appeared in arms, t Philip soon convinced them of their ror. Unable to meet them as yet in the eld of battle, he suspended their fury by resents, and soon turned his arms against mphipolis, a colony tributary to the henians. Amphipolis was conquered, nd added to the kingdom of Macedonia, nd Philip meditated no less than the de- truction of a republic which had rendered itself so formidable to the rest of Greece, nd had even claimed submission from the rinces of Macedonia. His designs, how- ever, were as yet immature, and before he ould make Athens an object of conquest, he Thracians and the Illyrians demanded his attention. He made himself master of Thracian colony, to which he gave the ame of Philippi, and from which he re- ceived the greatest advantages on account of the golden mines in the neighbourhood. In the midst of his political prosperity, Philip did not neglect the honor of his family. He married Olympias the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Molossi, and when some time after he become father of Alexander, the monarch, conscious of the inestimable advantages which arise from the lessons, the example and the conversation of a learned and virtuous preceptor, wrote a letter with his own hand to the philosopher Aristotle, and begged him to retire from his usual pursuits, and to dedicate his whole time to the instruction of the young prince. Every thing seemed now to conspire to his aggrandizement, and historians have observed that Philip received in one day the intelligence of three things which could gratify the most unbounded ambition and flatter the hopes of the most aspiring monarch: the birth of a son, an honorable crown at the Olympic games, and a victory over the barbarians of Illyricum. But all these encreased rather than satiated his ambition, he declared his inimical sentiments against the power of Athens, and the independence of all Greece, by laying siege to Olynthus, a place, which on account of its situation and consequence, would prove most injurious to the interests of the Athenians, and most advantageous to the intrigues and military operations of every Macedonian prince. The Athenians, roused by the eloquence of Demosthenes, sent 17 vessels and 2000 men to the assistance of Olynthus, but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greatest part of the citizens suffered themselves to be bribed by the Macedonian gold, and Olynthus surrendered to the enemy, and was instantly reduced to ruins. His successes were as great in every part of Greece, he was declared head of the Amphictyonic council, and was entrusted with the care of the sacred temple of Apollo at Delphi. If he was recalled to Macedonia, it was only to add fresh laurels to his crown, by victories over his enemies in Illyricum and Thessaly. By assuming the mask of a moderator and peace-maker he gained confidence, and in attempting to protect the Peloponnesians against the encroaching power of Sparta, he rendered his cause popular, and by ridiculing the insults that were offered to his person as he passed thro' Corinth, he displayed to the world his moderation, and philosophic virtues. In his attempts to make himself master of Eubœa, Philip was unsuccessful, and Phocion, who despised his gold as well as his meanness, obliged him to evacuate an island whose inhabitants were as insensible to the charms of money, as they were unmoved

moved at the horrors of war, and the bold efforts of a vigilant enemy. From Eubœa he turned his arms against the Scythians, but the advantages he obtained over this indigent nation were inconsiderable, and he again made Greece an object of plunder, and rapine. He advanced far in Bœotia, and a general engagement was fought at Chæronea. The fight was long and bloody, but Philip obtained the victory. His behaviour after the battle reflects great disgrace upon him as a man, and as a monarch. In the hour of festivity, and during the entertainment which he had given to celebrate the trophies he had won, Philip sallied from his camp, and with the inhumanity of a brute, he insulted the bodies of the slain, and exulted over the calamities of the prisoners of war. His insolence, however, was checked when Demades, one of the Athenian captives, reminded him of his meanness, by exclaiming, *Why do you, O king, act the part of a Thersites, when you can represent with so much dignity the elevated character of an Agamemnon.* The reproof was felt, Demades received his liberty, and Philip learned how to gain popularity even among his fallen enemies, by relieving their wants and easing their distresses. At the battle of Chæronea the independence of Greece was extinguished, and Philip unable to find new enemies in Europe, formed new enterprizes, and meditated new conquests. He was nominated general of the Greeks against the Persians, and was called upon as well as from inclination as duty to revenge those injuries which Greece had suffered from the invasions of Darius, and of Xerxes. But he was stopped in the midst of his warlike preparations, he was stabbed by Pausanias as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. This murder has given rise to many reflections upon the causes which produced it, and many who consider the recent repudiation of Olympias, and the resentment of Alexander, are apt to investigate the causes of his death in the bosom of his family. The ridiculous honors which Olympias paid to her husband's murderer strengthened the suspicion, yet Alexander declared that he invaded the kingdom of Persia to revenge his father's death upon the Persian satraps and princes, by whose immediate intrigues the assassination had been committed. The character of Philip is that of a sagacious, artful, prudent and intriguing monarch, he was brave in the field of battle, eloquent and dissimulating at home, and he possessed the wonderful art of changing his conduct according to the disposition and caprice of mankind, without ever al[illegible]ing his purpose, or losing sight of his [illegible]bitious aims. He possessed much perse[illegible]rance, and in the execution of his pla[illegible] was always vigorous. The hand of a[illegible] sallin prevented him from atchieving [illegible] boldest and the most extensive of his [illegible]takings, and he might have acquire[illegible] many laurels, and conquered as many [illegible]tions as his son Alexander did in the [illegible]ceeding reign, and the kingdom of [illegible] might have been added to the Mace[illegible] empire, perhaps with greater mode[illegible] with more glory, and with more last[illegible]vantages. The private character of P[illegible] lies open to censure, and raises indig[illegible] The admirer of his virtues is disgus[illegible] find him among the most abandoned [illegible]titutes, and disgracing himself by the [illegible] unnatural crimes and lascivious indu[illegible] which can make even the most deb[illegible] and the most profligate to blush. [illegible] murdered in the 47th year of his [illegible] the 24th of his reign, about 336 [illegible]fore the Christian era. His reign is [illegible] uncommonly interesting, and his [illegible]tration a matter of instruction. He [illegible] first monarch whose life and actio[illegible] described with peculiar accuracy and [illegible]torical faithfulness. Philip was the [illegible] of Alexander the Great and of Cleopa[illegible] Olympias; he had also by Audata, a [illegible]lyrian, Cyna, who married Amyntas [illegible] son of Perdiccas, Philip's elder bro[illegible] by Nicesipolis, a Thessalian, Nicea, [illegible] married Cassander; by Philæna, a Lar[illegible] dancer, Aridæus, who reigned some [illegible] after Alexander's death; by Cleopatra, [illegible] niece of Attalus, Caranus and Europa, [illegible] were both murdered by Olympias; [illegible] Ptolemy, the first king of Egypt, by [illegible]sinoe, who in the first month of her pre[illegible]nancy was married to Lagus. *Dem.* [illegible] *Phil. & Olynth.—Justin. 7, &c.—Diod.* [illegible] *Plut. in Alex. Dem. & Apoph.—Isocr.* [illegible] *Phil.—Curt. 1, &c.—Æschines.—Paus.* [illegible] *tic, &c.*

PHILIPPUS, a king of Macedonia, [illegible] of Demetrius. His infancy at the death [illegible] his father, was protected by Antigonus, one of his friends, who ascended the thro[illegible] and reigned for 12 years, with the title [illegible] independent monarch. When Antigonus died, Philip recovered his father's throne tho' only 15 years of age, and he [illegible] distinguished himself by his boldness [illegible] his ambitious views. His cruelty, however, to Aratus, soon displayed his character [illegible] its true light, and to the gratification [illegible] every vice, and every extravagant propensity, he had the meanness to sacrifice the faithful and virtuous Athenian. Not satisfied

with the kingdom of Macedonia, Philip ired to become the friend of Annibal, wished to share with him the spoils ich the distresses and continual loss of Romans seemed soon to promise. But expectations were frustrated, the Ro- ns discovered his intrigues, and tho' akened by the valor and artifice of the thaginian, yet they were soon enabled meet him in the field of battle. The sful Lævinus entered without delay his ritories of Macedonia, and after he had tained a victory over him near Apollonia, d reduced his fleet to ashes, he compelled m to sue for peace. This peaceful dispo- ion was not permanent, and when the Ro- ans discovered that he had assisted their mortal enemy Annibal, with men and oney, they appointed T. Q. Flaminius to nish his perfidy, and the violation of the aty. The Roman consul with his usual pedition, invaded Macedonia, and in a neral engagement, which was fought near nocephale, the hostile army was totally feated, and the monarch saved his life th difficulty by flying from the field of tle. Destitute of resources, without ends either at home or abroad, Philip s obliged to submit to the mercy of the nqueror, and to demand peace by his bassadors. It was granted with diffi- lty, the terms were humiliating, but the verty of Philip obliged him to accept e conditions, however disadvantageous d degrading to his dignity. In the midst these public calamities, the peace of his mily was disturbed, and Perses, the eldest his sons by a concubine, raised seditions ainst his brother Demetrius, whose con- scension and humanity had gained popu- rity among the Macedonians, and who om his residence at Rome, as an hostage, d gained the good graces of the senate, d by the modesty and innocence of his anners, had obtained forgiveness from at venerable body for the hostilities of is father. Philip listened with too much vidity to the false acusations of Perses, d when he heard it asserted that Deme- rius wished to rob him of his crown, he o longer hesitated to punish with death so unworthy and so ungrateful a son. No sooner was Demetrius sacrificed to credulity than Philip became convinced of his cruel- ty, and rashness, and to punish the perfidy of Perses, he attempted to make Antigonus another son, his successor on the Macedo- nian throne. But he was prevented from executing his purpose by death, in the 42d year of his reign, 178 years before the Christian era. The assassin of Demetrius succeeded his father, and with the same ambition, with the same rashness and op- pression renewed the war against the Ro- mans till his empire was destroyed and Ma- cedonia became a Roman province. Philip has been compared with his great ancestor of the same name, but tho' they possessed the same virtues, the same ambition, and were tainted with the same vices, yet the father of Alexander was more sagacious and more intriguing, and the son of Demetrius was more suspicious, more cruel, and more implacable, and according to the pretended prophecy of one of the Sibyls, Macedonia was indebted to one Philip for her rise and consequence among nations, and under ano- ther Philip she lamented the loss of her power, her empire, and her dignity. *Polyb.* 16, *&c.*—*Justin*, 29, *&c.*—*Plut. in Flam*—*Paus.* 7, c. 8.—*Liv.* 31, &c.

M. Julius Philippus, a Roman em- peror of an obscure family in Arabia, from whence he was sirnamed *Arabian*. From the lowest rank in the army he gradually rose to the highest offices, and when he was made general of the pretorian guards he assassinated Gordian to make himself em- peror. To establish himself with more certainty on the imperial throne, he left Mesopotamia a prey to the continual inva- sions of the Persians, and hurried to Rome, where his election was universally approved by the senate and the Roman people. Phi- lip rendered his cause popular by his libe- rality and profusion, and it added much to his splendor and dignity that the Romans during his reign commemorated the founda- tion of their city, a solemnity which was observed but once every hundred years, and which was celebrated with more pomp and more magnificence than under the preced- ing reigns. The people were entertained with games and spectacles, the theatre of Pompey was successively crowded during three days and three nights, and 2000 gladiators bled in the circus at once, for the amusement and pleasure of a gazing populace. His usurpation, however, was short, Philip was defeated by Decius, who had proclaimed himself emperor in Panno- nia, and he was assassinated by his own soldiers near Verona, in the 45th year of his age, and the 5th of his reign. His son who bore the same name, and who had shared with him the imperial dignity, was also massacred in the arms of his mother. Young Philip was then in the 12th year of his age, and the Romans lamented in him the loss of rising talents, of natural huma- nity, and endearing virtues. *Aurel. Victor.*—*Zosim.*

Philippus, a native of Acarnania, physician to Alexander the Great.* When the

the monarch had been suddenly taken ill, after bathing in the Cydnus, Philip undertook to remove the complaint, when the rest of the physicians believed that all medical assistance would be ineffectual. But as he was preparing his medicine, Alexander received a letter from Parmenio, in which he was advised to beware of his physician Philip, as he had conspired against his life. The monarch was alarmed, and when Philip presented him the medicine, he gave him Parmenio's letter to peruse, and began to drink the potion The serenity and composure of Philip's countenance, as he read the letter, removed every suspicion from Alexander's breast, and he pursued the directions of his physician, and in a few days recovered. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt* 3.—*Arrian.* 2.——A son of Alexander the Great, murdered by order of Olympias.——A governor of Sparta.——A son of Cassander.——A man who pretended to be the son of Perses, that he might lay claim to the kingdom of Macedonia. He was called Pseudophilippus.——A general of Callander, in Ætolia.——A Phrygian made governor of Jerusalem by Antiochus, &c.—— A son of Herod the Great, in the reign of Augustus.——A brother of Alexander the Great, called also Aridæus.——A freed man of Pompey the Great H found his master's body deserted on the sea shore, in Egypt, and he gave it a decent burial with the assistance of an old Roman soldier, who had fought under Pompey.——The father-in-law of the emperor Augustus.——A Lacedæmonian who wished to make himself absolute in Thebes,——An officer made master of Parthia, after the death of Alexander the Great.——A king of part of Syria, son of Antiochus Gryphus.——A son of Antipater in the army of Alexander.——A brother of Lysimachus, who died suddenly after hard walking and labor.——An historian of Amphipolis.——A Carthaginian, &c.——A man who wrote an history of Caria.——A native of Megara, &c.——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote a diffuse history from the creation down to his own time. It was not much valued. He lived in the age of Theodosius 2d.

Philiscus, a famous sculptor.——An Athenian who received Cicero when he fled to Macedonia.——An officer of Artaxerxes appointed to make peace with the Greeks.

Philistion, a comic poet of Nicæa in the age of Socrates.——A physician of Locris.

Philistus, a musician of Miletus.——A Syracusan in the age of Dionysius. He wrote an history of Sicily in 12 books, which was greatly commended. He was sent against the Syracusans by Dionysius the younger. He killed himself when overcome by the enemy. *Plut. in Dion.*—*Diod.* 13.

Phillo, an Arcadian maid by whom Hercules had a son. The father exposed his daughter, but she was saved by means of her lover who was directed to the place where she was doomed to perish, by the chirping of a magpye, which imitated the plaintive cries of a child. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.

Philo, a Jewish writer of Alexandria in the reign of the emperor Caligula, to whom he was sent as ambassador from the nation. He was unsuccessful in his embassy, and the emperor who wished to be worshipped as a god, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Jews, because they refused to place his statues in their temples. Philo wrote many treatises on different subjects, some of which are still extant. He was so happy in his expressions and elegant in his variety, that he has been called the Jewish Plato. The book he wrote on the sufferings of the Jews in the reign of Caius, met with the most unbounded applause in the Roman senate, where he read it publicly, and he was permitted to consecrate it in the public libraries.——A man who fell in love with his daughter called Proserpine, as she was bathing, and had by her a son, Mercurius Trismegistus.——A man who wrote an account of a journey to Arabia.——A philosopher who followed the doctrines of Carneades.——Another philosopher of Athens, tutor to Cicero.——A grammarian in the first century.——An architect of Byzantium who flourished about three centuries before the christian era.

Philobœotus, a mountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

Philochorus, a man who wrote the history of Athens in 17 books.

Philŏcles, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet, during the Peloponnesian war. He recommended to his countrymen to cut off the right hand of such of the enemies as were taken, that they might be rendered unfit for service. His plan was adopted by all the 10 admirals except one, but their expectations were frustrated, and instead of being conquerors they were totally defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander, and Philocles was put to death with the rest of his colleagues, *Plut. in Lys.*——A general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.

Philocrātes, an Athenian, famous for his treachery, &c.——A writer who published an history of Thessaly.——A servant of C. Gracchus.——A Greek orator.

Philoctētes, son of Pœan and Demonassa,

a, was one of the Argonauts according flaccus and Hyginus, and the arm bearer particular friend of Hercules. He was ent at the death of Hercules, and be- e he had erected the burning pile on ch the hero was consumed, he received m him the arrows which had been dip- l in the gall of the hydra, after he had nd himself by a solemn oath not to ray the place where his ashes were de- ited. He had no sooner paid the last res to Hercules, than he returned to libœa, where his father reigned. From nce he visited Sparta, where he became e of the numerous suitors of Helen, and n after like the rest of those princes who d courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and ho had bound themselves to protect her om injury, he was called upon by Mene- to accompany the Greeks to the Tro- war, and he immediately set sail from libœa with seven ships, and repaired to lis, the general rendezvous of the com- ed fleet. He was here prevented from ing his countrymen. and the offensive ll which arose from a wound in his obliged the Greeks, at the instigation Ulysses, to remove him from the camp, he was accordingly carried to the island Lemnos, or as others say to Chryse, where machus, the son of Dolophion was or- ed to wait upon him. In this solitary eat he was suffered to remain for some e, till the Greeks, on the tenth year of Trojan war, were informed by the ora- that Troy could not be taken without arrows of Hercules, which were then the possession of Philoctetes. Upon this ysses, accompanied by Diomedes, or ac- rding to others by Pyrrhus, was com- ioned by the rest of the Grecian army go to Lemnos, and to prevail upon Phi- ctetes to come and finish the tedious g. Philoctetes recollected the ill-treat- he had received from the Greeks, and ticularly from Ulysses, and therefore he only refused to go to Troy, but he persuaded Pyrrhus to conduct him Meliboea. As he embarked the manes Hercules forbad him to proceed, but mediately to repair to the Grecian camp, here he should be cured of his wounds, d put an end to the war. Philoctetes eyed, and after he had been restored to is former health by Æsculapius, or ac- rding to some by Machaon, or Podalirus, destroyed an immense number of the rojan enemy, among whom was Paris, e son of Priam, with the arrows of Her- ules. When by his valor, Troy had been ained, he set sail from Asia, but as he was unwilling to visit his native country, he came to Italy, where, by the assistance of his Thessalian followers, he was enabled to build a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia. Authors disagree about the causes of the wound which Philoctetes received on the foot. The most antient mythologists support, that it was the bite of the serpent which Juno had sent to torment him, because he had attended Hercules in his last moments, and had buried his ashes. According to another opinion, the princes of the Grecian army obliged him to discover where the ashes of Hercules were deposited, and as he had made an oath not to mention the place, he only with his foot struck the ground where they lay, and by this means concluded he had not violated his solemn engagement. For this, however, he was soon after punished, and the fall of one of the poisoned arrows from his quiver upon the foot which had struck the ground, occasioned so offensive a wound, that the Greeks were obliged to remove him from their camp. The sufferings and adventures of Philoctetes are the subject of one of the best tragedies of Sophocles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 46.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Dictys Cret.* 1, c. 14.—*Senec. in Herc.*—*Sophocl. Phil.*—*Quint Calab.* 9, & 10.—*Hygin. fab.* 36, 97, & 102.—*Diod.* 2, & 4. — *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 329. l. 9, v, 234. *Trist.* 5, *el.* 2. —*Cic. Tus.* c. 2.—*Ptolem. Hæph.* 6.

Philocyprus, a prince of Cyprus in the age of Solon, by whose advice he changed the situation of a city, which in gratitude he called Soli. *Plut. in Sol.*

Philodamēa, one of the Danaides, mother of Phares by Mercury. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.

Philodēmus, a poet in the age of Cicero, who rendered himself known by his lascivious and indelicate verses. *Cic. de Finib.* 2. — *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 121.—— A comic poet.

Philodĭce, a daughter of Inachus, who married Leucippus.

Philolāus, a son of Minos, by the nymph Paria, from whom the island of Paros received its name. Hercules put him to death, because he had killed two of his companions. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona. He first supported that the earth turned round its axis. He lived about 392 years before the Christian era. *Diog.*—*Cic. de orat.* 3,— *Plut.*——A law giver of Thebes.——A mechanic of Tarentum.——A firname of Æsculapius, who had a temple in Laconia, near the Asopus.

Phi-

Philologus, a freed man of Cicero. He betrayed his master to Antony, for which he was tortured by Pomponia, the wife of Cicero's brother, and obliged to cut off his own flesh by piece meal, and to boil it and eat up. *Plut. in Cic.* &c.

Philomache, the wife of Pelias, king of Iolchos. According to some writers she was daughter to Amphion, king of Thebes.

Philombrotus, an archon at Athens, in whose age the state was entrusted to Solon, when torn by factions. *Plut. in Sol.*

Philomedus, a man who made himself absolute in Phocæa, by promising to assist the inhabitants. *Polyæn.*

Philomela, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister to Procne, who had married Tereus king of Thrace. Procne separated from Philomela, to whom she was particularly attached, spent her time in great melancholy till she prevailed upon her husband, to go to Athens, and bring her sister to Thrace. Tereus obeyed his wife's injunctions, but he had no sooner obtained Pandion's permission to conduct Philomela to Thrace, than he became enamoured of her, and resolved to gratify his passion. He dismissed the guards, whom the suspicions of Pandion had appointed to watch his conduct, and he offered violence to Philomela, and afterwards cut off her tongue, that she might not be able to discover his barbarity, and the indignities which she had suffered. He confined her also in a lonely castle, and after he had taken every precaution to prevent a discovery, he returned to Thrace, and he told Procne that Philomela had died by the way, and that he had paid the last offices to her remains. Procne, at this sad intelligence, put on mourning for the loss of Philomela; but a year had scarcely elapsed before she was secretly informed that her sister was not dead. Philomela during her captivity described on a piece of tapestry, her misfortunes, and the brutality of Tereus, and privately conveyed it to Procne. She was then going to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, when she received it, she disguised her resentment, and as during the festivals of the god of wine, she was permitted to rove about the country, she hastened to deliver her sister Philomela from her confinement, and she concerted with her on the best measures of punishing the cruelty of Tereus. She murdered her son Itylus, who was in the sixth year of his age, and served him up as food before her husband during the festival. Tereus in the midst of his repast, called for Itylus, but Procne immediately informed him, that he was [illegible] feasting on his flesh, and that instant Philomela, by throwing on the table the head of Itylus, convinced the monarch of the cruelty of the scene. He drew his sword to punish Procne and Philomela, but as he was going to stab them to the heart, he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, and Itylus into a pheasant. This tragical scene happened at Daulis in Phocis, but Pausanias and Strabo, who mention the whole of the story, are silent about the transformation, and the former observes, that Tereus, after this bloody repast, fled to Megara, where he destroyed himself. The inhabitants of the place raised a monument to his memory, where they offered yearly sacrifices, and placed small pebbles instead of barley. It was on this monument that the birds called hoopoes were first seen, hence the fable of his metamorphosis. Procne and Philomela died through excess of grief and melancholy, and as the nightingale's and the swallow's voice is peculiarly plaintive and mournful, the poets have embellished the fable by supposing, that the two unfortunate sisters were changed into birds. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Paus.* 1, c. [illegible] l. 10, c. 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 45.—*Strab.* [illegible] *Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 9 & 10.——A daughter of Actor, king of the Myrmidons.

Philomelus, a general of Phocis, who plundered the temple of Delphi. *Vid.* Phocis.

Philon, a general of some Greeks, who settled in Asia.

Philonides, a courier of Alexander, who ran from Sicyon to Elis, 160 miles, in nine hours and returned the same journey in 15 hours. *Plin.* 2, c. 71.

Philonis, a name of Chione daughter of Dædalion, made immortal by Diana.

Philonoe, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, who married Bellerophon. *Id.* 2.

Philonome, a daughter of Nycteus, king of Arcadia, who threw into the Erymanthus two children, whom she had by Mars. The children were preserved. *Plut. in Per.*——The second wife of Cycnus, the son of Neptune. She became enamoured of Tennes her husband's son by his first wife Proclea, the daughter of Clytius, and when he refused to gratify her passion, she accused him of attempts upon her virtue. Cycnus believed the accusation and ordered Tennes to be thrown into the sea, &c. *Paus.* 10, c. 14.

Philonomus, a son of Electryon, king of Mycenæ.

ZILONUS, a village of Egypt.

PHILOPĂTOR, a surname of one of the lemies, king of Egypt. *Vid.* Ptolemæus.

PHILOPHRON, a general, who with c soldiers defended Pelusium against the eks, who invaded Egypt. *Diod.*

PHILOPŒMEN, a celebrated general of Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. father's name was Grangis. His edu- on was begun and finished, under Cas- der, Ecdemus, and Demophanes. He y distinguished himself in the field of tle, and appeared fond of agriculture l a country life. He proposed himself aminondas for a model, and he was not uccessful in imitating the prudence and simplicity, the disinterestedness and tivity of this famous Theban. When galopolis was attacked by the Spartans, ilopœmen then in the 30th year of his , gave the most decisive proofs of his r and intrepidity. He afterwards as- d Antigonus, and was present in the ous battle in which the Ætolians were eated. Raised to the rank of chief com- der, he shewed his ability to discharge important trust, by killing with his hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Spar- and if he was defeated in a naval battle Nabis, he soon after repaired his losses taking the capital of Laconia, and by shing the laws of Lycurgus, which had ished there for such a length of time. rta after its conquest became tributary the Achæans, and Philopœmen enjoyed triumph of having reduced to ruins, of the greatest and the most powerful the cities of Greece. Some time after Messenians revolted from the Achæan gue, and Philopœmen who headed Achæans, unfortunately fell from his se, and was dragged to the enemy's mp. Dinocrates, the general of the Mes- ans, treated him with great severity, was thrown into a dungeon, and obliged drink a dose of poison. When he re- ed the cup from the hand of the execu- ner, Philopœmen asked him how his ntrymen had behaved in the field of tle, and when he heard that they had ained the victory, he drank the whole th pleasure, exclaiming that this was fortable news. The death of Philo- emen, which happened about 183 years fore the Christian era was universally la- ented, and the Achæans to revenge his ath, immediately marched to Messenia, here Dinocrates, to avoid their resent- ent killed himself. The rest of his mur- erers were dragged to his tomb, where ey were sacrificed, and the people of Me- alopolis, to shew farther their great sense of his merit, ordered a bull to be yearly offered on his tomb, and hymns to be sung in his praise, and his actions to be celebrated in a panegyrical oration. He had also statues raised to his memory, which some of the Romans attempted to violate, and to destroy, to no purpose, when Mummius took Corinth. Philopœmen has been justly called by his countrymen the last of the Greeks. *Plut. in vitâ.—Justin.* 32, c. 4. —*Polyb.*

PHILOSTRĂTUS, a famous sophist, born at Lemnos, or according to some at Athens. He came to Rome, where he lived under the patronage of Julia, the wife of the emperor Severus, and he was entrusted by the empress with all the papers which contained some account, or anecdotes of Apollonius Thyanæus, and he was ordered to review them, and with them to compile an history. The life of Apollonius is written with elegance, but the improbable accounts, the fabulous stories, and exaggerated details which it gives, render it disgusting. There are besides another treatise remaining of his writings, &c.——His nephew, who lived in the reign of Heliogabalus, wrote an account of sophists.——A philosopher in the reign of Nero.——Another in the age of Augustus.

PHILOTAS, a son of Parmenio, accused of conspiring against Alexander's life. He was tortured, and at last stoned to death, or according to some, stuck through with darts by the soldiers. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Plut.—Arrian.*——An officer in the army of Alexander.——Another who was made master of Cilicia, after Alexander's death. ——A physician in the age of Antony. He ridiculed the expences and the extravagance of this celebrated Roman. *Plut.*

PHILOTERA, the mother of Milo, &c.

PHILOTIMUS, a freed man of Cicero.

PHILOTIS, a servant maid at Rome, who saved her countrymen from destruction. After the siege of Rome by the Gauls, the Fidenates assembled an army, and marched against the capital, demanding all the wives and daughters in the city, as the conditions of peace. This extraordinary demand astonished the senators, and when they refused to comply, Philotis advised them to send all their female slaves disguised in matron's cloaths, and she offered to march herself at the head. Her advice was followed, and when the Fidenates had feasted late in the evening, and were quite intoxicated, and fallen asleep, Philotis lighted a torch as a signal for her countrymen to attack the enemy. The whole was successful, the Fidenates were conquered, and the senate to reward the fidelity

delity of the female slaves, permitted them to appear in the dress of the Roman matrons. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 5.—*Ovid. de art. am*, 2.

PHILOXENUS, an officer of Alexander, who received Cilicia, at the general division of the provinces. —A son of Ptolemy, who was given to Pelopidas as an hostage. ——A dithyrambic poet of Cythera. He enjoyed the favor of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily for some time, till he offended him by seducing one his female singers. During his confinement, Philoxenus composed an allegorical poem called Cyclops, in which he had delineated the character of the tyrant, under the name of Polyphemus, and represented his mistress under the name of Galatæa, and himself under that of Ulysses. The tyrant, who was fond of writing poetry, and of being applauded, removed Philoxenus from his dungeon, but the poet refused to purchase his liberty, by saying things unworthy of himself, and applauding the wretched verses of Dionysius, and therefore he was sent to the quarries. When he was asked his opinion at a feast about some verses which Dionysius had just repeated, and which the courtiers had received with the greatest applause, Philoxenus gave no answer, but he ordered the guards that surrounded the tyrant's table, to take him back to the quarries. Dionysius was pleased with his pleasantry, and with his firmness, and immediately forgave him. Philoxenus died at Ephesus about 380 years before Christ. *Plut.*——A celebrated musician of Ionia.——A painter of Eretria.——A philosopher who wished to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taste of his aliments longer, and with more pleasure. *Arist. eth.* 3.

PHILYLLIUS, a comic poet.

PHILYRA, one of the Oceanides, who was met by Saturn in Thrace. The god to escape from the vigilance of Rhea, changed himself into a horse, to enjoy the company of Philyra, by whom he had a son, half a man, and half a horse, called Chiron. Philyra was so ashamed of giving birth to such a monster, that she entreated the gods to change her nature. She was metamorphosed into a tree, called by her name among the Greeks. *Hygin. fab.* 138.——The wife of Nauplius.

PHILYRES, a people near Pontus.

PHILYRIDES, a patronymic of Chiron, the son of Philyra. *Ovid. art. am.*

PHINEUS, a son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, or according to some of Neptune. He became king of Thrace, or as the greater part of the mythologists support, of Bithynia. He married Cleopatra the daughter of Boreas, whom some call Cleria, by whom he had Plexippus and Pandion. After the death of Cleopatra, he married Idæa, the daughter of Dardanus. He jealous of Cleopatra's children, accused them of attempts upon their father's life and crown, or according to some of attempts upon her virtue, and they were immediately condemned by Phineus and deprived of their eyes. This cruelty soon after punished by the gods. Phineus suddenly became blind, and the Harpies were sent by Jupiter to keep him in continual alarm, and to spoil the meats which were placed on his table. He was sometime after delivered from these dangerous monsters by his brothers, Zetes and Calais, who pursued them as far as the Strophades. He also recovered sight by means of the Argonauts, whom he had received with great hospitality, and instructed in the easiest and speediest way which they could arrive in Colchis. The causes of the blindness of Phineus were matter of dispute among the ancients. Some suppose that this was inflicted by Jupiter for his cruelty to his grandson, others attribute it to the anger of Neptune, because he had directed the sons of Phrixus to escape from Colchis to Greece. Others however, think that it proceeded from his having rashly attempted to develop futurity, while others assert that Zetes and Calais put out his eyes on account of his cruelty to their nephews. The second wife of Phineus is called by some Dia, Eurytia, Danae and Idothea. Phineus was killed by Hercules. *Argon.* 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 19.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*——The brother of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia. He was going to marry his niece Andromeda, when her father Cepheus was obliged to give her up to be devoured by a sea monster, to appease the resentment of Neptune. She was however, delivered by Perseus, who married her by the consent of her parents, for he destroyed the sea monster. This incensed displeased Phineus; he interrupted the ceremony, and with a number of attendants attacked Perseus and his friends. Perseus defended himself, and turned into stone Phineus, and his companions, by showing them the Gorgon's head. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.——A son of Melampus.——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——A son of Belus and Anchinoe.

PHINTA, a king of Messenia, *Lec.* 1, c. 4.

PHINTIAS, called also Pithias, Pythias and Phytias, a man famous for his

lled friendship for Damon. *Vid.* non.

HLA, a small island in the lake Trito- *Herodot.* 4, c. 178.

HLEGELAS, an Indian king beyond Hydaspes, who surrendered to Alexan- *Curt.* 9, c. 1.

HLEGĔTHON, a river of hell, whose ers were *burning*, as the word φλεγιθω, n which the name is derived, seems to cate. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 550.——*Ovid.* 15, v. 532.—*Senec. in Hipp.*—*Sil.* 13, 564.

HLEGIAS, a man of Cyzicus, when the onauts visited it, &c. *Flacc.*

HLEGON, a native of Tralles in Lydia. was one of the emperor Adrian's freed He wrote different treatises on the g lived, on wonderful things, besides istorical account of Sicily, sixteen books the olympiads, an account of the prin- l places in Rome, three books of fasti, Of these some fragments remain. His was not elegant, and he wrote without ment or precision.——One of the es of the sun. The word signifies *burn-* *Ovid. Met.* 2.

LEGRA, or Phlegræus campus, a e of Macedonia, where the giants at- ed the gods and were defeated by cules. The combat was afterwards re- ed in Italy, in a place of the same he near Cumæ. *Sil.* 8, v. 538. l. 9, v. —*Strab.* 5.—*Diod.* 4 & 5.—*Ovid Met.* v. 151. l. 12, v. 378 l. 15, v. 532.

HLEGYÆ, a people of Thessaly. Some hors place them in Bœotia. They re- ed their name from Phlegyas the son Mars, with whom they plundered and med the temple of Apollo at Delphi. of them escaped to Phocis, where they led. *Pauf.* 9, c. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 13.— 6. 9.

HLEGYAS, a son of Mars, king of the thæ in Thessaly. He was father of on and Coronis, to whom Apollo offer- violence. When the father heard that daughter had been so wantonly abused, marched an army against Delphi, and duced the temple of the god to ashes. his was highly resented, Apollo killed legyas and placed him in hell, where a ge stone hangs over his head, and keeps in continual alarms, by its appearance f falling every moment. *Pauf.* 9, c. 36. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pind. Pyth.* 3.—*Ovid. et.* 5, v. 87.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v 618.

PHLIAS, one of the Argonauts, son of Bacchus and Ariadne. *Pauf.* 2, c. 12.

PHLIUS, a town in Peloponnesus, in the territory of Sicyon.——Another in Elis. ——Another in Argolis.

PHLŒUS, a surname of Bacchus.

PHOBĔTOR, one of the sons of Somnus, and his principal minister. His office was to assume the shape of serpents and wild beasts, to inspire terror in the minds of men, as his name intimates (φοβεω.) The other two ministers of Somnus were Phantasia and Morpheus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 640.

PHOCÆA, a maritime town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, between Cumæ and Smyrna, founded by an Athenian colony. It received its name from Phocus, the leader of the colony, or from *(phocæ) sea calves*, which are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants called Phocæi & Phocæenses, were expert mariners, and founded many cities in different parts of Europe. They left Ionia, when Cyrus attempted to reduce them under his power, and they came after many adventures into Gaul, where they founded Massilia, now called Marseilles. The town of Marseilles is often distinguished by the epithet of Phocaica, and its inhabitants called Phocæenses. Phocæa was declared independent by Pompey, and under the first emperors of Rome it became one of the most flourishing cities of Asia Minor. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, v. 165. —*Strab.* 14.—*Horat epod.* 16.

PHOCENSES, the inhabitants of Phocis in Greece.

PHOCILIDES, a Greek poet and philosopher of Miletus, about 540 years before the Christian era. The poetical piece now extant, attributed to him, is not of his composition, but of another poet who lived in the reign of Adrian.

PHOCION, an Athenian, celebrated for his virtues, private as well as public. He was educated in the school of Plato, and of Xenocrates, and as soon as he appeared among the statesmen of Athens, he distinguished himself by his prudence and moderation, his zeal for the public good, and his military abilities. He often checked the violent and inconsiderate measures of Demosthenes, and when the Athenians seemed eager to make war against Philip, king of Macedonia, Phocion observed that war should never be undertaken without the strongest and most certain expectations of victory and success. When Philip endeavoured to make himself master of Eubœa, Phocion stopped his progress, and soon obliged him to relinquish his enterprize. During the time of his administration he was always inclined to peace, tho' he never suffered his countrymen to become indolent, and to forget the jealousy and rivalship of their neighbours. He was 45 times appointed governor of Athens, and no greater

greater encomium can be passed upon his talents as a minister and statesman, than that he never solicited that high, tho' dangerous office. In his rural retreat, or at the head of the Athenian armies, he always appeared barefooted, and without a cloak, whence one of his soldiers had occasion to observe when he saw him dressed more warmly than usual during a severe winter, that since Phocion wore his cloak it was a sign of the most inclement weather. If he was the friend of temperance and discipline, he was not a less brilliant example of true heroism. Philip as well as his son Alexander, attempted to bribe him, but to no purpose, and Phocion boasted in being one of the poorest of the Athenians, and in deserving the appellation of *the Good*. It was thro' him that Greece was saved from an impending war, and he advised Alexander rather to turn his arms against Persia, than to shed the blood of the Greeks, who were either his allies or his subjects. Alexander was so sensible of his merit, and of his integrity, that he sent him 100 talents from the spoils which he had obtained from the Persians, but Phocion was too great to suffer himself to be bribed, and when the conqueror had attempted a second time to oblige him, and to conciliate his favor, by offering him the government and possession of five cities, the Athenian rejected the presents with the same indifference, and with the same independant mind. But not totally to despise the favors of the monarch, he begged Alexander to restore to their liberty four slaves that were confined in the citadel of Sardis. Antipater, who succeeded in the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, also attempted to corrupt the virtuous Athenian, but with the same success as his royal predecessor, and when a friend had observed to Phocion, that if he could so refuse the generous offers of his patrons, yet he should consider the good of his children, and accept them for their sake, Phocion calmly replied that if his children were like him they could maintain themselves as well as their father had done, but if they behaved otherwise, he declared that he was unwilling to leave them any thing which might either supply their extravagances, or encourage their debaucheries. But virtues like these could not long stand against the insolence and fickleness of an Athenian assembly. When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was accused of treason, and therefore to avoid the public indignation, he fled for safety to Polyperchon. Polyperchon sent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poison. He received the indignities of the people with uncommon composure, and when one of his friends lamented his fate, Phocion exclaimed, *this is no more than what I expected, this treat[illegible] the most illustrious citizens of Athens have received before me.* He took the cup with greatest serenity of mind, and as he drank the fatal draught, he prayed for the prosperity of Athens, and bade his friends tell his son Phocus not to remember the dignities which his father had received from the Athenians. He died about [illegible] or 19 years before the Christian era. His body was deprived of a funeral by order of the ungrateful Athenians, and if it was at last interred, it was by stealth, under a hearth, by the hand of a woman, who placed this inscription over his bones, *Be inviolate, O sacred hearth, the precious remains of a good man, till a better day restores him to the monuments of their forefathers, when Athens shall be delivered of her phrensy and shall be more wise.* It has been observed of Phocion, that he never appeared elated in prosperity, or dejected in adversity, that he betrayed pusillanimity by a tear, or pride by a smile. His countenance was [illegible] and unpleasant, but he never behaved with severity, his expressions were [illegible] and his rebukes gentle. At the age of [illegible] he appeared at the head of the Athenian armies like the most active officer, and his prudence and cool valor in every part of life his citizens acknowledged themselves much indebted. His merits were not buried in oblivion, the Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and honored his memory by raising him statues, and putting to a cruel death his guilty accusers. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.—Diod* 16.

PHOCIS, a country of Greece, bounded on the east by Bœotia, and by Locris on the west. It originally extended from the bay of Corinth to the sea of Eubœa and reached on the north as far as Thermopylæ, but its boundaries were afterwards more contracted. Phocis received its name from Phocus, a son of Ornytion who settled there. The inhabitants were called Phocenses, and from thence the epithet of Phocicus was formed. Parnassus was the most celebrated of the mountains of Phocis, and Delphos was the greatest of its towns. Phocis is rendered famous for a war which it maintained against some of the Grecian republics, and which has received the name of the *Phocian war*. This celebrated war originated in the following circumstances: When Philip, king of Macedonia, had by his intrigues, and well concerted policy, fomented divisions in Greece, and disturbed the peace of every republic, the Greeks universally

[illegible] determined in their [illegible] [illegible] in their [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in the neighbouring [illegible] [illegible] who were the [illegible] [illegible] who of the [illegible] [illegible] in the views of the [illegible] [illegible] of the Phocians [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in their [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] the time [illegible] the time [illegible] [illegible] As the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the Phocians of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a small portion of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of Delphi. They [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and that the Phocians [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Plut. in Phoc. & Apoph.——A son of Æacus, killed by Telamon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12. ——A son of Ornytion, who led a colony of Corinthians into the Peloponnesus. He cured Antiope, a daughter of Nycteus, of insanity and married her. *Paus.* 2, c. 4.

PHOCYLIDES, an antient poet. *Vid.* Phocilides.

PHŒBE, a name given to Diana or the moon, on account of the brightness of that luminary. *Vid.* Diana.——A daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. She was carried away with her sister Hilaira, by Castor and Pollux, as she was going to marry one of the sons of Aphareus. *Vid.* Leucippides. ——*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 2, c. 22.

PHŒBEUM, a place near Sparta.

PHŒBĬDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, sent by the Ephori to the assistance of the Macedonians against the Thracians, &c. *Diod.* 14, &c.

PHŒBIGĔNA, a surname of Æsculapius, &c. as being descended from Phœbus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 773.

PHŒBUS, a name given to Apollo or the sun. This word expresses the brightness and splendor of that luminary (Φοῖβος) *Vid.* Apollo.

PHŒMOS, a lake of Arcadia.

PHŒNĪCE, or PHŒNĪCIA, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Some suppose that the names of Phœnicia, Syria, and Palestine are indiscriminately used for one and the same country. Phœnicia, according to Ptolemy, extended on the north as far as the Eleutherus, a small river which falls into the Mediterranean sea, a little below the island of Aradus, and it had Pelusium on the territories of Egypt as its more southern boundaries, and Syria on the east. Sidon and Tyre were the most capital towns of the country. The inhabitants were naturally industrious, the invention of letters is attributed to them, and commerce and navigation were among them in the most flourishing state. They planted colonies in different countries, and their manufactures acquired such a superiority over those of others, that among the antients, whatever was elegant, great or pleasing, either in apparel or domestic utensils, received the epithet of *Sidonian.* The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings. They were subdued by the Persians, and afterwards by Alexander, and remained tributary to his successors and the Romans. They were called Phœnicians from Phœnix, son of Agenor, who was one of the kings, or according to others, from the great number of *palm trees* (Φοίνικες) which grow in [illegible] neighbourhood. *Herodot.* 4, c. 42.—[illegible] *mer, od.* 15.—*Mela.* 1, c. 11, l. 2, c. [illegible] *Strab.* 16.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Plin.* [illegible] 47. l. 5, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg.* [illegible] 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 288.

PHŒNĪCE, a town of Epirus. *Liv.* [illegible] c. 12.

PHŒNICIA. *Vid.* Phœnice.

PHŒNĪCUS, a mountain of Bœotia.— Another in Lycia, called also Olym[illegible] with a town of the same name.——A [illegible] of Erythræ. *Liv.* 56, c. 45.

PHŒNICŪSA, one of the Æolian isl[illegible]

PHŒNIX, son of Amyntor king of [illegible] gos, by Cleobule or Hippodamia, [illegible] preceptor to young Achilles. When [illegible] father proved faithless to his wife, on [illegible] count of his fondness for a concu[illegible] called Clytia, Cleobule jealous of [illegible] band, persuaded her son Phœnix to [illegible] tiate himself into the favors of his [illegible] mistress. Phœnix easily succeeded [illegible] when Amyntor discovered his [illegible] he drew a curse upon him, and [illegible] soon after was deprived of his sight, by [illegible] vine vengeance. According to some [illegible] myntor himself put out the eyes of his [illegible] which so cruelly provoked him, that [illegible] meditated the death of his father. Re[illegible] and piety, however prevailed over p[illegible] and Phœnix, not to become a parri[illegible] fled from Argos to the court of Pe[illegible] king of Phthia. Here he was treated w[illegible] tenderness, Peleus carried him to Chi[illegible] who restored him to his eye-sight, and [illegible] after he was made preceptor to Achi[illegible] his benefactor's son. He was also prefe[illegible] ed with the government of many cit[illegible] and made king of the Dolopes. He [illegible] companied his pupil to the Trojan w[illegible] and Achilles was ever grateful for the [illegible] structions and precepts which he had [illegible] ceived from Phœnix. After the death [illegible] Achilles, Phœnix with others, was com[illegible] missioned by the Greeks to return [illegible] Greece, to bring to the war young Py[illegible] rhus. This commission he performed w[illegible] success, and after the fall of Troy, he [illegible] turned with Pyrrhus and died in Thra[illegible] He was buried according to Strabo, [illegible] Trachinia, where a small river in th[illegible] neighbourhood received the name of Phœ[illegible] nix. *Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 9, &c.—*Eu[illegible] in Il.* v. 259.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Virg.* [illegible] 2, v. 762.——A son of Agenor, by [illegible] nymph who was called Telephassa, accord[illegible] ing to Apollodorus and Moschus, or ac[illegible] cording to others, Epimedusa, Perimeda [illegible] Agriope. He was like his brother Cadmus [illegible] and Cilix sent by his father in pursuit [illegible]

sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away under the form of a bull, and when his enquiries proved unsuccessful, he settled in a country, which according to him, was from him called Phœnicia. From him, as some suppose, the Carthaginians were called Pœni. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hyg. fab.* 178.——The father of Adonis, according to Hesiod.——A Theban, delivered to Alexander, &c.——A native of Cenedos, who was an officer in the service of Eumenes.

PHOLOE, one of the horses of Admetus.—A mountain of Arcadia, near Pisa. It received its name from Pholus, the friend of Hercules, who was buried there. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 273.——A female servant, of Cretan origin.

PHOLUS, one of the Centaurs, son of Silenus and Melia, or according to others of Ixion, and the cloud. He kindly entertained Hercules when he was going against the boar of Erymanthus, but he refused to give him wine as that which he had belonged to the rest of the Centaurs. Hercules, upon this, without ceremony, broke the cask and drank the wine. The smell of the liquor drew the Centaurs from the neighbourhood to the house of Pholus, but Hercules stopped them when they forcibly entered the habitation of his friend, and killed the greatest part of them. Pholus gave the dead a decent funeral, but he mortally wounded himself with one of the arrows which were poisoned with the venom of the hydra, and which he attempted to extract from the body of one of the Centaurs. Hercules unable to cure him, buried him when dead, and called the mountain where his remains were deposited, by the name of Pholoe. *Apollod.* 1.—*Pauf.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 456. *Æn.* 8, v. 294.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ital.* 1.—*Lucan.* 3, 6, & 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 2.

PHORBAS, a son of Priam and Epithesia, killed during the Trojan war, by Menelaus. The god Somnus borrowed his features when he deceived Palinurus, and threw him into the sea, on the coast of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 842.——A son of Lapithus, who married Hyrmine, the daughter of Epeus, by whom he had Actor, &c. *Diod.* 2.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 1.——A shepherd of Polybus, king of Corinth.——A man who profaned Apollo's temple, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 414.

PHORCUS, or PHORCYS, a sea deity, son of Pontus and Terra, who married his sister Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons, the dragon that kept the apples of the Hesperides, and other monsters. *Hesiod. Theogn.*—*Apollod.*——One of the auxiliaries of Priam, killed by Ajax, during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, whose father's name was Alopicus. He impoverished himself to maintain and support the dignity of his army. His debts were some time after paid by the Athenians, who wished to make him their general, an office which he refused, while he had so many debts, observing that it was unbecoming an officer to be at the head of an army, when he knew that he was poorer than the meanest of his soldiers.——A general of Crotona.——A Peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who once gave a lecture upon the duties of an officer, and a military profession. The philosopher was himself ignorant of the subject which he treated, upon which, Hannibal the great, who was one of his auditors, exclaimed that he had seen many doating old men, but never one worse than Phormio. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.——An Athenian archon.——A disciple of Plato, chosen by the people of Elis, to make a reformation in their government, and their jurisprudence.

PHORMIS, an Arcadian who acquired great riches at the court of Gelon and Hiero in Sicily. He dedicated the brazen statue of a mare to Jupiter Olympius in Peloponnesus, which so much resembled nature, that horses came near it, as if it had been alive. *Pauf.* 5, c. 27.

PHORONEUS, the god of a river of Peloponnesus, of the same name. He was son of the river Inachus, by Melissa, and he was the second king of Argos. He married a nymph called Cerdo, or Laodice, by whom he had Apis, from whom Argolis was called Apia, and Niobe, the first woman of whom Jupiter became enamoured. Phoroneus taught his subjects the utility of laws, and advantages of a social life, and of friendly intercourse, whence the inhabitants of Argolis are often called *Phoronæi.* Pausanias relates, that Phoroneus with the Cephisus, Asterion and Inachus, were appointed as umpires in a quarrel between Neptune and Juno, concerning their right of patronizing Argolis. Juno gained the preference, upon which Neptune in a fit of resentment, dried up all the four rivers, whose decision he deemed partial. He afterwards restored them to their dignity and consequence. Phoroneus was the first who raised a temple to Juno. He received divine honors after death. His temple still existed at Argos, under Antoninus the Roman emperor. *Pauf.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 143.

barked, was either called by that name, or carried on her prow the figure of that animal. The fleece of gold is explained by recollecting that Phryxus carried away immense treasures from Thebes. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven after death. The ram which carried him to Asia, is said to have been the fruit of Neptune's amour with Theophane, the daughter of Altis. This ram had been given to Athamas by the gods, to reward his piety and religious life, and Nephele procured it for her children, just as they were going to be sacrificed to the jealousy of Ino. The murder of Phryxus was some time after amply revenged by the Greeks. It gave rise to a celebrated expedition which was atchieved under Jason, and many of the princes of Greece, and which had for its object the recovery of the golden fleece, and the punishment of the king of Colchis for his cruelty to the son of Athamas. *Diod.* 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 197.—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Orpheus*—*Flaccus.*—*Strab. Apollod* 1, c. 9.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 14, 188, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid* 18, *Met.* 4

Phthia, a town of Thessaly, where Achilles was born, from which he is often called *Phthius heros. Horat.* 4, *od.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 156.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—A nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter, who to seduce her, disguised himself under the shape of a pigeon. *Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.

Phthiōtis, a small province of Thessaly, between the Pelasgicus sinus and the Maliacus sinus, Magnesia, and mount Œta. It was also called Achaia. *Paus.* 10, c. 8.

Phya, a tall and beautiful woman of Attica, whom Pisistratus, when he wished to re-establish himself a third time in his tyranny, dressed like the goddess Minerva, and led to the city on a chariot, making the populace believe that the goddess herself came to restore him to power. The artifice succeeded. *Herodot.* 1, c. 59.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 40.

Phycus, a promontory near Cyrene. *Lucan.* 9.

Phylăce, a town of Thessaly, built by Phylacus. Protesilaus reigned there. *Lucan.* 6, v. 252.——A town of Arcadia *Paus.* 8, c. 54.——A town of Macedonia.

Phylăcus, a son of Deion, king of Phocis. He married Clymene, the daughter of Mynias, and founded Phylace. *Apollod.*

Phylarchus, a Greek biographer.

Phylas, a king of Ephyre, son of Antiochus, and grandson of Hercules.

Phylæis, a daughter of Thespius.

Phylēus, one of the Greek captains during the Trojan war.——A son of Augeas. He blamed his father for refusing to pay Hercules what he had promised him for cleaning his stables. He was placed on his father's throne by Hercules.

Phylīra. *Vid.* Philyra.

Phylla, the wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and mother of Stratonice, the wife of Seleucus.

Phyllalia, a part of Arcadia.—A place in Thessaly.

Phyllēius, a mountain, country and town of Macedonia.

Phyllis, a daughter of Sithon, or according to others of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, who received Demophoon the son of Theseus, who, at his return from the Trojan war, had stopped on her coast. She became enamoured of him, and soon found him insensible to her passion. After some months of mutual tenderness and affection, Demophoon set sail for Athens where his domestic affairs recalled him. He promised faithfully to return as soon as a month was expired, but either his love for Phyllis, or the irreparable situation of his affairs, obliged him to violate his engagement, and the queen grown desperate on account of his absence, hanged herself or according to others, threw herself over a precipice into the sea and perished. Her friends raised a tomb over her body, where there grew up certain trees, whose leaves at a particular season of the year, suddenly became wet as if shedding tears, for the death of Phyllis. According to an old tradition, mentioned by Servius, Virgil's commentator, Phyllis was changed by the gods into an almond tree, which is called phyllla by the Greeks. Some days after this metamorphosis, Demophoon revisited Thrace and when he heard of the fate of Phyllis he ran and clasped the tree, which, though at that time stripped of its leaves, suddenly shot forth and blossomed as if sensible of tenderness and love. The absence of Demophoon from the bosom of Phyllis has given rise to a beautiful epistle of Ovid, supposed to have been written by the Thracian queen about the 4th month after her lover's departure. *Ovid. Heroid* 2, *de Art. Am.* 2, v. 353. *Trist.* 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 59.——A country woman introduced in Virgil's eclogues.——The nurse of the emperor Domitian. *Suet. in Dom.* 17.——A country of Thrace near mount Pangæus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

Phyllius, a young Bœotian uncommonly fond of Cygnus, the son of Hyria, a woman of Bœotia. Cygnus slighted his passion, and told him that to obtain a return of

affection, he must previously destroy an rmous lion, take alive two large vultures, facrifice on Jupiter's altars a wild bull infested the country. This he easily ded by means of artifice, and by the ice of Hercules he forgot his partiality the son of Hyria. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 372. *Vicand. in Heter.* 3.——A Spartan rekable for the courage with which he ght against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

PHYLLOS, a country of Arcadia.——A n of Thessaly, near Larissa, where ollo had a temple.

PHYLLUS, a general of Phocis during Phocian or sacred war against the Thes. He had assumed the command after death of his brothers Philomelus and tomarchus. He is called by some Phayl. *Vid.* Phocis.

PHYSCELLA, a town of Macedonia. *Mela.* 3

PHYSCION, a famous rock of Bœotia, ch was the residence of the Sphynx. *Plut.*

PHYSCOA, a woman of Elis, mother of reus, by Bacchus. *Paus.* 5, c. 16.

PHYSCON, a surname of one of the Ptole kings of Egypt from the great pro ency of his belly (φυσκη venter.)

PHYSCOS, a town of Caria, opposite ides.

PHYSCUS, a river of Asia, falling into Tigris. The ten thousand Greeks crossit on their return from Cunaxa.

PHYTALIDES, the descendants of Phyta a man who hospitably received and enained Ceres, when she visited Attica. *in Thes.*

PHYTON, a general of the people of Rhein against Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicille wastaken by the enemy, and tored, and his son was thrown into the *Diod.* 14.

PHYXIUM, a town of Elis.

PIA, or PIALIA, festivals instituted in nor of Adrian, by the emperor Antoni. They were celebrated at Puteoli, on second year of the Olympiads.

PIÆUS, a general of the Pelasgi.

PICĒNI, the inhabitants of Picenum, led also Picentes. They received their me from *picus*, a bird by whose auspices y had settled in that part of Italy. *Ital.* v. 425.—*Strab.* 5,—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

PICENTIA, the capital of Picenum.

PICENTĪNI, a people of Italy near Lunia. They are different from the Picei or Picentes, who inhabited Picenum.

PICĒNUM, or PICĒNUS AGER, a county of Italy near the Umbrians and Sabines. *Horat.* 2. *sat.* 3. v. 372.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 44.

PICRA, a lake of Africa, which Alexander crossed when he went to consult the oracle of Ammon.

PICTÆ, or PICTI, a people of Scythia, called also Agathyrsæ. They received this name from their painting their bodies with different colors, to appear more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. A colony of these, according to Servius, Virgil's commentator, emigrated to the northern parts of Britain, where they still preserved their name and their savage manners. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

PICTĀVI, or PICTŎNES, a people of Gaul. *Cæsar.* 7, *bell. G.* c. 4.

PICTĀVIUM, a town of Gaul.

PICUMNUS, and PILUMNUS, two deities at Rome, who presided over the auspices, that were required before the celebration of nuptials. Pilumnus was supposed to patronize children, as his name seems in some manner to indicate *quod pellat mala infantiæ*. The manuring of lands was first invented by Picumnus, from which reason he is called Sterquilinius. Pilumnus is also invoked as the god of bakers, and millers, as he is said to have first invented how to grind corn. *Varro.*

PICUS, a king of Latium, son of Saturn. He married Venilia, who is also called Canens, by whom he had Faunus. He was tenderly loved by the goddess Pomona, and he returned a mutual affection. As he was one day hunting in the woods, he was met by Circe, who became deeply enamoured of him, and who changed him into a woodpecker, called by the name of *picus* among the Latins. His wife Venilia was so disconsolate when she was informed of his death, that she pined away. Some suppose that Picus was the son of Pilumnus, and that he gave out prophecies to his subjects, by means of a favorite woodpecker, from which circumstance originated the fable of his being metamorphosed into a bird. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 48, 171, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 320, &c.

PIDORUS, a town near mount Athos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

PIDYTES, a man killed by Ulysses during the Trojan war.

PIELUS, a son of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, after his father. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.

PIĒRA, a fountain of Peloponnesus, between Elis and Olympia. *Paus.* 5, c. 16.

PIĒRIA, a small tract of country in Thessaly or Macedonia.——A place between Cilicia and Syria.——One of the wives of Danaus, mother of six daughters called Actea, Podarce, Dioxippe, Adyte, Ocypete and Pilarge. *Apollod.* 2.——The wife of Oxylus, the son of Hæmon. *Paus.* 5, c. 3.——

3.——The daughter of Pythas, a Milesian, &c.

PIĒRĬDES, a name given to the Muses, either because they were born in Pieria, in Thessaly, or because they were supposed by some to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who settled in Bœotia.——Also, the daughters of Pierus, who challenged the Muses to a trial in music, in which they were conquered, and changed into magpies. It may perhaps be supposed, that the victorious Muses assumed the name of the conquered daughters of Pierus, and ordered themselves to be called Pierides, in the same manner as Minerva was called Pallas because she had killed the giant Pallas. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 300.

PIĒRIS, a mountain of Macedonia. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.

PIĒRUS, a mountain of Thessaly, sacred to the Muses who were from thence, as some imagine, called Pierides.——A rich man of Thessaly, whose nine daughters called Pierides, challanged the Muses, and were changed into magpies, when conquered. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.——A river of Achaia, in Peloponnesus.——A town of Thessaly. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.——A mountain with a lake of the same name in Macedonia.

PIĒTAS, a virtue which denotes veneration for the deity, and love and tenderness to our friends. It received divine honors among the Romans, and was made one of the gods. Acilius Glabrio first erected a temple to this new divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged father, who had been imprisoned by the order of the senate, and deprived of all aliments. *Cic. de div.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.

PIGRES & MATTYAS, two brothers, &c. *Herodot.*——The name of three rivers.

PILUMNUS, the god of bakers at Rome. *Vid.* Picumnus.

PIMPLA, a mountain of Macedonia, on the confines of Thessaly, near Olympus, sacred to the Muses, who on that account are often called Pimpleæ and Pimpleades. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 26.—*Strab.* 10.

PIMPRANA, a town on the Indus.

PINĀRE, an island of the Ægean sea.

PINĀRIUS & POTITIUS, two old men of Arcadia, who came with Evander to Italy. They were instructed by Hercules who visited the court of Evander, how they were to offer sacrifices to his divinity, in the morning, and in the evening, immediately at sun set. The morning sacrifice they punctually performed, but on the evening Potitius was obliged to offer the sacrifice alone, as Pinarius neglected to come till after the appointed time. This negligence offended Hercules, and he ordered, that in the future, Pinarius and his descendants should preside over the sacrifices, but that Potitius, with his posterity, should serve upon the priests as servants, when the sacrifices were annually offered to him on mount Aventine. This was religiously observed till the age of Appius Claudius, who persuaded the Potitii by a large bribe to discontinue their sacred office, and to have the ceremony performed by slaves. For this negligence, as the Latin authors observe, the Potitii were deprived of sight, and their family was a little time after totally extinguished. *Liv.* 1, c. 7. — *Virg.* Æn. 8, v. 269.—*Victor. de orig.*

PINĀRIUS, a pretor, A. U. C. 5[illegible]. He conquered Sardinia, and defeated the Corsicans. *Cic. de orat.* 2.——A river falling into the sea near Issus, after flowing between Cilicia and Syria.

PINDĀRUS, a celebrated lyric poet who flourished about 500 years before [illegible]. He was carefully trained from his early years to the study of music and poetry, and he was taught how to compose verses with elegance and simplicity, by Myrtis and Corinna. When he was young, it is said a swarm of bees settled on his lips, and there left some honey combs as he slept on the grass. This was universally explained as a prognostic of his future greatness and celebrity, and indeed he soon intitled to notice when he had conquered Myrtis in a musical contest. He was however so successful against Corinna, who obtained five times, while he was competitor, a poetical prize, which, according to some, was rather adjudged to the charms of her person, than to the brilliancy of his genius, or the superiority of her composition. In the public assemblies of Greece, where females were not permitted to attend, Pindar was rewarded with the prize in preference to every other competitor, and as the conquerors at Olympia were the subjects of his compositions, the poet was courted by statesmen and princes. His hymns and pæans were repeated before the most crouded assemblies in the temples of Greece, and the priestess of Delphi declared that it was the will of Apollo, that Pindar should receive the half of all the first offerings that were annually heaped on the altars. This was not the only public honor which he received after his death; he was honored with every mark of respect, even to adoration. His statue was erected at Thebes in the public place where the games were exhibited, and six centuries after it was viewed with pleasure and admiration by the geographer Pausanias. The house

hich had been paid to him while alive, re also shared by his posterity, and at e celebration of one of the festivals of e Greeks, a portion of the victim which d been offered in sacrifice, was reserved r the descendants of the poet. Even the oft inveterate enemies of the Thebans, ewed regard for his memory, and the artans spared the house in which the ince of Lyrics had inhabited when they stroyed the houses and the walls of Thes. The same respect was also paid him Alexander the Great, when Thebes was duced to ashes. It is said that Pindar ed in an extreme old age. The greatest rt of his works have perished. He had itten some hymns to the gods, poems t honor of Apollo, dithyrambics to Bacchus, and odes on several victories obtained at the four greatest festivals of the reeks, the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian, d Nemean games. Of all these, the odes e the only compositions extant, admired r sublimity of sentiments, grandeur of pression, energy and magnificence of le, boldness of metaphors, harmony of mbers, and elegance of diction. In these les which were repeated with the aid of usical instruments, and accompanied by e various inflections of the voice, with itable attitudes, and proper motions of ody, the poet has not merely celebrated e place where the victory was won, but as introduced beautiful episodes, and by nfolding the greatness of his heroes, the ignity of their characters, and the glory f the several republics where they flourished, he has rendered the whole truly beautiful and in the highest degree interesting. Horace has not hesitated to call Pindar inimitable, and this panegyric shall not perhaps appear too offensive, when we recollect that succeeding critics have agreed in extolling his beauties, his excellence, the fire, animation, and enthusiasm of his genius. He has been censured for his affectation in composing an ode, from which the letter S was excluded. *Athen.*—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 8, l. 9, c. 23.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Plut in Alex.*—*Curt* 1, c. 13.——A tyrant of Ephesus, who killed his master at his own request, after the battle of Philippi. *Plut.*

Pindăsus, a mountain of Troas.

Pindenissus, a town of Cilicia, on the borders of Syria. Cicero, when proconsul in Asia, besieged it for 25 days and took it. *Cic. ad M. Cælium.*

Pindus, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains, between Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus. It was greatly celebrated as being sacred to the Muses and to Apollo. *Ovid Met.* 1, v. 570.—*Strab.* 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Lucan* 1, v. 674, l. 6, v. 339.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Doris in Greece, called also Cyphas. It was watered by a small river of the same name which falls into the Cephisus, near Lilæa. *Herodot.* 1, v. 56.

Pinna, a town of Italy. *Sil.* 8, v. 518.

Pinthias. *Vid.* Phinthias.

Pion, one of the descendants of Hercules who built Pionia near the Caycus in Mysia. It is said that smoke issued from his tomb as often as sacrifices were offered to him. *Pauf.* 9, c. 18.

Piŏnia, a town of Mysia, near the Caycus.

Piræus or Piræeus, a celebrated harbour at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephisus, about 35 stadia distant from the city. It was joined to the town by two long walls, one of which was built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles. The towers which were raised on the walls to serve as a defence, were turned into dwelling houses, as the population of Athens gradually increased. It was the most capacious of all the harbours of the Athenians, and was naturally divided into three large basons called Cantharos, Aphrodisium, and Zea, where a numerous fleet of 400 ships could be lodged in the greatest security. The walls which joined it to Athens with all its fortifications, were totally demolished when Lysander put an end to the Peloponnesian war by the reduction of Attica. *Pauf.* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 9.—*C. Nep. in Them.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Justin* 5, c. 8.—*Ovid Met.* 6, v. 446.

Pirēne, a daughter of Danaus.——A daughter of Œbalus, or according to others, of the Achelous. She had by Neptune two sons called Leches and Cenchrius, who gave their name to two of the harbours of Corinth. Pirene was so disconsolate at the death of her son Cenchrius, who had been killed by Diana, that she pined away, and was dissolved by her continual weeping into a fountain of the same name which was still seen at Corinth in the age of Pausanias. The fountain Pirene was sacred to the Muses, and according to some, the horse Pegasus was then drinking some of its waters, when Bellerophon took it to go and conquer the Chimæra. *Pauf.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

Pirĭthous, a son of Ixion and the cloud, or according to others, of Dia the daughter of Deioneus. Some make him son of Dia, by Jupiter, who assumed the shape of a horse whenever he paid his addresses to his mistress. He was king of the Lapithæ,

Lapithæ, and as an ambitious prince he wished to become acquainted with Theseus king of Athens, of whose fame and exploits he had heard so many reports. To see him, and at the same time to be a witness of his valor, he resolved to invade his territories with an army. Theseus immediately met him on the borders of Attica, but at the sight of one another the two enemies did not begin the engagement, but struck with the appearance of each other, they stepped between the hostile armies. Their meeting was like that of the most cordial friends, and Pirithous, by giving Theseus his hand as a pledge of his sincerity, promised to repair all the damages which his hostilities in Attica might have occasioned. From that time, therefore, the two monarchs became the most intimate and the most attached of friends, so much, that their friendship, like that of Orestes and Pylades is become proverbial. Pirithous some time after married Hippodamia, and invited not only the heroes of his age but also the gods themselves, and his neighbours the Centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only one of the gods who was not invited, and to punish this neglect, the god of war determined to raise a quarrel among the guests, and to disturb the festivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, captivated with the beauty of Hippodamia, and intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride, but he was prevented by Theseus and immediately killed. This irritated the rest of the Centaurs, the contest became general, but the valor of Theseus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the rest of the Lapithæ, triumphed over their enemies. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and the rest saved their lives by flight. [*Vid. Lapithus.*] The death of Hippodamia left Pirithous very disconsolate, and he resolved, with his friend Theseus, who had likewise lost his wife, never to marry again, except to a goddess, or one of the daughters of the gods. This determination occasioned the rape of Helen by the two friends, the lot was drawn, and it fell to the share of Theseus to have the beautiful prize. Pirithous upon this undertook with his friend to carry away Proserpine and to marry her. They descended into the infernal regions, but Pluto, who was apprized of their machinations to disturb his conjugal peace, stopped the two friends, and confined them there. Pirithous was tied to his father's wheel, or according to Hyginus, he was delivered to the Furies to be continually tormented. His punishment, however, was short, and when Hercules visited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained from Proserpine the pardon of Pirithous and brought him back to his kingdom safe and unhurt. Some suppose that he was torn to pieces by the dog Cerberus. [*Vid.* Theseus.] *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 4, & 5.—*Hesiod in Scut. Her.*—*Homer. Il.*—*Paus.* 5, c. 10.—*Apollod* 1, c. 8, l. 2. c.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 79, 155.—*Diod.* 4.—*in Thes.*—*Horat.* 4. od. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* v. 304.—*Mart.* 7, ep. 23.

Pirus, a captain of the Thracians during the Trojan war, &c.

Pisa, a town of Elis in the Peloponnesus, founded by Pilus the son of Penus and grandson of Æolus. It was situate on the river Alpheus. Its inhabitants accompanied Nestor to the Trojan war, and they enjoyed long the privilege of presiding at the Olympic games which were celebrated near their city. This honorable appointment was envied by the people of Elis, who made war against the Piseans, and after many bloody battles took their city and totally demolished it. It was at Pisa that Œnomaus murdered the suitors of his daughter, and that he himself was conquered by Pelops. The inhabitants were called *Pisæi*. Some have doubted the existence of such a place as Pisa, but this doubt originates from Pisa's having been destroyed in so remote an age. The horses of Pisa were famous. The year on which the Olympic games were celebrated, was called *Pisæus annus*, and the victory which was obtained there was called *Pisæa in oliva*. *Strab.* 8.—*Ovid Trist.* 2, v. 386. l. 4, el. 10, v. 95.—*Mela.* 2.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 180.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 416.—*Paus.* 6. c. 22.

Pisæ, a town of Etruria, built by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants were called *Pisani*. Dionysius of Halicarnassus affirms that it existed before the Trojan war, but others support that it was built by a colony of Piseans who were shipwrecked on the coast of Etruria at their return from the Trojan war. Pisæ was once a very powerful and flourishing city which conquered the Baleares, together with Sardinia and Corsica. The sea on the neighbouring coast was called the bay of Pisæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 179.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 401.

Pisæus, a surname of Jupiter at Pisa.

Pisander, a son of Bellerophon killed by the Solymi.——A Trojan chief killed by Menelaus.——One of Penelope's suitors, son of Polyctor. *Ovid Heroid.* 1.——A son of Antimachus killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.——An admiral of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He abolished the democracy at Athens, and established the aristocratical government of the four hundred tyrants. He was killed

a naval battle by Conon the Athenian ieral near Cnidus, in which the Spartans 50 gallies. *Diod.*——A poet of Rhodes o composed a poem called Heraclea, in ich he gave an account of all the labors l all the exploits of Hercules. He was firſt who ever repreſented his hero ed with a club. He lived about the 33d mpiad. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 22.

Pisātes or Pisæi, the inhabitants of a in the Peloponneſus.

Pisaurus, a river of Picenum with a n called Piſaurum, which became a Ro- n colony in the conſulſhip of Claudius lcher. The town was deſtroyed by an thquake in the beginning of the reign of guſtus. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Catull.* 82.— in. 3.

Pisēnor, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud. —One of the anceſtors of the nurſe of lyſſes. *Homer Od.* 1.

Piseus, a king of Etruria about 260 years ore the foundation of Rome.

Pisias, a general of the Argives in the of Epaminondas.——A ſtatuary at ens celebrated for his pieces. *Pauſ.*

Pisidia, an inland country of Aſia mi- , between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, d Iſauria. It was rich and fertile. The abitants were called Piſidæ. *Cic. de Div.* —*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Strab* 12.

Pisidĭce, a daughter of Æolus who mar- d Myrmidon.——A daughter of Neſtor. —A daughter of Pelias.——The daughter a king of Methymna in Leſbos. She be- ne enamoured of Achilles when he in- ded her father's kingdom, and ſhe pro- ſed to deliver the city into his hands if would marry her. Achilles agreed to e propoſal, but when he became maſter Methymna, he ordered Piſidice to be ned to death for her perfidy. *Parthen.* 21.

Pisis, a native of Theſpis who gained ncommon influence among the Thebans, d behaved with great courage in the de- ce of their liberties. He was taken pri- ner by Demetrius, who made him gover- r of Theſpiæ.

Pisistrātĭdes, a man ſent as ambaſ- dor to the ſatraps of the king of Perſia by e Spartans.

Pisistrātĭdæ, the deſcendants of Pi- ſtratus tyrant of Athens. *Vid.* Piſiſtratus

Pisistrātus, an Athenian who early iſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor in the eld, and by his addreſs and eloquence at ome. After he had rendered himſelf the vorite of the populace by his liberality nd by the intrepidity with which he had ought their battles, particularly near Sala- nis, he reſolved to make himſelf maſter of his country. Every thing ſeemed favor- able to his ambitious views, but Solon alone, who was then at the head of affairs, and who had lately enforced his celebrated laws, oppoſed him, and diſcovered his du- plicity and artful behaviour before the pub- lic aſſembly. Piſiſtratus was not diſheart- ened by the meaſures of his relation Solon, but he had recourſe to artifice. In return- ing from his country houſe, he cut himſelf in various places, and after he had expoſed his mangled body to the eyes of the popu- lace, deplored his misfortunes, and accuſed his enemies of attempts upon his life, be- cauſe he was the friend of the people, the guardian of the poor, and the reliever of the oppreſſed, he claimed a choſen body of 50 men from the populace to defend his perſon in future from the malevolence and the cruelty of his enemies. The unſuſpect- ing people unanimouſly granted his requeſt, though Solon oppoſed it with all his influ- ence, and Piſiſtratus had no ſooner received an armed band on whoſe fidelity and at- tachment he could rely, than he ſeized the citadel of Athens, and made himſelf abſo- lute. The people, too late, perceived their credulity, yet, though the tyrant was popu- lar, two of the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conſpired together againſt him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city. His houſe and all his effects were expoſed to ſale, but there was found in Athens only one man who would buy them. The private diſſenſions of the friends of liberty proved favorable to the expelled tyrant, and Megacles, who was jealous of Lycurgus, ſecretly promiſed to reſtore Pi- ſiſtratus to all his rights and privileges in Athens, if he would marry his daughter. Piſiſtratus conſented, and by the aſſiſtance of his father in law, he was ſoon enabled to expel Lycurgus, and to re-eſtabliſh himſelf. By means of a woman called Phya, whoſe ſhape was tall, whoſe features were noble and commanding, he impoſed upon the people, and created himſelf adherents even among his enemies. Phya was conducted through the ſtreets of the city, and ſhowing herſelf ſubſervient to the artifice of Piſiſtra- tus, ſhe was announced as Minerva, the god- deſs of wiſdom, and the patroneſs of Athens, who was come down from heaven to re- eſtabliſh her favorite Piſiſtratus in a power which was ſanctioned by the will of heaven, and favored by the affection of the people. In the midſt of his triumph, however, Pi- ſiſtratus found himſelf unſupported, and ſometime after, when he repudiated the daughter of Megacles, he found that not only the citizens, but even his very troops were alienated from him by the influence,

the

the intrigues, and the bribery of his father-in-law. He fled from Athens, where he no longer could maintain his power, and retired to Eubœa. Eleven years after he was drawn from his obscure retreat, by means of his son Hippias, and he was a third time received by the people of Athens as their master and sovereign. Upon this he sacrificed to his resentment the friends of Megacles, but he did not lose sight of the public good, and while he sought the aggrandizement of his family, he did not neglect the dignity and the honor of the Athenian name. He died about 528 years before the christian era, after he had enjoyed the sovereign power at Athens for 33 years, and he was succeeded by his son Hipparchus. Pisistratus claims our admiration for his justice, his liberality and his moderation. If he was dreaded and detested as a tyrant, the Athenians loved and respected his private virtues and his patriotism as a fellow citizen, and the opprobrium which generally falls on his head may be attributed not to the severity of his administration, but to the republican principles of the Athenians, who hated and exclaimed against the moderation and equity of the mildest sovereign, while they flattered the pride and gratified the guilty desires of the most tyrannical of their fellow subjects. Pisistratus often refused to punish the insolence of his enemies, and when he had one day been virulently accused of murder, rather than inflict immediate punishment upon the man who had criminated him, he went to the areopagus, and there convinced the Athenians that the accusations of his enemies were groundless, and that his life was irreproachable. It is to his labors that we are indebted for the preservation of the poems of Homer, and he was the first, according to Cicero, who introduced them at Athens, in the order in which they now stand. He also established a public library at Athens, and the valuable books which he had diligently collected were carried into Persia when Xerxes made himself master of the capital of Attica. Hipparchus and Hippias the sons of Pisistratus, who have received the name of *Pisistratidæ*, rendered themselves as illustrious as their father, but the flames of liberty were too powerful to be be extinguished. The Pisistratidæ governed with great moderation, but the name of tyrant or sovereign was insupportable to the Athenians. Two of the most respectable of the citizens called Harmodius and Aristogiton, conspired against them, and Hipparchus was dispatched in a public assembly. This murder was not however attended with any advantages, and though the two leaders of the conspi[illegible] who have been celebrated through [illegible] age for their patriotism, were supp[illegible] by the people, yet Hippias quelled [illegible] mult by his uncommon firmness [illegible] dence, and for a while preserved the [illegible] in Athens, which his father had often [illegible] unable to command. This was not [illegible] to continue, Hippias was at last [illegible] by the united efforts of the Athenians [illegible] of their allies, and he left Attica, [illegible] found himself unable to maintain his [illegible] and independence. The rest of the [illegible] of Pisistratus, followed him in his [illegible] ment, and after they had refused [illegible] cept the liberal offers of the [illegible] Thessaly, and the king of Macedonia, [illegible] wished them to settle in their [illegible] territories, the Pisistratidæ retired [illegible] gæum, which their father had in the [illegible] mit of his power, conquered and [illegible] ed to his posterity. After the [illegible] of the Pisistratidæ, the Athe[illegible] came more than commonly [illegible] their liberty, and often sacrificed [illegible] powerful of their citizens, apprehe[illegible] the influence, which popularity, [illegible] directed liberality might gain [illegible] fickle and unsettled populace. The [illegible] tratidæ were banished from Athens [illegible] 18 years after the death of P[illegible] *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 14.—*Pauf.* [illegible] —*Herodot.* 1, c. 59, l. 6, c. 103.—[illegible] *orat.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 2.——A [illegible] Nestor. *Apollod.*——A king of Orch[illegible] nos, who rendered himself odious by cruelty towards the nobles. He was [illegible] death by them, and they carried away [illegible] body from the public assembly, by [illegible] each a piece of his flesh under their [illegible] ments, to prevent a discovery from the [illegible] ple, of which he was a great favorite. [illegible] *in Par.*——A Theban attached to the [illegible] man interest, while the consul Flamin[illegible] was in Greece. He assassinated the [illegible] of Bœotia, for which he was put to d[illegible] &c.

Piso, a celebrated family at R[illegible] which was a branch of the Calpurni[illegible] mily, descended from Calpus the [illegible] Numa. Before the death of Augustus [illegible] of this family had obtained the consul[illegible] and many had been honored with [illegible] umphs, on account of their victories, [illegible] different provinces of the Roman em[illegible] Of this family, the most famous were [illegible] — Lucius Calpurnius, who was tribun[illegible] the people, about 149 years before C[illegible] and afterwards consul. His frugality [illegible] cured him the firname of *Frugi*, and [illegible] gained the greatest honors as an orator, lawyer, a statesman, and an historian.

le a successful campaign in Sicily, and arded his son, who had behaved with at valor during the war, with a crown gold, which weighed twenty pounds. composed some annals and harangues, ich were lost in the age of Cicero. His e was obscure and inelegant. ——— us, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 685, o supported the consular dignity against tumults of the tribunes, and the clamors he people. He made a law to restrain cabals which generally prevailed at the tion of the chief magistrates. ——— cius, another consul under Augustus. was one of the favorites of Tiberius, by om he was appointed governor of Syria. rendered himself odious by his cruelty. was accused of having poisoned Germanicus, and when he saw that he was shunned d despised by his friends, he destroyed nself, A. D. 20. ——— Lucius, a go- of Spain, who was assassinated by a sant, as he was travelling through the ntry. The murderer was seized and ured, but he refused to confess the ses of the murder. ——— Lucius, a gate man, accused of having uttered se- ous words against the emperor Tiberi- He was condemned, but a natural th saved him from the hands of the exe- ioner. ——— Lucius, an officer in the gn of Tiberius. He was governor of ne for twenty years, an office which he charged with the greatest justice and cre- Some say that Tiberius made him vernor of Rome, because he had conti- ed drinking with him a night and two ys, or two days and two nights, accord- g to Pliny. Horace dedicated his poem *Arte Poeticâ* to his two sons, whose parti- ity for literature, had distinguished them mong the rest of the Romans, and who ere fond of cultivating poetry in their sure hours. ——— Cneius, a factious d turbulent youth, who conspired against s country with Catiline. He was among e friends of Julius Cæsar. ——— Caius, Roman who was at the head of a cele- ated conspiracy against the emperor Ne- . He had rendered himself a favorite the people by his private, as well as ublic virtues, by the generosity of his be- aviour, his fondness of pleasure with the oluptuous, and his austerity with the grave nd the reserved. He had been marked y some as a proper person to succeed the mperor, but the discovery of the plot by a reedman who was among the conspira- ors soon cut him off with all his parti- ans. He refused to court the affections of the people, and of the army, when the whole had been made public, and instead of taking proper measures for his preservation, either by proclaiming himself emperor, as his friends advised, or by seeking a retreat in the distant provinces of the empire, he retired to his own house, where he opened the veins of both his arms, and bled to death. ——— Lucius, a senator who followed the emperor Valerian into Persia. He proclaimed himself emperor, after the death of Valerian, but he was defeated and put to death a few weeks after, A D. 261, by Valens, &c. ——— Lucinianus, a senator adopted by the emperor Galba. He was put to death by Otho's orders.——A son in law of Cicero. — A patrician, whose daughter married Julius Cæsar. *Horat.—Tacit. Ann. & Hist.—Val. Max. Liv.—Sueton.—Cic. de offic. &c.—Plut. in Cæs. &c.*

Piso, one of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Lysander.

Pisonis villa, a place near Baiæ in Campania, which the emperor Nero often frequented. *Tacit. An.* 1.

Pissirus, a town of Thrace, near the river Nestus. *Herod.* 7. c. 109.

Pistor, a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans, signifying *baker*, because when their city was taken by the Gauls, the god persuaded them to throw down loaves from the Tarpeian hill where they were besieged, that the enemy might from thence suppose, that they were not in want of provisions, though in reality they were near surrendering through famine. This deceived the Gauls, and they soon after raised the siege. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 350, 394, &c.

Pisus, a son of Aphareus, or according to others of Perieres. *Apollod.* 3.— *Paus.* 5.

Pisuthnes, a Persian nobleman who revolted from the power of Darius Nothus. His father's name was Hystaspes. *Plut. in Art.*

Pităne, a town of Æolia in Asia Minor. The inhabitants made bricks which swam on the surface of the water. *Strab.* 13.—*Vitruv.* 2, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 357.

Pithecūsa, a small island on the coast of Etruria, antiently called Ænaria and Inarina. It had a small town of the same name, on the top of a mountain. The frequent earthquakes to which it was subject, obliged the inhabitants to leave it. There was a vulcano in the middle of the island, which has given occasion to the antients to say, that the giant Typhon was buried there. Some suppose that it received its name from πιθηκοι *monkeys*, into which the inhabitants were changed by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 90.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Strab.* 1.

Pituæus,

PITHEUS. *Vid.* Pittheus.

PITHO, the goddess of persuasion among the Romans. She was supposed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. She was represented with a diadem on her head, to intimate her influence over the hearts of man. One of her arms appears raised as in the attitude of an orator, haranguing in a public assembly, and with the other she holds a thunderbolt and fetters, made with flowers, to signify the powers of reasoning, and the attractions of eloquence. A caduceus, as a symbol of persuasion, appears at her feet, with the writings of Demosthenes and Cicero, the two most celebrated among the antients, who understood how to command the attention of their audience, and to rouse and animate their various passions. ——A Roman courtezan. She received this name on account of the allurements which her charms possessed, and of her winning expressions.

PITHOLĀUS & LYCOPHRON, seized upon the sovereign power of Pheræ, by killing Alexander. They were ejected by Philip of Macedonia. *Diod.* 16.

PĬTHŎLĒON, an insignificant poet of Rhodes, who mingled Greek and Latin in his compositions. He wrote some epigrams. *Horat.* 1, sat. 10, v. 21.

PITHON, one of the bodyguards of Alexander. He was put to death by Antiochus.

PITHYS, a nymph beloved by Pan. Boreas was also fond of her, but she slighted his addresses, upon which he dashed her against a rock, and she was changed into a pine tree.

PITTĂCUS, a native of Mitylene in Lesbos, was one of the seven wise men of Greece. His father's name was Hyrradius. With the assistance of the sons of Alcæus, he delivered his country from the oppression of the tyrant Melanchrus, and in the war which the Athenians waged against Lesbos he appeared at the head of his countrymen, and challenged to single combat Phrynon the enemy's general. As the event of the war seemed to depend upon this combat, Pittacus had recourse to artifice, and when he engaged, he entangled his adversary in a net, which he had concealed under his shield, and easily dispatched him. He was amply rewarded for this victory, and his countrymen, sensible of his merit, unanimously appointed him governor of their city with unlimited authority. In this capacity Pittacus behaved with great moderation and prudence, and after he had governed his fellow citizens with the strictest justice, and after he had established and enforced the most salutary laws, he voluntarily resigned the sovereign power after he had enjoyed it for 10 years, observing that the virtues and innocence of private life were incompatible with the power and influence of a sovereign. His disinterestedness gained him many admirers, and as the Mitylenæans wished to reward his public services by presenting him with an immense tract of territory, he refused to accept more land than what should be contained in the distance to which he could throw a javelin. He died in the 70th year of his age, about 579 years before Christ, after he had spent the last 10 years of his life in literary ease, and peaceful retirement. One of his favorite maxims was that we ought to provide against misfortunes to avoid them, but that if they ever happened he ought to support them with patience and resignation. In prosperity friends were to be acquired, and in the hour of adversity their faithfulness was to be tried. He also observed that in our actions it was imprudent to make others acquainted with our designs, for if we failed we had exposed ourselves to censure and to ridicule. Several of his maxims were inscribed on the door of Apollo's temple at Delphi, to shew the world how great an opinion the Mitylenæans entertained of his abilities as a philosopher, a moralist, and a man. But of his laws, every fault committed by a man when intoxicated, deserved double punishment. *Diog.*—*Aristot. Polit.*—*Plut. Sympos.*—*Paus.* 10. c. 24.—*Elian. V. H.* &c.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.——A grandson of Porus king of India.

PITTHEA, a town near Troezene. Hence the epithet of *Pittheus* in *Ovid.* Met. 15, v. 296.

PITTHEUS, a king of Troezene, in Argolis son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He was universally admired for his learning, wisdom, and application, he publicly taught in a school at Troezene, and even composed a book which was seen by Pausanias the geographer. He gave his daughter Æthra in marriage to Ægeus, king of Athens, and he himself took particular care of the youth, and education of his grandson Theseus. He was buried at Troezene, which he had founded, and on his tomb was seen for many ages, three seats of white marble, on which he sat with two other judges, whenever he gave laws to his subjects, or settled their disputes. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Strab.* 8.

PITUANIUS, a mathematician in the age of Tiberius, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2.

PITULANI, a people of Umbria. The chief town was called Pitulum.

PITYÆA, a town of Asia Minor.

Pityassus, a town of Pisidia.

Pityonesus, a small island on the coast Peloponnesus, near Epidaurus.

Pityusa, a small island on the coast of golis.——Two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain, of ich the larger was called Ebusus, and smaller Ophiusa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Pius, a sirname given to the emperor toninus, on account of his piety and tue.—A sirname given to a son of Metel-, because he interested himself so warm-to have his father recalled from banishnt.

Placentia, an antient town and coy near the Po.——Another near Lusitaa.

Placidia, a daughter of Theodosius Great, sister to Honorius and Arcadius. married one of the friends of Alaric, d afterwards Constantius, by whom she d Valentinian the 3d.

Placidus Julius, a tribune of a co-, who imprisoned the emperor Vitel-, &c.

Planasia, a small island of the Tyrne sea.——Another on the coasts of ul, where Tiberius ordered Agrippa the ndson of Augustus, to be put to death. *it. Ann.* 1, c. 3.—A town of the Rhone.

Plancina, a woman celebrated for her ngues, and her crimes. She married o, and was accused with him of having rdered Germanicus, in the reign of Tirius. She was acquitted either by means the empress Livia, or on account of the tiality of the emperor for her person. e had long supported the spirits of her sband, during his confinement, but when e saw herself, freed from the accusation, e totally abandoned him to his fate. She as subservient in every thing to the will Livia, and at her instigation she became illy of the greatest crimes, to injure the aracter of Agrippina. After the death of grippina, Plancina was accused of the ost atrocious villanies, and as she knew at she could not elude justice, she gave rself death, A. D. 33. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. , &c.

L. Plancus Munatius, a Roman who ndered himself ridiculous by his follies, d his extravagance. He had been consul, d had presided over a province in the caacity of governor; but he forgot all his ignity, and became one of the most servile flatterers of Cleopatra and Antony. At he court of the Egyptian queen, in Alexndria, he appeared in the character of he meanest stage dancer, and in comedy he ersonated Glaucus, and painted his body of a green color, dancing on a public theatre quite naked, only with a crown of green reeds on his head, while he had tied behind his back the tail of a large sea fish. This exposed him to the public derision, and when Antony had joined the rest of his friends in censuring him for his unbecoming behaviour, he deserted to Octavius who received him with great marks of friendship and attention. It was he who proposed in the Roman senate, that the title of Augustus should be conferred on his friend Octavius, as expressive of the dignity and the reverence which the greatness of his exploits seemed to claim. *Plut. in Anton.* ——— Lucius, a consul who built or repaired Lugdunum in Gaul.——A patrician proscribed by the second triumvirate. His servants wished to save him from death, but he refused it, rather than to expose their person to danger.——Plangon, a courtezan of Miletus in Ionia.

Platæa, a daughter of Asopus, king of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 1, &c.—— An island on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean. It belonged to the Cyreneans. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

Plataæ, (arum) a town of Bœotia, near mount Citheron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica. It is celebrated for a battle fought there, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men, and among these 91 Spartans, 52 Athenians, and 16 Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Grecian camp, was immense. Pausanias received the tenth of all the spoils on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought about 479 years before Christ, and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont. The Plataeans were naturally attached to the interest of the Athenians, and they furnished them with a thousand soldiers when Greece was attacked by Datis the general of Darius. Plataæ was taken by the Thebans in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed by the Spartans, A. U. C. 327. Alexander rebuilt

built it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants, on account of their ancestors, who had so bravely fought against the Persians at the battle of Marathon, and under Pausanias. *Herodot.* 8, c. 50.—*Paus.* 9. c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex. &c.*—*C. Nep. &c.*—*Cic. de offic.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.*—*Justin.*

PLATANIUS, a river of Bœotia. *Paus* 9, c. 24.

PLATO, a celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was son of Ariston and Perectonia. His original name was Aristocles, and he received that of Plato from the largeness of his shoulders. As one of the descendants of Codrus, and as the offspring of a noble, illustrious, and opulent family, Plato was educated with care, his body was formed and invigorated with gymnastic exercises, and his mind was cultivated and enlightened by the study of poetry and of geometry, from which he derived that acuteness of judgment, and warmth of imagination, which have stamped his character as the most subtle and flowery writer of antiquity. He first began his literary career by writing poems and tragedies, but he was soon disgusted with his own productions, when at the age 20 he was introduced into the presence of Socrates, and when he was enabled to compare and to examine with critical accuracy the merit of his compositions with those of his poetical predecessors. He therefore committed to the flames these productions of his early years, which could not command the attention or gain the applause of a maturer age. During eight years he continued to be one of the pupils of Socrates, and if he was prevented by a momentary indisposition from attending the philosopher's last moments, yet he collected from the conversation of those that were present, and from his own accurate observations, the minutest and most circumstantial accounts, which can exhibit in its truest colors, the concern and the sensibility of the pupil, and the firmness, virtues, and moral sentiments of the dying philosopher. After the death of Socrates, Plato retired from Athens, and to acquire that information which the accurate observer can derive in foreign countries, he began to travel over Greece. He visited Megara, Thebes and Elis, where he met with the kindest reception from his fellow disciples, whom the violent death of their master had likewise removed from Attica. He afterwards visited Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philosophy, and by the learning, abilities, and reputation of its professors. He afterwards passed into Sicily and examined the eruptions and fires of the vulcano of that island. He also visited Egypt, where then the mathematics Theodorus flourished, and where he learnt that the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy and metempsychosis had been sought and cherished. When he had finished his travels, Plato retired to the groves of Academus in the neighbourhood of Athens, where his lectures were soon attended by a crowd of learned, noble, and illustrious pupils; and the philosopher, by refusing to have a share in the administration of affairs, rendered his name more famous and his school more frequented. During twenty years he presided at the head of the Academy, and there he devoted his time to the instruction of his pupils, and composed those dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. His studies however were interrupted for a while, whilst he obeyed the pressing calls and invitations of Dionysius, and vainly persuaded the tyrant to become a mild father of his people, and the friend of liberty. [*Vid. Dionysius*, 2d.] In his life the philosopher was not ostentatious, his manners were elegant, but modest, and without affectation, and the great learning which his learning deserved, were not equal to his appearance. When he came to the Olympian games, Plato resided during the celebration in a family who were total strangers to him. He eat and drank with them, he partook of their innocent pleasures and amusements, but though he to them his name was Plato, yet he never spoke of the employment he pursued at Athens, and never introduced the name of that philosopher, whose doctrines he followed, and whose death and virtues were favorite topics of conversation in every part of Greece. When he returned home he was attended by the family which had kindly entertained him, and as being a native of Athens, he was desired to shew them the great philosopher whose name he bore. Their surprize was great, when he told them, that he himself was the Plato whom they wished to behold. In his diet he was moderate, and indeed to sobriety and temperance in the use of food, and to the use of those pleasures which enfeeble the body and enervate the mind; some have attributed his preservation during the tremendous pestilence, which raged at Athens with much fury at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Plato was never subject to any long or lingering indisposition, and the change of climate had enfeebled a constitution naturally strong and healthy. The philosopher lived to an advanced age, and is often heard to say, when his physicians advised him to leave his residence at Athens

when the air was impregnated by the pestilence, that he would not advance one single step to gain the top of mount Athos, were he assured to attain the great longevity which the inhabitants of that mountain were said to enjoy above the rest of mankind. Plato died on his birth day, in the 81st year of his age, about 384 years before the Christian era. His last moments were easy and without pain, and according to some, he expired in midst of an entertainment, or according to Cicero, as he was writing. The works of Plato are numerous, they are all written in the form of dialogue, except 12 letters. He speaks always by the mouth of others, and the philosopher has no where made mention of himself, except once in his dialogue, intitled Phædon, and another time in his apology for Socrates. His writings were so celebrated, and his opinion so respected, that he was called divine, and for the elegance, melody, and sweetness of his expressions, he was distinguished by the appellation of the Athenian bee. Cicero had such an esteem for him, that in the warmth of panegyric, he exclaimed *errare mehercule malo cum Platone, quàm cum istis vera sentire*, and Quintilian said, that when he read Plato, he seemed to hear not a man, but a divinity speaking. His stile, however, tho' admired and commended by the best and most refined of critics among the antients, has not escaped the censure of some of the moderns, and the philosopher has been blamed who supports that fire is a pyramid tied to the earth by numbers, that the world is a figure consisting of 12 pentagons, and who to prove the metempsychosis and the immortality of the soul, asserts that the dead are born from the living, and the living from the dead. The speculative mind of Plato was employed in examining things divine and human, and he attempted to fix and ascertain, not only the practical doctrine of morals and politics, but the more subtle and abstruse theory of mystical theogony. His philosophy was universally received and adopted, and it has not only governed the opinions of the speculative part of mankind, but it continues still to influence the reasoning, and to divide the sentiments of the moderns. In his system of philosophy, he followed the physics of Heraclitus, the metaphysical opinions of Pythagoras, and the morals of Socrates. He maintained the existence of two beings, one self-existent, and the other formed by the hand of a pre-existent creator, god and man. The world was created by that self-existent cause from the rude indigested mass of matter which had existed from all eternity, and which had ever been animated by an irregular principle of motion. The origin of evil could not be traced under the government of a deity, without admitting a stubborn intractability and wildness congenial to matter, and from these consequently could be demonstrated the deviations from the laws of nature, and from thence the extravagant passions and appetites of men. From materials like these, were formed the four elements, and the beautiful structure of the heavens, and the earth, and into the active but irrational principle of matter the divinity infused a rational soul. The souls of men were formed from the remainder of the rational soul of the world, which had previously given existence to the invisible gods and demons. The philosopher therefore, supported the doctrine of ideal forms, and the pre-existence of the human mind, which he considered as emanations of the deity, which can never remain satisfied with objects or things unworthy of their divine original. Men could perceive with their corporeal senses the types of immutable things, and the fluctuating objects of the material world, but the sudden changes to which these are continually obnoxious create innumerable disorders, and hence arises deception, and in short, all the errors and miseries of human life. Yet in whatever situation man may be, he is still an object of divine concern, and to recommend himself to the favor of the pre-existent cause, he must comply with the purposes of his creation, and by proper care and diligence, he can recover those immaculate powers with which he was naturally endowed. All science the philosopher made to consist in reminiscence, and in recalling the nature, forms, and proportions of those perfect and immutable essences, with which the human mind had been conversant. From observations like these, the summit of felicity might be attained by removing from the material, and approaching nearer to the intellectual, world, by curbing and governing the passions which were ever agitated and inflamed, by real or imaginary objects. The passions were divided into two classes, the first consisted of the irascible passions which originated in pride or resentment, and were seated in the breast; the other founded on the love of pleasure, was the concupiscible part of the soul, seated in the belly, and inferior parts of the body. These different orders induced the philosopher to compare the soul to a small republic, of which the reasoning

soning and judging powers were stationed in the head, as in a firm citadel, and of which the senses were its guards and servants. By the irascible part of the soul, men asserted their dignity, repelled injuries, and scorned dangers, and the concupiscible part provided the support, and the necessities of the body, and when governed with propriety, it gave rise to temperance. Justice was produced by the regular dominion of reason, and by the submission of the passions; and prudence arose from the strength, acuteness and perfection of the soul, without which, all other virtues could not exist. But amidst all this, wisdom was not easily attained; at their creation, all minds were not endowed with the same excellence, the bodies which they animated on earth, were not always in harmony with the divine emanation, some might be too weak, others too strong, and on the first years of man's life depended his future consequence, as an effeminate and licentious education seemed calculated to destroy the purposes of the divinity, while the contrary produced different effects, and tended to cultivate and improve the reasoning and judging faculty, and to produce wisdom and virtue. Plato was the first who supported the immortality of the soul, upon arguments solid and permanent, deduced from truth and experience. He did not imagine that the diseases, and the death of the body could injure the principle of life, and destroy the soul, which of itself was of divine origin, and of an uncorrupted and immutable essence, which though inherent for a while in matter, could not lose that power which was the emanation of god. From doctrines like these, the great founder of Platonism, concluded that there might exist in the world a community of men, whose passions could be governed with moderation, and who from knowing the evils and miseries which arise from ill conduct, might aspire to excellence and attain that perfection which can be derived from the proper exercise of the rational and moral powers. To illustrate this more fully, the philosopher wrote a book well known by the name of the republic of Plato, in which he explains with acuteness, judgment, and elegance, the rise and revolutions of civil society, and so respected was his opinion as a legislator, that his scholars were employed in regulating the republics of Arcadia, Elis, and Cnidus at the desire of those states, and Xenocrates gave political rules for good and impartial government to the conqueror of the east. *Plato dial*, &c.—*Cic. de offic.* 2, &c.—*Plut. in Sol.* &c.—*Seneca. ep. Quintil.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 2, &c.—*Paus* 1, c. 30.—*Diog.*——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——A Greek philosopher called the prince of the middle comedy. Some fragments remain of his pieces. He lived about 100 years after the celebrated disciple of Socrates of that name.

PLAUTIA LEX, was enacted by M. Plautius, the tribune A. U. C. 664. It required every tribe annually to chuse fifteen persons of their body, to serve as judges, making the honor common to all the three orders, according to the majority of votes in every tribe.——Another called also *Plotia*, A. U. C. 675. It punished with the *interdictio ignis & aquæ*, all persons who were found guilty of attempts upon the state or the senators or magistrates, or such as appeared in public armed with evil design, or such as forcibly expelled any person from his legal possessions.

PLAUTIUS, a Roman who became desperate at the death of his wife and threw himself upon her burning-pile. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 6.——Caius, a consul sent against the Privernates, &c.——Aulus, a governor of Britain, who obtained an ovation for the conquests he had obtained there over the barbarians.——One of Otho's friends who dissuaded him from killing himself.——Lateranus, an adulterer of Messalina. He conspired against Nero, and was capitally condemned.——Aulus, a general who defeated the Umbrians and the Etrurians.——Caius, another general defeated in Lusitania.——A man put to death by order of Caracalla.——M. Sylvanus, a tribune who made a law to prevent seditions in the public assemblies.——Rubellius, a man accused before Nero, and sent to Asia, where he was assassinated.

PLAUTIĀNUS, FULVIUS, an African of mean birth, who was banished for his seditious behaviour in the years of his obscurity. In his banishment Plautianus formed an acquaintance with Severus, who some years after ascended the imperial throne. This was the beginning of his prosperity. Severus paid the greatest attention to him, and if we believe some authors, their familiarity and intercourse, was carried beyond the bounds of modesty and propriety. Plautianus shared the favors of Severus in obscurity as well as on the throne. He was invested with as much power as his patron at Rome, and in the provinces, and indeed he wanted but the name of emperor to be his equal. His table was served with more delicate meats than that of the emperor, when he walked in the public streets, he received the most distinguishing honors, and a number of criers ordered the most noble

ble citizens, as well as the meanest beg-
s, to make way for the favorite of the
peror, and not to fix their eyes upon
n. He was concerned in all the rapine
d destruction which was committed
ough the empire, and he enriched him-
f with the possessions of those who had
n sacrificed to the emperor's cruelty or
rice. To complete his triumph, and to
ke himself still greater, Plautianus mar-
d his favorite daughter Plautilla to Cara-
la, the son of the emperor, and so eager
s the emperor to indulge his inclinations
his, and in every other respect, that he
lared he loved Plautianus so much, that
would even wish to die before him.
e marriage of Caracalla with Plautill
s attended with serious consequences.
e son of Severus had complied with great
dance, and though Plautilla was ami-
e in her manners, commanding in as-
l, and of a beautiful countenance, yet
young prince often threatened to punish
haughty and imperious behaviour as
as he succeeded to the throne. Plautil-
reported the whole to her father, and
ve his daughter from the vengeance of
acalla, Plautianus conspired against the
eror and his son. The conspiracy was
covered, and Severus forgot his attach-
nt to Plautianus, and the favors he had
ped upon him when he heard of his
dy. The wicked minister was imme-
ely put to death, and Plautilla banished
the island of Lipari, with her brother
utius, where seven years after she was
to death by order of Caracalla, A. D.
. Plautilla had two children, a son
o died in his childhood, and a daughter
om Caracalla murdered in the arms of
mother. *Dion. Cass.*

Plautilla, a daughter of Plautianus,
favorite minister of Severus. *Vid.* Plau-
us.——The mother of the emperor
va, descended of a noble family.

d. Accius Plautus, a comic poet
n at Sarsina in Umbria. Fortune proved
ind to him, and from competence he
reduced to the meanest poverty by en-
ng in a commercial line. To main-
himself he entered into the family of
ker, as a common servant, and while he
employed in grinding corn, he some-
es dedicated a few moments to the co-
muse. Some however confute this ac-
nt as false, and support that Plautus was
er obliged to the laborious employments
bake-house for his maintenance. He
te 25 comedies, of which only 19 are
ant. He died about 184 years before
Christian era, and Varro, his learned
countryman, wrote this stanza which deserved to be engraved on his tomb:—

Postquam morte captus est Plautus,
Comœdia luget, scena est deserta;
Deinde risus, ludus, jocusque, & numeri
Innumeri simul omnes collacrymârunt.

The plays of Plautus were universally esteemed at Rome, and the purity, the energy, and the elegance of his language, were to other writers considered as objects of imitation, and Varro, whose judgment is great and generally decisive, declares, that if the Muses were willing to speak Latin, they would speak in the language of Plautus. In the Augustan age, however, when the Roman language became more pure and refined, the comedies of Plautus did not appear free from inaccuracy. The poet when compared to the more elegant expressions of a Terence, was censured for his negligence in versification, his low wit, execrable puns, and disgusting obscenities. Yet, however censured as to language or sentiments, Plautus continued to be a favorite on the stage, if his expressions were not choice or delicate, yet it was universally admitted, that he was more happy than other comic writers in his pictures, the incidents of his plays were more varied, the acts more interesting, the characters more truly displayed, and the catastrophe more natural. In the reign of the emperor Diocletian, his comedies were still acted in the public theatres, and no greater compliment can be paid to his abilities as a comic writer, and no greater censure can be passed upon his successors in dramatic composition, than to observe that for 500 years with all the disadvantage of obsolete language and diction, in spite of the change of manners, and the revolutions of government he commanded, and received that applause which no other writer dared to dispute with him. *Varro. apud. Quintil.* 10, c. 1. *Cic. de offic.* 1, &c.—*De orat.* 3, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 58, 170. *de art poet.* 54, & 270.

Plautus Æliānus, a high priest who consecrated the capitol in the reign of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 53.

Plēiādes or Vergĭliæ, a name given to seven of the daughters of Atlas by Pleione or Æthra, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades near the back of the bull in the Zodiac. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Tayeta, Sterope and Celeno. They all, except Merope, who married Sisyphus king of Corinth, had some of the im-

immortal gods for their suitors. On that account therefore Merope's star is dim and obscure among the rest of her sisters, because she married a mortal. The word Pleiades is derived from the Greek work πλεειν, *to sail*, because that constellation shows the time most favorable to navigators, which is in the spring. The name of Vergiliæ they derive from *ver*, *the spring*. They are sometimes called Atlantides, from their father, or Hesperides from the gardens of that name, which belonged to Atlas. *Hygin. fab.* 192. *P. A.* 2, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 193. *Fast.* 5, v. 106 & 170.—*Hesiod. oper. & dies.*—*Homer. Od.* 5.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 138. l. 4, 233 —— Seven poets, who from their number have received the name of Pleiades. They lived near the age of Philadelphus Ptolomy king of Egypt. Their names were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus the younger.

Pleiōne, one of the Oceanides who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom she had twelve daughters and a son called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed into a constellation called Pleiades, and the rest into another called Hyades. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 84.

Plemmyrium, a promontory with a small castle of that name in the bay of Syracuse. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 692.

Plemneus, a king of Sicyon, son of Peratus. His children always died as soon as born, till Ceres pitying his misfortune, offered herself as a nurse to his wife, as she was going to be brought to bed. The child lived by the care and protection of the goddess, and Plemneus was no sooner acquainted with the dignity of his nurse, than he raised her a temple. *Paus.* 2, c. 5, & 11.

Pleurātus, a king of Illyricum.

Pleuron, a son of Ætolus, who married Xantippe, the daughter of Dorus, by whom he had Agenor. He founded a city in Ætolia on the Evenus, which bore his name. *Apollod.* 1. c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 13—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

Plexaure, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*

Plexippus, a son of Thestius, brother to Althæa, the wife of Œneus. He was killed by his nephew Meleager, in hunting the Calydonian boar. His brother Toxeus shared his fate.——A son of Phineus and Cleopatra, brother to Pandion, king of Athens. *Apollod.*

C. Plinius Secundus, surnamed *the elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He distinguished himself in the field, and after he had been made one of the augurs at Rome, he was appointed g[illegible] nor of Spain. In his public charac[illegible] did not neglect the pleasures of lit[illegible] the day was employed in the adm[illegible] tion of the affairs of his province, [illegible] night was dedicated to study. Eve[illegible] ment of time was precious to him. [illegible] meals one of his servants read to him [illegible] valuable for their information, and [illegible] he immediately made copious ex[illegible] memorandum book. Even while he [illegible] himself after bathing, his atten[illegible] called away from surrounding obje[illegible] he was either employed in listening [illegible] ther, or in dictating himself. To [illegible] so earnestly devoted to learning, [illegible] appeared too laborious, to unde[illegible] too troublesome. He deemed even [illegible] ment lost which was not dedicated to [illegible] and from these reasons he never [illegible] at Rome but in a chariot, and [illegible] he went he was always accompanied [illegible] amanuensis. He even censured [illegible] Pliny the younger, because he [illegible] dulged himself with a walk, and [illegible] observed that he might have employed [illegible] moments to better advantage. But [illegible] rary pursuits made him forget the [illegible] affairs, his prudence, his abilities a[illegible] purity and innocence of his charac[illegible] him known and respected. He was [illegible] and admired by the emperors Ti[illegible] Vespasian, and he received from t[illegible] the favors which a virtuous prince [illegible] offer and an honest subject receive. [illegible] was at Misenum, where he comman[illegible] fleet, which was then stationed [illegible] Pliny was surprised at the sudden a[illegible] ance of a cloud of dust and ashes. [illegible] then ignorant of the cause which p[illegible] it, and he immediately set sail in [illegible] vessel for mount Vesuvius, which [illegible] last discovered to have made a d[illegible] eruption. The sight of a number o[illegible] that fled from the coast to avoid [illegible] ger, might have deterred another, [illegible] curiosity of Pliny, excited him to [illegible] with more boldness, and tho' his ve[illegible] often covered with stones and ash[illegible] were continually thrown up by th[illegible] tain, yet he landed on the coast. T[illegible] was deserted by the inhabitants, b[illegible] remained there during the night, th[illegible] to observe the mountain, which du[illegible] obscurity appeared to be one [illegible] blaze. He was soon disturbed by a [illegible] ful earthquake, and the contrary w[illegible] the morrow prevented him from re[illegible] to Misenum. The eruptions of the [illegible] no encreased, and at last the fire ap[illegible] the place where the philosopher m[illegible] observations. Pliny endeavoured t[illegible]

it, but though he was supported by of his servants, he was unable to escape. soon fell down, suffocated by the thick ps that surrounded him, and the insup- able stench of sulphureous matter. His y was found three days after, and de- ly buried by his nephew, who was then m with the fleet. This memora- event happened in the 79th year of the stian era, and the philosopher who pe- ed by the eruptions of the volcano, has called by some the martyr of nature. was then in the 56th year of his age. the works which he composed none are nt, but his natural history in 37 books. s a work as Pliny the younger says, full rudition, and as varied as nature itself. ters of the stars, the heavens, wind, rain, l, minerals, trees, flowers, and plants, ides an account of all living animals, ts, fishes, and beasts; a geographical cription of every place on the globe, an history of every art and science, commerce and navigation, with their progress and several improvements. is happy in his descriptions as a natu- ist, he writes with force and energy, and ugh many of his ideas and conjectures sometimes ill founded, yet he possesses fecundity of imagination, and vivacity expression, which are requisite to treat ubject with propriety, and to render an ny of nature pleasing, interesting, and ne all instructive. His style possesses the graces of the Augustan age, it has ther their purity, elegance, or the simpli- y, but is rather cramped, obscure, and metimes unintelligible. Yet for all this has ever been admired and esteemed, d it may be called a compilation of ry thing which had been written be- re his age on the various subjects which e treats, and a judicious collection from e most excellent treatises which had been mposed on the various productions of ture. Pliny was not ashamed to men- n the authors which he quoted, he speaks them with admiration, and while he es the greatest compliment to their abi- ies, his encomiums show in the strongest ght, the goodness, the sensibility, and the generousness of his own mind. He had written 160 volumes of remarks and anno- tions on the various authors which he had ad, and so great was the opinion in his contemporaries of his erudition and abili- ies, that a man called Lartius Lutinius of- ered to buy his notes and observations for enormous sum of about 3241. English money. The philosopher, who was him- self rich and independent, rejected the offer, and his compilations, after his death, came into the hands of his nephew Pliny. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 69, l. 13, c. 20. l. 15, c. 53.—*Plin. ep.* &c.

C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, surnamed the *younger*, was son of L. Cæcilius by the sister of Pliny the elder. He was adopted by his uncle, whose name he assumed, and whose estates and goods he inherited. He received the greatest part of his education under Quintilian, and at the age of 19 he appeared at the bar, where he distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he, with Tacitus, were reckoned the two greatest orators of their age. He did not make his profession an object of gain like the rest of the Roman orators, but he refused fees from the richest as well as from the poorest of his clients, and declared that he chearfully employed himself for the protection of innocence, the relief of the indigent, and the detection of vice. He published many of his harangues and orations, which have been lost. When Trajan was invested with the imperial purple, Pliny was created consul by the emperor. This honor the consul acknowledged in a celebrated panegyric which, at the request of the Roman senate, and in the name of the whole empire, he pronounced on Trajan. Some time after he presided over Pontus and Bithynia, in the office and with the power, of pro-consul, and by his humanity and philanthropy the subject was freed from the burden of partial taxes, and the persecution which had been begun against the christians of his province was stopped when Pliny solemnly declared to the emperor that the followers of Christ were a meek and inoffensive sect of men, that their morals were pure and innocent, that they were free from all crimes, and that they voluntarily bound themselves by the most solemn oaths to abstain from vice, and to relinquish every sinful pursuit. If he rendered himself popular in his province, he was not less respected at Rome. He was there the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behaviour and an example of good breeding, sobriety, temperance and modesty. As a father and a husband his character was amiable; as a subject, he was faithful to his prince, and as a magistrate, he was candid, open and compassionate. His native country shared among the rest, his unbounded benevolence, and Comum, a small town of Insubria which gave him birth, boasted of his liberality in the valuable and choice library of books which he collected there. He also contributed towards the expences which attended the education of his countrymen, and liberally spent part of his estate for the advance-

advancement of literature, and for the instruction of those whom poverty otherwise deprived of the advantages of a public education. He made his preceptor Quintilian, and the poet Martial, objects of his benevolence, and when the daughter of the former was married, Pliny wrote to the father with the greatest civility, and while he observed that he was rich in the possession of learning, though poor in the goods of fortune, he begged of him to accept, as a dowry for his beloved daughter, 50,000 sesterces, about 300l. *I would not*, continued he, *be so moderate, were I not assured from your modesty, and disinterestedness, that the smallness of the present will render it acceptable.* He died in the 52d year of his age, A. D. 113. He had written an history of his own times, which is lost. It is said that Tacitus did not begin his history till he had found it impossible to persuade Pliny to undertake that laborious task, and indeed what could not have been expected from the panegyrist of Trajan, if Tacitus acknowledged himself inferior to him in delineating the character of the times. Some suppose, but falsely, that Pliny wrote the lives of illustrious men, universally ascribed to Cornelius Nepos. He also wrote poetry, but his verses have all perished, and nothing of his learned works remains but his panegyric on the emperor Trajan, and 10 books of letters, which he himself collected and prepared for the public, from a numerous and respectable correspondence. These letters contain many curious and interesting facts, they abound with many anecdotes of the generosity and the humane sentiments of the writer. They are written with elegance and great purity, and the reader every where discovers that affability, that condescension and philanthropy which so egregiously marked the advocate of the christians. These letters are esteemed by some, equal to the voluminous epistles of Cicero. In his panegyric, Pliny's stile is florid and brilliant, he has used, to the greatest advantage, the liberties of the panegyrist, and the eloquence of the courtier. His ideas are new and refined, but his diction is distinguished by that affectation and pomposity which marked the reign of Trajan. *Plin. ep.—Vossius.—Sidonius.*

PLISTARCHUS, son of Leonidas of the family of Eurysthenidæ, succeeded on the Spartan throne at the death of Cleombrotus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 10.——A brother of Cassander.

PLISTHANUS, a philosopher of Elis who succeeded in the school of Phædon. *Diog.*

PLISTHĒNES, a son of Atreus king of Argos, father of Menelaus and Agamemnon, according to Hesiod and others. Homer, however, calls Menelaus and Agamemnon sons of Atreus, though they were in reality the children of Plisthenes. The father died very young, and the two children were left in the house of their grandfather, who took care of them and instructed them. From his attention to them, therefore, it seems probable that Atreus was universally acknowledged their protector and father. *Ovid Rem. Am.* v. 778.—*Dict. Cret.* 1.—*Homer. Il.*

PLISTĪNUS, a brother of Faustulus, a shepherd who saved the life of Romulus and Remus. He was killed in a tumult which happened between the two brothers.

PLISTOĀNAX & PLISTŌNAX, son of Pausanias, was general of the Lacedæmonian armies in the Peloponnesian war. He was banished from his kingdom of Sparta for 19 years, and was afterwards recalled by order of the oracle of Delphi, and reigned 68 years. He had [illegible] Plistarchus.

PLISTUS, a river of Phocis falling into the bay of Corinth.

PLOTÆ, small islands on the coast of Ætolia.

PLOTĪNA POMPEIA, a Roman lady who married Trajan while he was yet a private man. She entered Rome in the procession with her husband when he was saluted emperor. She distinguished herself by the affability of her behaviour, her humanity, and liberal offices to the poor and friendless. She accompanied Trajan in the east, and at his death she brought back his ashes to Rome, and still enjoyed all the honors and titles of a Roman empress under Adrian, who, by her means, had succeeded to the vacant throne. At her death, A. D. [illegible] she was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors, which, according to the superstition of the times, she seemed to deserve, from her regard for the good and the prosperity of the Roman empire, and for her private virtues. *Dion.*

PLOTINOPŎLIS, a town of Thrace built by the emperor Trajan. It received its name from Plotina, the founder's wife.—Another in Dacia.

PLOTĪNUS, a Platonic philosopher of Lycopolis in Egypt. He was for eleven years a pupil of Ammonius the philosopher, and after he had profited by all the instructions of his learned preceptor, he determined to improve his knowledge and to visit the territories of India and Persia to receive information. He accompanied Gordian in his expedition into the east, but the

ly which proved fatal to the emperor arly terminated the life of the philoso-ier. He saved himself by flight, and the llowing year he retired to Rome, where publicly taught philosophy. His school as frequented by people of every sex, age, id quality; by senators, as well as by ple-ians, and so great was the opinion of the, blic of his honesty and candor, that any, on their death bed, left all their ffections to his care, and entrusted their ildren to him, as to a superior being. e was the favorite of all the Romans, and hile he charmed the populace by the ace of his eloquence, and the senate by is doctrines, the emperor Gallienus courted tin and admired the extent of his learning. t is even said that the emperor and the mpress Salonina intended to re-build a de-yed city of Campania, and to appoint the hilosopher over it; that there he might ex-rimentally know, while he presided over colony of philosophers, the validity and e use of the ideal laws of the republic of ato. This plan was not executed, through e envy and the malice of the enemies of lotinus. The philosopher, at last become deless and infirm, returned to Campania, here the liberality of his friends for a hile maintained him He died A. D. 70, in the 70th year of his age, and as he spired he declared that he made his last nd most violent efforts to give up what ere was most divine in him and in the ll of the universe. Amidst the great qua-ties of the philosopher, we discover some ridiculous singularities Plotinus never per-mitted his picture to be taken, and he ob-erved that to see a painting of himself in he following age, was beneath the notice of an enlightened mind. These reasons also induced him to conceal the day, the hour, and the place of his birth. He never made use of medicines, and though his bo-dy was often debilitated by abstinence or oo much study, he despised to have re-course to a physician, and thought that it would degrade the gravity of a philosopher. His writings have been collected by his pu-pil Porphyry. They consist of 54 differ-ent treatises divided into six equal parts. They are written with great spirit and vi-vacity, but the reasonings are abstruse, and the subjects metaphysical.

Plotius Crispinus, a stoic philoso-pher and poet, whose verses were very ine-legant.—— Gallus, a native of Lugdunum who taught grammar at Rome, and had Cicero among his pupils. *Cic. de Orat.* —— Griphus, a man made senator by Vespasian *Tacit. Hist.* 3.——A centurion in Cæsar's army.—— Tucca, a friend of Horace and of Virgil, who made him his heir. He was selected by Augustus, with Varius, to review the Æneid of Virgil. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.——A poet in the age of the great Marius.

Plutarchus, a native of Chæronea, descended of a respectable family. His father, whose name is unknown, was distin-guished for his learning and virtues, and his grandfather, called Lamprias, was also as conspicuous, for his eloquence and the fe-cundity of his genius. Under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi, Plutarch was made acquainted with philosophy and ma-thematics, and so well established was his character, that he was appointed by his countrymen, while yet very young, to go to the Roman pro-consul in their name, upon an affair of the most important na-ture. This commission he executed with honor to himself, and with success for his country. He afterwards travelled in quest of knowledge, and after he had visited like a philosopher and an historian, the territo-ries of Egypt and Greece, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. His re-putation made his school frequented. The emperor Trajan admired his abilities, and honored him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. As-ter the death of his imperial benefactor, Plutarch removed from Rome to Chæronea, where he lived in the greatest tranquility, respected by his fellow citizens, and raised to all the honors which his native town could bestow. In this peaceful and solitary retreat, Plutarch closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greatest part of his works, and particularly his lives. He died in an advanced old age at Chæronea, about the 140th year of the christian era. Plu-tarch had five children by his wife, called Timoxena, four sons and one daughter. Two of the sons and the daughter died when young, and those that survived were called Plutarch and Lamprias, and the lat-ter did honor to his father's memory by giving to the world an accurate catalogue of his writings. In his private and public character the historian of Chæronea was the friend of discipline. He boldly asserted the natural right of mankind, liberty; but he recommended obedience and submissive deference to magistrates, as necessary to pre-serve the peace of society. He supported that the most violent and dangerous public factions, arose too often from private dis-putes and from misunderstanding. To ren-der himself more intelligent he always car-ried a common place book with him, and he preserved with the greatest care what-ever judicious observations fell in the course

of converſation. The moſt eſteemed of his works are his lives of illuſtrious men, of which he examines and delineates the different characters with wonderful ſkill and impartiality. He neither miſrepre ſents the virtues, nor hides the foibles of his heroes. He writes with preciſion and with fidelity, and though his diction is neither pure nor elegant, yet there is energy and animation, and in many deſcriptions he is inferior to no hiſtorian. In ſome of his narrations, however, he is often too circumſtantial, his remarks are often injudicious, and when he compares the heroes of Greece with thoſe of Rome, the candid reader can eaſily remember which ſide of the Adriatic gave the hiſtorian birth. Some have accuſed him of not knowing the genealogy of his heroes, and have cenſured him for his ſuperſtition, yet for all this, he is the moſt entertaining, the moſt inſtructive, and intereſting of all the writers of antient hiſtory, and were a man of true taſte and judgment aſked what book he wiſhed to ſave from deſtruction, of all the profane compoſitions of antiquity he would without heſitation reply, the lives of Plutarch. In his moral treatiſes, Plutarch appears in a different character, and his miſguided philoſophy, and erroneous doctrines, render ſome of theſe inferior compoſitions puerile and diſguſting. They however contain many uſeful leſſons and curious facts, and though they are compoſed without connection, compiled without judgment, and often abound with improbable ſtories, and falſe reaſonings, yet they contain much information, and many uſeful reflections. *Plut.*——A native of Eretria, during the Peloponneſian war. He was defeated by the Macedonians. *Plut. in Phoc.*

PLUTIA, a town of Sicily.

PLUTO, ſon of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his lot the kingdom of hell, and whatever lies under the earth, and as ſuch he became the god of the infernal regions, of death and funerals. From his functions and the place he inhabited, he received different names. He was called Dis, Hades, or Ades, Clytopolon, Agelaſtus, Orcus, &c. As the place of his reſidence was obſcure and gloomy, all the goddeſſes refuſed to marry him, but he determined to obtain by force what was denied to his ſolicitations. As he once viſited the iſland of Sicily, after a violent earthquake, he ſaw Proſerpine the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, with a croud of female attendants. He became enamoured of her, and immediately carried her away upon his chariot drawn by four horſes. To make his retreat more unknown, he opened himſelf a path through the earth, by ſtriking it with his trident in the lake of Cyane in Sicily, according to others, on the borders of the Cephiſus in Attica. Proſerpine called in vain on her attendants for help, but in vain, as ſhe became the wife of her raviſher, and the queen of hell. Pluto is generally repreſented as holding a trident with two teeth, he has alſo keys in his hands to intimate that whoever enters his kingdom can never return. He is looked upon as a hard hearted and inexorable god, with a grim and diſmal countenance, and from that reaſon no temples were raiſed to his honor, as to the reſt of the ſuperior gods. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only ſacrifices which were offered to him, and their blood was not ſprinkled on the altar or received in veſſels as at other ſacrifices, but it was permitted to run down into the earth, as if it were to penetrate even to the realms of the god. The Syracuſans yearly ſacrificed to him black bulls, near the fountain o Cyane, where according to the received traditions, he had diſappeared with Proſerpine. Among plants, the cypreſs, the narciſſus, and the maiden-hair, were ſacred to him, as alſo every thing which was deemed inauſpicious, particularly the number two. According to ſome of the antients, Pluto ſat on a throne of ſulphur, from which iſſued the rivers Lethe, Cocytus, Phlegethon and Acheron. The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered around him, Proſerpine ſat on his left hand, and near to the goddeſs ſtood the Eumenides, with their heads crowned with ſnakes. The Parcæ occupied the right, and they each held in their hands the ſymbols of their office, the diſtaff, the ſpindle and the ſciſſars. Pluto is called by ſome the father of the Eumenides. During the war of the gods, and the Titans, the Cyclops made a helmet, which rendered the bearer inviſible, and gave it to Pluto. Perſeus was armed with it when he conquered the Gorgons. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.*—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 155. *P. A.* 2.—*Stat. Theb.* 8.—*Diod.* 5. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 6.—*Pauſ.* 2. c. 36.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 17, &c.—*Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 26.—*Plato. de rep.*—*Euripid. in Med. Hippol.*—*Æſchyl. in Prom. Prom.*—*Varro. L. L.* 4.—*Catull. ep.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 502. *Æn.* 6. v. 273. l. 8, v. 296.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 715.—*Horat* 2, *od.* 3. 18.—*Senec. in Herc. fur.*

PLUTONIUM, a place of Phrygia.

PLUTUS, ſon of Jaſion or Jaſius, by Cere-

es, the goddess of corn, has been con-
nded by many of the mythologists with
to, though plainly distinguished from
as being the god of riches. He was
ught up by the goddess of peace, and
that account. Pax was represented at
ens, as holding the god of wealth in
lap. The Greeks spoke of him as of a
le divinity. They represented him as
d, because he distributed riches indis-
minately, he was lame, because he came
w and gradually, but had wings to intis-
te that he flew away with more velocity,
n he approached mankind. *Lucian in*
z.—Paus. 9, c. 16, & 26.—*Hygin. P. A.*
ilosph. in. Plut.—Diod. 5.

Pluvius, a surname of Jupiter. He
as invoked by that name among the Ro-
ans, whenever the earth was parched up
continual heat, and was in want of re-
eshing rains. He had an altar in the tem-
e on the capitol. *Tibull.* 1, *el.* 7, v. 26.

Plynteria, a festival among the
reeks, in honor of Aglauros, or rather of
inerva, who received from the daughter
Cecrops the name of Aglauros. The
ord seems to be derived from πλυνειν
are, because, during the solemnity, they
dressed the statue of the goddess and
shed it. The day on which it was ob-
rved, was universally looked upon as un-
tunate and inauspicious, and on that ac-
unt, no person was permitted to appear
the temples, as they were purposely
rounded with ropes. The arrival of
lcibiades in Athens that day, was
eemed very unfortunate, but how-
er, the success that ever after attended
im, proved it to be otherwise. It was
stomary at this festival to bear in proces-
on a cluster of figs, which intimated the
ogress of civilization among the first in-
abitants of the earth, as figs served them
r food after they had found a dislike for
corns. *Pollux.*

Pnigeus, a village of Egypt.

Pollicius, a lieutenant of Pompey in
pain.

Podalirius, a son of Æsculapius and
pione. He was one of the pupils of the
entaur Chiron, and he made himself un-
er him such a master of medicine, that
uring the Trojan war, the Greeks invited
im to their camp, to stop a pestilence
hich had baffled the skill of all their phy-
icians. Some however suppose, that he
ent to the Trojan war not in the capacity
f a physician in the Grecian army, but as
a warrior, attended by his brother Mach-
on, in 30 ships, with soldiers from Œch-
alia, Ithome, and Trica. At his return
from the Trojan war, Podalirius was ship-
wrecked on the coast of Caria, where he
cured of the falling sickness, a daughter of
the king of the place. He fixed his habita-
tion there, and built two towns, one of
which he called Syrna, by the name of his
wife. The Carians, after his death built
him a temple, and paid him divine honors.
Dictys. Cret.—Q. Smyrn. 6, & 9.—*Ovid. de*
Art. am. 2, *Trist. el.* 6.—*Paus.* 3.——A
Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas and
Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

Podarce, a daughter of Danaus.

Podarces, a son of Iphiclus of Thes-
saly, who went to the Trojan war.—The
first name of Priam. When Troy was
taken by Hercules, he was redeemed from
slavery by his sister Hesione, and from
thence received the name of Priam. *Vid.*
Priamus.

Podares, a general of Mantinea, in the
age of Epaminondas. *Paus.* 8, c. 9.

Podarge, one of the Harpyes, mother
of two of the horses of Achilles, by the
Zephyrs. The word intimates the swift-
ness of her feet.

Podarcus, a charioteer of Hector.

Poeas, son of Thaumacus, was among
the Argonauts.——The father of Philoctes-
tes. The son is often called *Pœantia proles*,
on account of his father. *Ovid. Met.* 13,
v. 45.

Pœcile, a celebrated portico at Athens.
It received its name from the variety
(ποικιλος) of paintings which it contained.
It was there that Zeno kept his school, and
the stoics also received their lessons there,
whence their name, *à στοα, a porch.* The
Pœcile was adorned, among many others,
with a picture of the siege and sacking of
Troy, the battle of Theseus against the
Amazons, and the fight between the Lace-
dæmonians and Athenians at Œnoe in Ar-
golis. The only reward which Miltiades
obtained after the battle of Marathon, was
to have his picture drawn more conspicuous
than that of the rest of the officers that
fought with him, in the representation
which was made of the engagement, which
was hung up in the Pœcile, in commemo-
ration of that celebrated victory. *C. Nep.*
1.—*Paus.* 1.—*Plin.* 35.

Pœni, a name given to the Carthagi-
nians. It seems to be a corruption of the
word *Phœni* or *Phœnices*, as the Carthagi-
nians were of Phœnician origin.

Pœon. *Vid.* Pæon.

Pœonia, a part of Macedonia. *Vid.*
Pæonia.

Pœus, a part of mount Pindus.

Pogon, a harbour of the Trœzenians on
the coast of the Peloponnesus. It received
this name on account of its appearing to
come

come forward before the town of Trœzene as the *beard*, (πωγων,) does from the chin. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.

Pola, a city of Istria, founded by the Colchians. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Polemocratia, a queen of Thrace, who fled to Brutus, after the murder of Cæsar. She retired from her kingdom because her subjects had lately murdered her husband.

Pŏlĕmon, a youth of Athens, son of Philostratus. He was much given to debauchery and extravagance, and spent the greatest part of his life in riot and drunkenness. He once when intoxicated, entered the school of Xenocrates, while the philosopher was giving his pupils a lecture upon the effects of intemperance, and he was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the dissipated life he had led, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He was then in the 30th year of his age, and from that time he never drank any other liquor but water, and after the death of Xenocrates he succeeded in the school where his reformation had been effected. He died about 272 years before Christ, in an extreme old age. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Horat.* 2, sat. 3 v. 254.——A son of Zeno the rhetorician, made king of Pontus, by Antony. He attended his patron in his expedition against Parthia. After the battle of Actium he was received into favor by Augustus, though he had fought in the cause of Antony. He was killed some time after by the barbarians near the Palus Mæotis, against whom he had made war. *Strab.*—*Dion.*——His son of the same name was confirmed on his father's throne by the Roman emperors, and the province of Cilicia was also added to his kingdom, by Claudius.——An officer in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1, &c.——A rhetorician at Rome. He died in the reign of Nero. He wrote a poem on weights and measures, still extant. He was master to Persius the celebrated satyrist.——A sophist of Laodicea in Asia Minor, in the reign of Adrian. He was often sent to the emperor with an embassy by his countrymen, which he executed with great success. He was greatly favored by Adrian, from whom he exacted much money. In the 56th year of his age he buried himself alive, as he labored with the gout. He wrote declamations in Greek.

Pollas, a surname of Minerva, as protectress of cities.

Polieia, a festival at Thebes in honor of Apollo, who was represented there with *grey hair*, (πολιος) contrary to the practice of all other places. The victim was a bull, but when it happened once that no bull could be found, an ox was taken from the cart and sacrificed. From that time the sacrifice of laboring oxen was deemed lawful, though before it was looked upon as a capital crime.

Poliorcētes, (*destroyer of cities*) a surname given to Demetrius, son of Antigonus. *Plut. in Demet.*

Polisma, a town of Troas, on the Simois.

Polistrătus, an Epicurean philosopher, born the same day as Hippocrates, with whom he always lived in the greatest intimacy. They both died at the same hour. *Diog.*—*Val. Max.* 1.

Polītes, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus in his father's presence. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 526.

Polla Argentaria, the wife of the poet Lucan. She assisted her husband in correcting the three first books of his Pharsalia.

Pollentia, a town of Liguria in Italy, famous for wool. There was a celebrated battle fought there between the Romans and Alaric, king of the Huns, about the 403d year of the Christian era, in which the former, according to some, obtained the victory. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Pollio, C. Asinius, a Roman consul under the reign of Augustus. He distinguished himself as much by his eloquence and writings as by his exploits in the field. He defeated the Dalmatians, and favored the cause of Antony against Augustus. He patronized with great liberality the poets Virgil and Horace, who have immortalized him in their writings. He was the first who raised a public library at Rome, and indeed his example was afterwards followed by many of the emperors. He put in his library the statues of all the learned men of every age, and Varro was the only person whose statue was placed there during his life time. He was with J. Cæsar when he crossed the Rubicon. He was greatly esteemed by Augustus when he had become one of his adherents, after the ruin of Antony. Pollio wrote some tragedies, orations, and an history which was divided into 17 books. All these compositions are lost, and nothing remains of his writings except a few letters to Cicero. He died in the 80th year of his age A. D. 4. —*Patern.* 2, c. 86.—*Horat.* 2, od. 1. *Sat.* 10, l. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3 & 4.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13—*Quint.* 10.——A man accused of sedition before Tiberius, and acquitted. He afterwards conspired against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*

.9. l. 15, c. 56.——One of the friends Augustus. He used to feed his fishes with man flesh. This cruelty was discovered en one of his servants broke a glass in presence of Augustus, who had been ted to a feast. The master ordered the ant to be seized, but he threw himself he feet of the emperor, and begged him nterfere, and not to suffer him to be dered by fishes. Upon this the causes of apprehension were examined, and Augus astonished at the barbarity of his ritic, caused the servant to be dismiss- all the fish ponds to be filled up, and crystal glasses of Pollio to be broken pieces.——A man who poisoned Britanicus, at the instigation of Nero.—— historian in the age of Constantine the eat.——A sophist in the age of Pompey Great.——A friend of the emperor fonian.

POLLIS, a commander of the Lacedæmoan fleet at Naxos. *Diod.*

POLLIUS FELIX, a friend of the poet ius, to whom he dedicated his second ra.

POLLUTIA, a daughter of L. Vetus, put death by order of Nero, &c. *Tacit.* 16. c. 10 & 11.

POLLUX, a son of Jupiter, by Leda the e of Tyndarus. He was brother to tor. [*Vid. Castor.*]——A writer in the of Commodus. He died in the 58th of his age. *Vid.* Julius Pollux.

POLTIS, a king of Thrace, in the time he Trojan war.

POLUS, a celebrated Grecian actor.—— ophist of Agrigentum.

POLUSCA, a town of Latium, formerly capital of the Volsci. The inhabitants called Pollustini. *Liv.* 2, c. 39.

POLYÆNUS, a native of Macedonia, wrote eight books in Greek of Stratagems, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, while they were making war against the Parthians. This composition is extant. He wrote also other oks which have been lost, among which s an history with a description of the y of Thebes.——A friend of Philopœmen.

POLYANUS, a mountain of Macedonia, r Pindus.

POLYARCHUS, the brother of a queen of rene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

POLYBIDAS, a general after the death of gesipolis the Lacedæmonian. He reduced Olynthus.

POLYBIUS or POLYPUS, a king of Corinth, who married Periboea, whom some ve called Merope. He was son of Mercury by Chthonophyle, the daughter of Sicyon, king of Sicyon. He permitted his wife, who had no children, to adopt and educate as her own son, Œdipus, who had been found by his shepherds exposed in the woods. He had a daughter called Lysianassa, whom he gave in marriage to Talaus, son of Bias king of Argos. As he had no male child, he left his kingdom to Adrastus, who had been banished from his thone, and who had fled for protection to Corinth. *Hygin.* fab. 66.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 6.—*Apolod.* 3, c. 5.

POLYBIUS, a native of Megalopolis in Peloponnesus, son of Lycortas. He was early initiated in the duties, and made acquainted with the qualifications, of a statesman by his father, who was a strong supporter of the Achæan League, and under him Philopœmen was taught the art of war. In Macedonia he distinguished himself by his valor against the Romans, and when Perseus had been conquered he was carried to the capital of Italy as a prisoner of war. But he was not long buried in the obscurity of a dungeon, Scipio and Fabius were acquainted with his uncommon abilities as a warrior and as a man of learning, and they made him their friend by kindness and attention. Polybius was not insensible of their merit, he accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and was present at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. In the midst of his prosperity, however, he felt the distresses of his country, which had been reduced into a Roman province, and like a true patriot, he relieved its wants and eased its servitude by making use of the influence which he had acquired by his acquaintance with the most powerful Romans. After the death of his friend and benefactor Scipio, he retired from Rome, and passed the rest of his days at Megalopolis, where he enjoyed the comforts and honors which every good man can receive from the gratitude of his citizens, and from the self-satisfaction which attends a humane, and benevolent heart. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 121 years before Christ, of a wound which he had received by a fall from his horse. He wrote an universal history in Greek, divided into 40 books, which began at the wars of Rome with the Carthaginians, and finished with the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus. The greatest part of this valuable history is lost; the five first books are extant, and of the 12 following the fragments are numerous. The history of Polybius is admired for its authenticity, and he is perhaps the only historian among the Greeks, who was experimentally and professedly acquainted with the military operations, and the

the political measures of which he makes mention. He has been recommended in every age and country as the best master in the art of war, and nothing can more effectually prove the esteem in which he was held among the Romans, than to mention that Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar, perused his history with the greatest attention, epitomized it, and often retired from the field where he had drawn his sword against Octavius and Antony, to read the instructive page which described the great actions of his ancestors. Polybius, however great and entertaining, is censured by some for his unnecessary digressions, for his uncouth and ill digested narrations, for his negligence, and the inaccurate arrangement of his words. But every where there is instruction to be found, information to be collected, and curious facts to be obtained, and it reflects not much honor upon Livy for calling the historian, from whom he has copied whole books almost word for word, without gratitude or acknowledgment, *haudquaquam spernendus auctor.* Dionysius also of Halicarnassus, is one of his most violent accusers, but the historian has rather exposed his ignorance of true criticism, than discovered inaccuracy or inelegance. *Plut. in Phil. in præc.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 45.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 30.——A freed man of Augustus. *Suet.*——A physician.——A soothsayer of Corinth.

POLYBŒA, a daughter of Amyclas and Diomede, sister to Hyacinthus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 19.

POLYBŌTES, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos, as he was walking across the Ægean. *Pauf.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin. in præ. fab.*

POLYBUS, a king of Egypt in the time of the Trojan war.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A king of Sicyon.—A king of Corinth. *Vid.* Polybius.

POLYCĂON, a son of Lelex. He received divine honors after death with his wife Messene, at Lacedæmon, where he had reigned. *Pauf.* 4, c. 1, &c.——A son of Butes, who married a daughter of Hyllus.

POLYCASTE, the youngest of the daughters of Nestor. According to some authors she married Telemachus, when he visited her father's court in quest of Ulysses.

POLYCHĂRES, a rich Messenian, said to have been the cause of the war which was kindled between the Spartans and his countrymen, which was called the first Messenian war.

POLYCLĒA, the mother of Thessalus, &c.

POLYCLES, an Athenian in the time of Demetrius, &c.—*Polyæn.* 5 ——A famous athlete, often crowned at the four [illegible] games of the Greeks. He had a [illegible] Jupiter's grove at Olympia. *Pauf.* [illegible]

POLYCLĒTUS, a celebrated statuary of Sicyon, about 232 years before Christ, was universally reckoned the most [illegible] artist of his profession among the ancients, and the second rank was given to Phidias. One of his pieces in which he had represented a body guard of the king of Persia was so happily executed, and so [illegible] exact in all its proportions, that it was looked upon as a most perfect model, and accordingly called *the Rule.* He was [illegible] quainted with architecture. *Pauf.* 1[illegible] —*Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—— Another who lived about 30 years after.——A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.

POLYCLITUS, an historian of Lar[illegible]

POLYCRĂTES, a tyrant of Samos, well known for the continual flow of good fortune which always attended him. He became very powerful, and made himself master, not only of the neighbouring [illegible], but also of some cities on the coast of Asia. He had a fleet of a hundred sail of war, and was so universally respected, that Amasis, the king of Egypt, made a [illegible] alliance with him. The Egyptian monarch, however, terrified by his continued prosperity, advised him to chequer his enjoyments, by relinquishing some of his most favorite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the sea a beautiful seal, the most valuable of his jewels. The voluntary loss of so precious a seal, afflicted him for some time, but a few days after, he received as a present, a large fish in whose belly the jewel was found. Amasis no sooner heard this, than he rejected all alliance with the tyrant of Samos, and observed, that sooner or later his good fortune would turn. Some time after Polycrates visited Magnesia on the Mæander, where he had been invited by Orontes the governor. Here he was shamefully put to death, merely because the governor wished to terminate the prosperity of Polycrates. The daughter of Polycrates had dissuaded her father from going to the house of Orontes, on account of the bad dreams which she had had, but her advice was despised. *Pauf* 8, c. 14.—*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 39, &c.——A sophist of Athens, who to engage the public attention, wrote a panegyric on Helen and Clytemnestra. *Quintil.* 2, c. 17.—An antient statuary.

POLYCRĒTA, or POLYCRĪTA, a [illegible] woman of Naxos, who became the wife of Diogneitus, the general of the Eretreans, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——Another woman

Naxos, who died through excess of joy. *1. de clar. Mul.*

POLYCRITUS, a man who wrote the of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily.

POLYCTOR, the husband of Stygia, one he Danaides. *Apollod* 2, c. 1.——The er of Pisander, one of Penelope's suitors. —An athlete of Elis. It is said that he ned a victory at Olympia by bribing dversary, who was superior to him in ngth and courage. *Paus.* 5, c. 21

POLYDĂMAS, a Trojan, son of Antenor Theano, the sister of Hecuba. He mar- Lycaste, a natural daughter of Priam. is accused by some of having betrayed country to the Greeks. *Dares. Phry.* — A son of Panthous, born the same ht as Hector. He was inferior to none the Trojans, except Hector, who fought inst the Greeks. He was at last killed Ajax, after he had slaughtered a great nber of the enemy. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c. *Homer. Il.* 12, &c.——A celebrated athle- who imitated Hercules in whatever he He killed a lion with his fist, and it id, that he could stop a chariot with hand in its most rapid course. He was day with some of his friends in a cave, n on a sudden, a large piece of rock e tumbling down, and while all fled y, he attempted to receive the falling ment in his arms. His prodigious ngth, however, was insufficient, and he instantly crushed to pieces under the *Paus.* 6, c. 5.——One of Alexander's cers, intimate with Parmenio. *Curt.* 4, 5.

POLYDAMNA, the wife of Thonis, king Egypt It is said that she gave Helen a ain powder, which had the wonderful wer of driving away care and melancho- *Homer. Od* 4, v. 228.

POLYDECTES, a king of Sparta, of the nily of the Proclidæ. He was son of nomus. *Paus.* 3, c. 7.——A son of Mag- king of the island of Seriphos. He re- ved with great kindness Danae and her Perseus, who had been exposed on the by Acrisius. [*Vid. Perseus.*] He took rticular care of the education of Perseus, when he became enamoured of Danae, removed her from his kingdom, appre- nsive of his resentment. Sometime after paid his addresses to Danae, and when rejected him, he prepared to offer her olence. Danae fled to the altar of Mi- rva for protection, and Dictys, the bro- r of Polydectes, who had himself saved r from the sea waters, opposed her ra- ner, and armed himself in her defence. this critical moment, Perseus arrived, d with Medusa's head, he turned into stones Polydectes, with the associates of his guilt. The crown of Seriphos was given to Dictys, who had shewn himself so active in the cause of innocence. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242.—*Hygin. fab.* 63, &c.——A sculp- tor of Greece. *Plin.*

POLYDEUCĒA, a fountain of Laconia, near Therapne. *Strab.* 9.

POLYDŌRA, a daughter of Peleus king of Thessaly by Antigone, the daughter of Eurytion. She married the river Sperchius, by whom she had Mnestheus. *Apollod.*—— One of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*——A daugh- ter of Meleager king of Calydon, who mar- ried Protesilaus. She killed herself when she heard that her husband was dead. The wife of Protesilaus is more commonly called Laodamia. [*Vid. Protesilaus.*] *Paus.* 4, c. 2.——A daughter of Perieres.——An island near the Propontis.

POLYDŌRUS, a son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta. He put an end to the war which had been carried on during 20 years, be- tween Messenia and his subjects. During his reign, the Lacedæmonians planted two co- lonies, one at Crotona, and the other at Locri. He was universally respected. He was assassinated by a nobleman, called Po- lemarchus. His son Eurycrates succeeded to him. *Paus.* 3.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—— A celebrated carver of Rhodes. *Plin.* 34. ——A son of Hippomedon, who went with the Epigoni to the second Theban war. *Paus.* 2.——A son of Cadmus and Hermi- one, who married Nycteis, by whom he had Labdacus, the father of Laius. He had succeeded to the throne of Thebes, when his father had gone to Illyricum. *Ap- ollod.* 3.——A brother of Jason of Pheræ, who killed his brother, and seized upon his possessions. *Died.* 15.——A son of Priam, killed by Achilles.——Another son of Priam by Hecuba, or according to others by Laothoe, the daughter of Altes, king of Pedasus. As he was young and inexperi- enced when Troy was besieged by the Greeks, his father removed him to the court of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, and also entrusted to the care of the monarch a large sum of money, and the greatest part of his treasures, till his country was freed from foreign invasion. No sooner was the death of Priam known in Thrace, than Polymnestor made himself master of the riches which were in his possession, and to ensure them the better, he assassinated young Polydorus, and threw his body into the sea, where it was found by Hecuba.— [*Vid. Hecuba.*] According to Virgil, the body of Polydorus was buried near the shore by his assassin, and there grew on his grave a myrtle, whose boughs dropped blood,

blood, when Æneas, going to Italy, attempted to tear them from the tree. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 22, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 432.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 18.

POLYGIUS, a surname of Mercury.

POLYGNŌTUS, a celebrated painter of Thasos, about 422 years before the Christian era. His father's name was Aglaophon. He adorned one of the public porticos of Athens with his paintings, in which he had represented the most striking events of the Trojan war. He particularly excelled in giving grace, liveliness, and expression to his pieces. The Athenians were so pleased with him, that they offered to reward his labors with whatever he pleased to accept. He declined this generous offer, and the Amphictyonic council which was composed of the representatives of the principal cities of Greece, ordered that Polygnotus should be maintained at the public expence wherever he went. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—*Plin.* 33, & 34.—*Plut. in Cim.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 25, &c.

POLYGŌNUS and TELEGONUS, sons of Proteus and Coronis, were killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*

POLYHYMNIA and POLYMNIA, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue. She had a crown of jewels on her head. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 9.

POLYIDIUS, a physician who brought back to life Glaucus, the son of Minos, by applying to his body a certain herb, with which he had seen a serpent restore life to another which was dead. [*Vid.* Glaucus.] *Apollod.* 3, c. 3.——A son of Hercules, by one of the daughters of Thestius. *Apollod.*——A dithyrambic poet, painter and musician.

POLYLĀUS, a son of Hercules and Eurybia.

POLYMĒNES, an officer appointed to take care of Egypt after it had been conquered by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

POLYMĒDA, a daughter of Autolycus, who married Æson, by whom she had Jason. She survived her husband only a few days. *Apollod.* 1, c. 13.

POLYMEDON, one of Priam's illegitimate children.

POLYMĒLA, one of Diana's companions. She was daughter of Phylas. She had a son by Mercury. *Homer. Il.* 16.——A daughter of Æolus seduced by Ulysses.——A daughter of Actor. She was the [illegible] wife of Peleus the father of Achilles.

POLYMNESTES, a Greek poet of [illegible] phon. *Paus.* 1, c. 14.——A [illegible] Thera, father of Battus or Aristoke[illegible] Phronima, the daughter of [illegible] king of Oaxus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 150.

POLYMNESTOR, a king of the [illegible] Chersonesus. He married Ilione [illegible] eest of Priam's daughters. When the [illegible] besieged Troy, Priam sent the great[illegible] of his treasures, together with Po[illegible] the youngest of his sons, to Thrace, [illegible] they were entrusted to the care of [illegible] nestor. The Thracian monarch pa[illegible] attention to his brother in law, but [illegible] he was informed that Priam was de[illegible] murdered him to become master [illegible] riches which were in his possession [illegible] that time, the Greeks were return[illegible] torious from Troy, followed by [illegible] captives, among whom was Hec[illegible] mother of Polydorus. The fleet [illegible] on the coasts of Thrace, where [illegible] female captives discovered on the [illegible] body of Polymdorus, whom Po[illegible] had thrown into the sea. The dre[illegible] telligence was immediately comm[illegible] to the mother, and Hecuba who re[illegible] the frightful dreams which she had [illegible] preceding night, did not doubt but [illegible] nestor was the cruel assassin. She [illegible] to revenge her son's death, and im[illegible] ately she called out Polymnestor, as [illegible] ing to impart to him, a matter of the [illegible] important nature. The tyrant was [illegible] into the snare, and was no sooner [illegible] duced into the apartment of the [illegible] princess, than the female captives [illegible] upon him, and put out his eyes with [illegible] pins, while Hecuba murdered his two [illegible] dren, who had accompanied him. [illegible] cording to Euripides, the Greeks con[illegible] ed Polymnestor to be banished into [illegible] tant island for his perfidy. Hyginus, [illegible] ever, relates the whole differently, and [illegible] serves, that when Polydorus was [illegible] Thrace, Ilione his sister took him [illegible] of her son Deiphilus, who was of the [illegible] age, apprehensive of her husband's cru[illegible] The monarch was unacquainted wi[illegible] imposition, he looked upon Polydo[illegible] his own son, and treated Deiphilus [illegible] brother of Ilione. After the destruc[illegible] Troy, the conquerors who wished the [illegible] and family of Priam to be totally ex[illegible] ted, offered Electra, the daughter of [illegible] memnon to Polymnestor, if he would [illegible] stroy Ilione and Polydorus. The mo[illegible] accepted the offer, and immediately [illegible] patched his own son Deiphilus, whom [illegible] had been taught to regard as Polyd[illegible]

lydorus, who passed as the son of Polynestor, consulted the oracle after the rder of Deiphilus, and when he was inmed that his father was dead, his mor a captive in the hands of the Greeks, l his country in ruins, he communicated answer of the god to Ilione, whom he l always regarded as his mother. Ilione d him the measures she had pursued to e his life, and upon this he avenged the fidy of Polymnestor, by putting out his s. *Eurip. in Hecub.*—*Hygin. fab.* 109. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 45, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 0, &c.——A king of Arcadia, succeedon the throne by Ecmis. *Paus.* 8.——young Milesian, who took a hare in runing, and afterwards obtained a prize at e Olympic games.

Polynices, a son of Œdipus, king of hebes, by Jocasta. He inherited his fa-r's throne with his brother Eteocles, and was mutually agreed between the two others, that they should reign each a r alternately. Eteocles first ascended throne by right of seniority, but when year was expired, he refused to resign crown to his brother. Polynices, upon is, fled to Argos, where he married gia, the daughter of Adrastus, the king the country, and levied a large army, at e head of which he marched against ebes. The command of this army was vided among seven celebrated chiefs, who re to attack the seven gates of the city Thebes. The battle was decided by a gle combat between the two brothers, ho both killed one another. [*Vid.* Eteocles.] *Æschyl. sept. ante Theb.*—*Eurip. hœniss. Seneca. in Theb.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 68, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Polynoe, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Polypemon, a famous thief, called also Procrustes, who plundered all the travellers about the Cephisus, and near Eleusis Attica. He was killed by Theseus. *Paus.* c. 38.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 409.—*Diod.* 4.—*Plut. in Thes.*

Polyperchon, one of the officers of Alexander. Antipater at his death appointed him governor of the kingdom of Macedonia, in preference to his own son Cassander. Polyperchon tho' old and a man of experience, shewed great ignorance in the administration of the government. He became cruel not only to the Greeks, or such as opposed his ambitious views, but even to the helpless and innocent children and friends of Alexander, to whom he was indebted for his rise and military reputation. He was killed in a battle. *Curt.*—*Diod.* 17, &c.—*Justin.* 13.

Polyphemus, a celebrated Cyclops, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily. He was son of Neptune and Thoosa, the daughter of Phorcys. He is represented as a monster of strength, of a tall stature, and one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of Sicily, when Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian prince, with twelve of his companions, visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who confined them in his cave, and daily devoured two of them. Ulysses would have shared the fate of his companions, had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while he was asleep. Polyphemus was awaked by the sudden pain, he stopped the entrance of his cave, but Ulysses made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, as they were led out to feed on the mountains. Polyphemus became enamoured of Galatæa, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his presence. The Cyclops was more earnest, and when he saw Galatæa surrender herself to the pleasures of Acis, he crushed his rival with a piece of a broken rock. *Theocrit.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v, 772.—*Homer. od.* 19.—*Eurip. in Cyclop*—*Hygin. fab.* 125.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 641.——One of the Argonauts, son of Elatus and Hippea. *Hygin.* 14.

Polyphontes, one of the Heraclidæ, who killed Cresphontes king of Messenia and usurped his crown. *Hygin. fab.* 137.——One of the Theban generals, under Eteocles. *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*

Polypœtes, a son of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, v. 26.——A son of Apollo by Phthia.

Polysperchon. *Vid.* Polyperchon.

Polystratus, a Macedonian soldier, who found the body of Darius after it had been stabbed by Bessus. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

Polytechnus, an artist of Colophon, who married Ædon, the daughter of Pandaurus.

Polytion, a friend of Alcibiades, with whom he profaned the mysteries of Ceres. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.

Polytimetus, a river of Sogdiana. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Polyphron, a prince killed by his nephew Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ.

Polytropus, a man sent by the Lacedæmonians with an army against the Arcadians. He was killed at Orchomenus. *Diod.* 15.

Polyxena, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Achilles became enamoured of her, and solicited her hand. Their marriage would have been consummated, had not Hector her brother opposed it. Polyxena, according to some authors, accompanied her father when he went to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his son Hector. Some time after the Grecian hero came into the temple of Apollo to obtain a sight of the Trojan princess, but he was murdered there by Paris and Polyxena, who had returned his affection, was so afflicted at his death, that she went and sacrificed herself on his tomb. Some however suppose, that that sacrifice was not voluntary, but that the manes of Achilles appeared to the Greeks as they were going to embark, and demanded them the sacrifice of Polyxena. The princess who was in the number of the captives, was upon this dragged to her lover's tomb, and there immolated by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. *Ovid. Met.* 13 fab. 5. &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 3. & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 321.—*Catull.* ep. 65.—*Hygin. fab.* 90.

Polyxenus, one of the Greek princes during the Trojan war. His father's name was Agasthenes. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Paus.* 5, c. 3.——A son of Medea by Jason.——A young Athenian who became blind.——A general of Dionysius, from whom he revolted.

Polyxo, a priestess of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. She was also nurse to queen Hypsipyle. It was by her advice that the Lemnian women murdered all their husbands. *Apollon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 15.——One of the Atlantides.——A native of Argos, who married Tlepolemus, son of Hercules. She followed him to Rhodes, after the murder of his uncle Licymnius, and when he departed for the Trojan war with the rest of the Greek princes, she became the sole mistress of the kingdom. After the Trojan war, Helen fled from Peloponnesus to Rhodes, where Polyxo reigned. Polyxo detained her, and to punish her as being the cause of a war, in which Tlepolemus had perished, she ordered her to be hanged on a tree by her female servants, disguised in the habit of Furies. [*Vid. Helena.*] *Paus.* 3, c. 19.——The wife of Nycteus.——One of the wives of Danaus.

Polyzelus, a Greek poet of Rhodes. He had written a poem on the origin and birth of Bacchus, Venus, the Muses, &c. Some of his verses are quoted by Athenæus. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c 14.

Pomaxethres, a Parthian soldier, who killed Crassus according to some. *Plut.*

Pometia, a town of Italy, totally destroyed by the Romans, because it had revolted.

Pometina, one of the tribes of the people at Rome.

Pomona, a nymph at Rome who was supposed to preside over gardens, and was the goddess of all sorts of fruit trees. She had a temple at Rome, and a regular priest called *Flamen Pomonalis*, who offered sacrifices to her divinity, for the preservation of fruit. She was generally represented sitting on a basket full of flowers and fruit, and holding a bough in one hand, and apples in the other. Pomona was particularly delighted with the cultivation of the earth. She disdained the toils of the chase and the fatigues of hunting. Many of the gods of the country endeavoured to gain her affection, but she received their addresses with coldness. Vertumnus was the only one, who, by assuming different shapes and introducing himself in her court under the form of an old woman, prevailed upon her to break her vow of celibacy and to marry him. This deity was well known among the Greeks. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 628. &c.

Pompeia, a daughter of Sextus Pompey, by Scribonia. She was promised to Marcellus, but she married Scribonius Libo.——A daughter of Pompey the great. She was Julius Cæsar's third wife. She was accused of incontinence, because Clodius had introduced himself in women's cloaths into the room where she was celebrating the mysteries of Cybele. Cæsar repudiated her upon this accusation.——The wife of Annæus Seneca, was a daughter of Pompeius Paullinus.—There was a portico at Rome, called Pompeia, much frequented by all orders of people. *Ovid. art. am.* v. 67.—*Mart.* 11, ep. 48.

Pompeia lex, by Pompey the great *de ambitu*, A. U. C. 701. It ordained that whatever person had been convicted of the crime of *ambitus*, should be pardoned, provided he could impeach two others of the same crime, and occasion the condemnation of one of them.——Another by the same, A. U. C. 701, which forbad the use of *laudatores* in trials, or persons who gave a good character of the prisoner then impeached.——Another by the same, A. U. C. 683. It restored to the tribunes their original power and authority, of which they had been deprived by the Cornelian law.——Another by the same A. U. C. 701. It shortened the forms of trials, and enacted that the three first days of a trial shou[illegible]

employed in examining witnesses, and allowed only one day to the parties to ake their accusation and defence. The aintiff was confined to two hours, and e defendant to three. This law had for object the rio's, which happened from e quarrels of Clodius and Milo.——Another by the same, A. U. C. 698. It required, that the judges should be the richest every century, contrary to the usual form. was however requisite that they should such as the Aurelian law prescribed.——nother of the same, A. U. C. 701. Pompey was by this empowered to continue the government of Spain five years nger.

Pompeiānus Jupiter, a large statue f Jupiter, near Pompey's theatre, whence received its name. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.

Pompeiānus, a Roman knight of Antioch, raised to offices of the greatest trust, der the emperor Aurelius, whose daughr Lucilla he married. He lived in great pularity at Rome, and retired from the urt when Commodus succeeded to the perial crown. He ought, according to Julian's opinion, to have been chosen and adopted as successor by M. Aurelius.—A general of Maxentius, killed by Constantine.—Roman put to death by Caracalla.

Pompeii or Pompeium, a town of mpania, built as some suppose, by Hercules. It was partly demolished by an rthquake, A. D. 63, and afterwards rebuilt. Sixteen years after it was swallowed p by another earthquake, which accompanied one of the eruptions of mount Vesuvius. Herculaneum in its neighbourhood, ared the same fate. The people of the own were then assembled in a theatre, where public spectacles were exhibited. *Strab.* 6. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Dionys.* 1.

Pompeiopŏlis, a town of Cilicia, formerly called Soli. *Mela.* 1, c. 13.

Q. Pompeius, a consul who carried on war against the Numantines, and made a shameful treaty. He is the first of that noble family, of whom mention is made. *Flor.* 2, c. 18.——Cneus, a Roman general, who made war against the Marsi, and triumphed over the Piceni. He declared himself against Cinna and Marius, and supported the interest of the republic. He was surnamed *Strabo*, because he squinted. While he was marching against Marius, a plague broke out in his army, and raged with such violence, that it carried away 11,000 men in a few days. He was killed by a flash of lightening, and as he had behaved with cruelty while in power, the people dragged his body through the streets of Rome with an iron hook, and threw it into the Tiber. *Patere.* 2.—*Plut. in Pomp.*—— Rufus, a Roman consul with Sylla. He was sent to finish the Marsian war, but the army mutinied at the instigation of Pompeius Strabo, whom he was to succeed in command, and he was assassinated by some of the soldiers. *Appian. Civ.* 1.——A general who succeeded Metellus in Spain, and was the occasion of a war with Numantia.——Another general taken prisoner by Mithridates.——Sextus, a governor of Spain, who cured himself of the gout, by placing himself in corn above the knee. *Plin.* 22. c. 25.——Rufus, a grandson of Sylla.——A tribune of the soldiers in Nero's reign, deprived of his office when Piso's conspiracy was discovered. *Tacit.*——A consul praised for his learning and abilities. *Ovid. ex pont.* 4, ep. 1.——A son of Theophanes of Mitylene, famous for his intimacy with Pompey the great and for his writings. *Tacit. ann.* 6.——A tribune of a pretorian cohort under Galba. A Roman knight put to death by the emperor Claudius for his adultery with Messalina. *Tacit.* 11, *ann.*

Cn. Pompeius, surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Pompeius Strabo, and Lucilia. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and fought with success and bravery under his father, whose courage and military prudence he imitated. He began his career with great popularity, the beauty and elegance of his person, gained him admirers, and by pleading at the bar, he displayed his eloquence, and received the most unbounded applause. In the disturbances which agitated Rome, by the ambition and avarice of Marius and Sylla, Pompey followed the interest of the latter, and by levying three legions for his service, he gained his friendship and his protection. In the 26th year of his age, he conquered Sicily which was in the power of Marius and his adherents, and in 40 days he regained all the territories of Africa, which had forsaken the interest of Sylla. This rapid success astonished the Romans, and Sylla, who admired and dreaded the rising power of Pompey, recalled him to Rome. Pompey immediately obeyed, and the dictator, by saluting him with the appellation of the great, shewed to the world what expectations he formed from the maturer age of his victorious lieutenant. This sounding title was not sufficient to gratify the ambition of Pompey, he demanded a triumph, and when Sylla refused to grant it, he emphatically exclaimed, that the sun shone with more ardor at his rising than at his setting. His assurance gained what petitions and entrea-

ties could not obtain, and he was the first Roman knight, who without an office under the appointment of the senate, marched in triumphal procession through the streets of Rome. He now appeared not as a dependant, but as a rival of the dictator, and his opposition to his measures totally excluded him from his will. After the death of Sylla, Pompey supported himself against the remains of the Marian faction, which were headed by Lepidus. He defeated them, put an end to the war which the revolt of Sertorius in Spain had occasioned, and obtained a second triumph though still a private citizen, about 73 years before the Christian era. He was soon after made consul, and in that office he restored the tribunitial power to its original dignity, and in forty days removed the pirates from the Mediterranean, where they had reigned for many years, and by their continual plunder and audacity, almost destroyed the whole naval power of Rome. While he prosecuted the piratical war, and extirpated these maritime robbers in their obscure retreats in Cilicia, Pompey was called to greater undertakings, and by the influence of his friends at Rome, and of the tribune Manilius, he was empowered to finish the war against two of the most powerful monarchs of Asia, Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Tigranes, king of Armenia. In this expedition Pompey shewed himself no ways inferior to Lucullus, who was then at the head of the Roman armies, and who resigned with reluctance an office which would have made him the conqueror of Mithridates, and the master of all Asia. His operations against the king of Pontus were bold and vigorous, and in a general engagement, the Romans so totally defeated the enemy, that the Asiatic monarch escaped with difficulty from the field of battle. [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum.*] Pompey did not lose sight of the advantages dispatch would ensure, he entered Armenia, received the submission of king Tigranes, and after he had conquered the Albanians and Iberians, visited countries which were scarce known to the Romans, and like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, and received homage from 12 crowned heads at once, he entered Syria, and pushed his conquests as far as the Red sea. Part of Arabia was subdued, Judæa became a Roman province, and when he had now nothing to fear from Mithridates, who had voluntarily destroyed himself, Pompey returned to Italy with all the pomp and majesty of an eastern conqueror. The Romans dreaded his approach, they knew his power, and his influence among his troops, and they feared the return of another tyrannical Sylla. Pompey, however, banished their fears, he disbanded his army, and the conqueror of Asia entered Rome like a private citizen. This mild and prudent behaviour gained him more friends and adherents than the most unbounded power aided with profusion and liberality. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans, for three successive days, gazed with astonishment on the riches and the spoils which their conquests had acquired in the east, and they were uncommonly delighted with the sight of the different nations, habits, and measures which preceded the conqueror's chariot. But it was not this alone which gratified the ambition and flattered the pride of the Romans, the advantages of their conquests were more lasting than an empty show, and when 20,000 talents were brought into the public treasury, and when the revenues of the republic were raised from 50 to 85 millions of drachmæ, Pompey became more powerful, more flattered, and more envied. To strengthen himself and to triumph over his enemies, Pompey soon after united his interest with that of Cæsar and Crassus, and formed the first triumvirate, by solemnly swearing, that their attachment should be mutual, their cause common, and their union permanent. This agreement was completed by the marriage of Pompey with Julia the daughter of Cæsar, and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided among the triumvirs. Pompey was allotted Africa and the two Spains, while Crassus repaired to Syria, to add Parthia to the empire of Rome, and Cæsar remained satisfied with the rest, and the continuation of his power as governor of Gaul for five additional years. But this powerful confederacy was soon broken by the sudden death of Julia, and the total defeat of Crassus in Syria, shattered the political bands which held the jarring interest of Cæsar and Pompey united. Pompey dreaded his father in law, and yet he affected to despise him, and by suffering anarchy to prevail in Rome, he convinced his fellow citizens of the necessity of investing him with dictatorial power. But while the conqueror of Mithridates was as a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæsar were not silent. They demanded that either the consulship should be given to him, or that he should be continued in the government of Gaul. This just demand would perhaps have been granted, but Cato opposed it, and when Pompey sent for the two legions which he had lent to Cæsar, the breach became more wide, and a civil war inevitable.

far was privately preparing to meet his mies, while Pompey remained indo-, and gratified his pride in seeing all y celebrate his recovery from an indis-tion by universal rejoicings. But he was a roused from his inactivity, and it was e time to find his friends, if any thing ld be obtained from the caprice and the lenefs of a people which he had once ighted and amused, by the exhibition of nes and spectacles in a theatre which ld contain 20,000 spectators. Cæsar s now near Rome, he had crossed the bicon, which was a declaration of hos-ities, and Pompey who had once boasted t he could raise legions to his assistance stamping on the ground with his foot, d from the city with precipitation, and ired to Brundusium with the consuls, and rt of the senators. His cause indeed was paler, he had been invested with discre-tary power, the senate had entreated to protect the republic against the u-rpation and tyranny of Cæsar, and Cato, embracing his cause, and appearing in camp, seemed to indicate, that he was friend of the republic, and the assertor Roman liberty and independence. But sar was now master of Rome, and in ty days all Italy acknowledged his wer, and the conqueror hastened to Spain, ge to defeat the interest of Pompey, and alienate the hearts of his soldiers. He s too successful, and when he had gained his cause the western parts of the Roman pire, Cæsar crossed Italy and arrived in reece, where Pompey had retired, sup-rted by all the power of the east, the shes of the republican Romans, and by a merous and well disciplined army. hough superior in numbers, he refused to ve the enemy battle, while Cæsar conti-ually harassed him, and even attacked his mp. Pompey repelled him with great ccess, and he might have decided the war he had continued to pursue the enemy, hile their confusion was great, and their scape almost inevitable. Want of provi-ons obliged Cæsar to advance towards hessaly, Pompey pursued him, and in the lains of Pharsalia, the two armies engag-d. The whole was conducted against the dvice and approbation of Pompey, and by ffering his troops to wait for the approach f the enemy, he deprived his soldiers of hat advantage which the army of Cæsar obtained by running to the charge with spirit, vigor, and animation. The cavalry of Pompey soon gave way, and the general retired to his camp, overwhelmed with grief and shame. But here there was no safety, the conqueror pushed on every side, and Pompey disguised himself, and fled to the sea coast, whence he passed to Egypt where he hoped to find a safe asylum till better, and more favorable moments returned, in the court of Ptolemy, a prince whom he had once protected and ensured on his throne. When Ptolemy was told that Pompey claimed his protection, he consulted his ministers, and had the baseness to betray, and to deceive him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore, and the Roman general left his galley, after an affectionate and tender parting with his wife Cornelia. The Egyptian sailors sat in sullen silence in the boat, and when Pompey disembarked, Achillas and Septimius assassinated him. His wife who had followed him with her eyes to the shore, was a spectator of the bloody scene, and she hastened away from the bay of Alexandria, not to share his miserable fate. He died A. U. C. 704, in the 58th, or 59th year of his age, the day after his birth-day. His head was cut off, and sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. The body was left for some time naked on the sea shore, till the humanity of Philip, one of his freed men, and an old soldier, who had often followed his standard to victory, raised a burning pile, and deposited his ashes under a mound of earth. Cæsar erected a monument on his remains, and the emperor Adrian, two centuries after, when he visited Egypt, ordered it to be repaired at his own expence, and paid particular honor to the memory of a great and good man. The character of Pompey, is that of an intriguing and artful general, and the *oris probi*, and *animo inverecundo* of Sallust, short and laconic as it may appear, is the best and most descriptive picture of his character. He wished it to appear that he obtained all his honors and dignity from merit alone, and as the free and unprejudiced favors of the Romans, while he secretly claimed them by faction and intrigue, and he who wished to appear the patron, and an example, of true discipline and antient simplicity, was not ashamed publicly to bribe the populace to gain an election or to support his favorites. Yet amidst all this dissimulation, which was perhaps but congenial with the age, we perceive many other striking features; Pompey was kind and clement to the conquered, and generous to his captives, and he buried at his own expence Mithridates with all the pomp and the solemnity which the greatness of his power, and the extent of his dominions seemed to claim. He was an enemy to flattery, and when his character was impeached

peached by the malevolence of party, he condescended, tho' consul, to appear before the censorial tribunal, and to shew that his actions and measures were not subversive of the peace and the independence of the people. In his private character he was as remarkable, he lived with great temperance and moderation, and his house was small, and not ostentatiously furnished. He destroyed with great prudence the papers which were found in the camp of Sertorius, lest mischievous curiosity should find causes to accuse the innocent, and to meditate their destruction. With great disinterestedness he refused the presents which princes and monarchs offered to him, and he ordered them to be added to the public revenue. He might have seen a better fate and terminated his days with more glory, if he had not acted with such imprudence when the flames of civil war were first kindled, and he reflected with remorse after the battle of Pharsalia upon his want of usual sagacity and military prudence, in fighting his enemy at such a distance from the sea, and in leaving the fortified places of Dyrrachium to meet an enemy in the open plain which were without provisions, without friends, and without resources. The misfortunes which attended him after the conquest of Mithridates are attributed by Christian writers to his impiety in prophaning the temple of the Jews, and in entering with the insolence of a conqueror the holy of holies, where even the sacred person of the high priest of the nation was not admitted but upon the most solemn occasions. His duplicity of behaviour in regard to Cicero is deservedly censured, and he should not have violently sacrificed to party and sedition a Roman whom he had ever found his firmest friend and adherent. In his meeting with Lucullus he cannot but be taxed with pride, and he might have paid more deference and more honor to a general who was as able and more entitled than himself to finish the Mithridatic war. Pompey married four different times. His first matrimonial connection was with Antistia, the daughter of the pretor Antistius, whom he divorced with great reluctance to marry Æmylia, the daughter-in-law of Sylla. Æmylia died in child-bed, and Pompey's marriage with Julia, the daughter of Cæsar, was a step more of policy than affection. Yet Julia loved Pompey with great tenderness, and her death in child-bed was the signal of war between her husband and her father. He afterwards married Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, a woman commended for her virtues, beauty, and accomplishments. *Plut. in vitâ.—Flor.* 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 29.—*Dio. Cass.—Lucan.—Appian.—Cæs. bell. Civ.—Cic. Orat.* 68, *de lic. &c.—Eutrop.*——The two sons of Pompey the Great, called Cneius and Sextus were masters of a powerful army, when the death of their father was known. They prepared to oppose the conqueror, and so far pursued them with uncommon success, and at the battle of Munda they were defeated, and Cneius was left among the slain. Sextus fled to Sicily, where for some time supported himself, but the murder of Cæsar gave rise to new hopes, and if Pompey had been as prudent and sagacious as his father, he might have become perhaps as great and formidable. He treated with the triumvirs as an equal when Augustus and Antony had the confidence to trust themselves without arms without attendants in his ship, Pompey following the advice of his friends who wished him to cut off the proscribed persons who were masters of the sea and now in his power, might make himself as absolute as Cæsar, but he refused, and observed it was unbecoming the son of Pompey to act with such treachery. This friendly meeting of Pompey with two of the triumvirs was not productive of advantages to him, he wished to be superior, and hostilities began. Pompey was at the head of 350 ships, and appeared so formidable to his enemies, and so confident of success in himself, that he called himself the son of Neptune, and the lord of the sea. He was however soon defeated in a naval engagement by Octavius and Lepidus, and of all his numerous fleet only 17 sail accompanied his flight to Asia. There for a moment he raised seditions, but Antony ordered him to be seized and put to death about 35 years before the Christian æra. *Plut. in Anton. &c.—Paterc.* 2, c. 73, *&c.—Flor.* 4, c. 2, *&c.*

Trogus Pompeius. *Vid.* Trogus.

Pompilius Numa, the second king of Rome. [*Vid. Numa.*]——A grammarian of Syria who opened a school at Rome, and had Cicero and Cæsar among his pupils. *Sueton.*

Pompilia, a daughter of Numa Pompilius. She married Numa Martius, by whom she had Ancus Martius the fourth king of Rome.

Pompilus, a fisherman of Ionia, who carried into Miletus, Ocyroe the daughter of Chelias, of whom Apollo was enamoured, but before he had reached the shore the god changed the boat into a rock, Pompilus into a fish of the same name, and carried away Ocyroe. *Plin.* 6, c. 9 & 32.

Pompiscus, an Arcadian. *Pausan.*

MPONIA, the wife of Q. Cicero, fister imponius Atticus. She punished with greatest cruelty, Philologus, the slave had betrayed her husband to Antony. She ordered him to cut his flesh by meal, and afterwards to boil it and in her presence.——A daughter of ponius Græcinus, &c.——Another ma- banished from Rome by Domitian recalled by Nerva.

MPONIUS, the father of Numa, advised m to accept of the regal dignity which Roman ambassadors offered to him. A celebrated Roman intimate with ro. He was surnamed Atticus, either his engaging manners, or from his residence at Athens. [*Vid. Atticus.*] Flaccus, a man appointed governor of ia and Syria by Tiberius, because he continued drinking and eating with for two days without intermission. *in Tib.* 42.——A tribune of the peo- in the time of Servilius Ahala the con- —— Labeo, a governor of Mœsia ac- d of ill management in his province, destroyed himself by opening his veins. *Ann.* 6, v. 29.——Mela, a Spaniard wrote a book on geography. [*Vid.*].——A proconsul of Africa accused he inhabitants of his province and ac- ted, &c. —— A Roman who accused dius the dictator of cruelty. He tri- phed over Sardinia of which he was e governor. He escaped from Rome, the tyranny of the triumvirs, by assum- the habit of a pretor, and by travelling his servants disguised in the dress of ors with their fasces. ——Secundus, an er in Germany in the age of Nero. He honored with a triumph for a victory the barbarians of Germany. He e some poems greatly celebrated by ancients for their beauty and elegance. y are lost.——A friend of C. Gracchus. was killed in attempting to defend him. *in Grace.*——An officer taken prison- by Mithridates.

PONTOSIANUS, a Roman put to death Domitian. He had been before made ful by Vespasian.

POMPTINE, a part of the country of the sci.

POMPTINUS, a Roman officer who quered the Allobroges after the defeat Catiline.

POMPUS, a king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, .

PONS ÆLIUS was built by the empe- Adrian at Rome. It was the second dge of Rome in following the current of Tyber.——Æmylius, an antient bridge Rome, originally called *Sublicius* because built with wood *(sublicæ.)* It was built by Ancus Martius, and dedicated with great pomp and solemnity by the Roman priests. It was rebuilt with stones by Æmylius Lepidus, whose name it assumed. It was much injured by the overflowing of the river, and the emperor Antoninus, who repaired it, made it all with white marble. It was the last of all the bridges of Rome, in following the course of the river.——Aniensis was built across the river Anio about three miles from Rome.——Cestius was built in the reign of Tiberius by a Roman called Cestius Gallus, from whom it received its name.——Aurelianus was built with marble by the emperor Antoninus.——Armeniensis was built by Augustus to join the Flaminian to the Æmylian road.——Bajanus was built at Baiæ in the sea by Caligula. It was supported by boats, and measured about six miles in length.——Janicularis received its name from its vicinity to mount Janiculum.——Milvius was about one mile from Rome. It was built by the censor Ælius Scaurus. It was near it that Constantine defeated Maxentius.——Fabricius was built by Fabricius.——Gardius was built by Agrippa. ——Palatinus, near mount Palatine, was also called Senatorius, because the senators walked over it in procession when they went to consult the Sibylline books. It was begun by M. Fulvius, and finished in the censorship of L. Mummius.——Trajani was built by Trajan across the Danube. It was celebrated for its bigness and magnificence. The emperor built it to assist more expeditiously the provinces against the barbarians, but his successor destroyed it, as he supposed that it would be rather an inducement for the barbarians to invade the empire.——Another also built by Trajan in Spain ——Suffragiorum was built in the Campus Martius, and received its name because the populace were obliged to pass over it whenever they delivered the suffrages at the elections of magistrates and officers of the state.——Tirentis, a bridge of Latium between Arpinum and Minturnæ.

PONTIA, a Roman matron who committed adultery, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A mother famous for her cruelty. *Martial.* 1 ep. 34.——A surname of Venus at Hermione. *Paus.* 2, c. 34.

PONTICUM MARE, the sea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

PONTICUS, a poet of Rome, contemporary with Propertius. *Propert.* 1, el. 7.

PONTINA, a lake in the country of the Volsci. *Lucan.* 3. v. 85.

PONTINUS, a friend of Cicero.——A tribune of the people who refused to rise up

up when Cæsar passed in triumphal procession. He was one of Cæsar's murderers, and was killed at the battle of Mutina. *Sueton. in Cæs.* 78.—*Cic.* 10, *ad fam.*——A mountain of Argolis, with a river of the same name. *Paus.* 2, c. 37.

Pontius Aufidianus, a Roman citizen, who upon hearing that violence had been offered to his daughter, punished her and her ravisher with death. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.——Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who surrounded the Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius and P. Posthumius. As there was no possibility of escaping for the Romans, Pontius consulted his father what he could do with an army that were prisoners in his hands. The old man advised him either to let them go untouched, or put them all to the sword. Pontius rejected his father's advice, and spared the lives of the enemy, after he had obliged them to pass under the yoke with the greatest ignominy. He was afterwards conquered, and obliged in his turn to pass under the yoke. Fabius Maximus defeated him, when he appeared again at the head of another army, and he was afterwards shamefully put to death by the Romans after he had adorned the triumph of the conqueror. *Liv.*——Cominius, a Roman who gave information to his countrymen who were besieged in the capitol that Camillus had obtained a victory over the Gauls *Plut.*——A Roman slave who told Sylla in a prophetic strain that he brought him success from Bellona.——One of the favorites of Albucilla. He was degraded from the rank of a senator *Tacit.*

Pontus, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine sea, and south by part of Armenia. It was divided into three parts according to Ptolemy, Pontus Galaticus, Pontus Polemoniacus & Pontus Cappadocius. It was governed by kings the first of whom was Artabazes, either one of the seven Persian noblemen who murdered the usurper Smerdis, or one of their descendants. The kingdom of Pontus was in its most florishing state under Mithridates the Great. When J. Cæsar had conquered it, it became a Roman province, tho' it was often governed by monarchs who were tributary to the power of Rome. Under the emperors a regular governor was always appointed over it. *Mela* 1, c. 1, & 19.—*Strab.* 12.—*Cic. pro Leg. Man.*—*Appian.*—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.——A part of Mysia in Europe on the borders of the Euxine sea, where Ovid was banished. *Ovid. de Pont.*

Pontus Euxinus, a celebrated sea situate at the west of Colchis, between A[illegible] and Europe, at the north of Asia Min[illegible] is called the Black Sea by the mo[illegible] *Vid.* Euxinus.

M. Popilius, a consul who w[illegible] formed as he was offering a sacrifi[illegible] a sedition was raised in the city against [illegible] senate. Upon this he immediately [illegible] to the populace in his sacerdotal [illegible] quieted the multitude with a speech [illegible] lived about the year of Rome 404. [illegible] 9, c. 21.—*Val. Max.* 7, c, 8.——L[illegible] Roman ambassador to Antiochus, kin[illegible] Syria. He was commissioned to order [illegible] monarch to abstain from hostilities [illegible] Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was [illegible] of Rome. Antiochus wished to evad[illegible] by his answers, but Popilius with a [illegible] which he had in his hand, made a c[illegible] round him on the sand, and bade [illegible] the name of the Roman senate and [illegible] not go beyond it before he spoke [illegible] ly. This boldness intimidated An[illegible] he withdrew his garrisons from Eg[illegible] no longer meditated a war against [illegible] *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.—*Liv.* 45, c. 12.—[illegible] 1, c. 10.——A tribune of the peop[illegible] murdered Cicero, to whose eloquen[illegible] was indebted for his life when he [illegible] cused of parricide. *Plut.*——A pr[illegible] banished the friends of Tiberius Gra[illegible] from Italy.——A Roman consul who [illegible] war against the people of Numa[illegible] pretence that the peace had not been [illegible] established. He was defeated by them.—A senator who alarmed the cons[illegible] against Cæsar, by telling them that [illegible] whole plot was discovered.——A Ro[illegible] emperor. *Vid.* Nepotianus.

Popilicola, one of the first con[illegible] *Vid.* Publicola.

Poppæa Sabina, a celebrated Ro[illegible] matron, daughter of Titus Ollius. She [illegible] ried a Roman knight called Rufus Cr[illegible] nus, by whom she had a son. Her [illegible] nal charms, and the elegance of her fig[illegible] captivated Otho, who was then one [illegible] Nero's favorites. He carried her away [illegible] married her, but Nero who had seen [illegible] and had often heard her accomplishm[illegible] extolled, soon deprived him of her co[illegible] pany, and sent him out of Italy, on p[illegible] tence of presiding over one of the Ro[illegible] provinces. After he had taken this [illegible] Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, on p[illegible] tence of barrenness, and married Pop[illegible] The cruelty and avarice of the emperor [illegible] not long permit Poppæa to share the [illegible] perial dignity, and though she had [illegible] made him father of a son, he began [illegible] pise her, and even to use her with barb[illegible] She died of a blow which she re[illegible]

m his foot when many months advanced her pregnancy, about the 65th year of Christian era. Her funeral was permed with great pomp and solemnity, statues raised to her memory. It is l that she was so anxious to preserve her uty and the elegance of her person that daily bathed in ass's milk. *Sueton. in . & Oth.*—*Tacit.* 13 & 14.——A beaul woman at the court of Nero. She s mother to the preceding. *Tacit. Ann.* , c. 1, &c.

Porcius Sabinus, a Roman of obscure gn, who was made governor, of some of Roman provinces. He destroyed him- &c. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.* 39.——Sylvanus, man of consular dignity, who brought Vespasian a body of 600 Dalmatians. —A friend of Otho.

Porcionia, a town of Etruria, deived in the civil wars of Sylla. *Strab.* 5.

Porcia, a sister of Cato of Utica, greatly mended by Cicero.—A daughter of Cato tica. She married Bibulus, and after his th, Brutus. She was remarkable for her dence, philosophy, courage, and conjugal lerness. She gave herself a heavy wound he thigh, to see with what fortitude she ld bear pain, and when her husband d her the reason of it, she said that wished to try whether she had courage ugh to share not only his bed, but to ake of his most hidden secrets. Brutus astonished at her constancy, and no ger detained from her knowledge the spiracy which he and many other illusus Romans had formed against J. Cæsar. cia wished them success, and though she ayed fear, and fell into a swoon the day her husband was gone to assassinate the ator, yet she was faithful to her pro-, and dropped nothing which might the situation of the conspirators. en Brutus was dead, she refused to surhim, and attempted to end her life as ughter of Cato. Her friends attempted rify her, but when she saw that every pon was removed from her reach, she llowed burning coals and died, about years before the Christian era. Valerius ximus says that she was acquainted with husband's conspiracy against Cæsar en she gave herself the wound. *Val.* , 3. c. 2. l. 4. c. 6.—*Plut. in Brut. &c.*

Porcia lex, *de civitate*, by M. Porcius tribune, A. U. C. 453. It ordained no magistrate should punish with death, scourge with rods, a Roman citizen when demned, but only permit him to go exile.

M. Porcius Latro, a celebrated orator o killed himself when laboring under a quartan ague, A. U. C. 750.——Licinius, a Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.——A Roman senator who joined the conspiracy of Catiline.——A son of Cato of Utica, given much to drinking.

Poredorax, one of the 40 Gauls whom Mithridates ordered to be put to death, and to remain unburied for conspiring against him. His mistress at Pergamus buried him against the orders of the monarch. *Plut. de virt. mul.*

Porina, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 8, c. 15.

Poroselene, an island near Lesbos. *Strab.* 13.

Porphyrion, a son of Cœlus and Terra, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was so formidable, that Jupiter, to conquer him, inspired him with love for Juno, and while the giant endeavoured to obtain his wishes, he with the assistance of Hercules, overpowered him. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—*Mart.* 13, ep. 78.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Porphyrius, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre, born A. D. 233. He studied eloquence at Athens under Longinus, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he perfected himself under Plotinus. Porphyry was a man of universal information, and according to the testimony of the antients, he excelled his contemporaries in the knowledge of history, mathematics, music and philosophy. He expressed his sentiments with elegance and with dignity, and while other philosophers studied obscurity in their language, his stile was remarkable for its simplicity and grace. He applied himself to the study of magic, which he called a theourgic, or divine operation. The books that he wrote were numerous, and some of his smaller treatises are still extant. His most celebrated work, which is now lost, was against the religion of Christ, and in this theological contest he appeared so formidable, that most of the fathers of the church have been employed in confuting his arguments, and developing the falsehood of his assertions. He has been universally called the greatest enemy which the Christian religion had, and indeed his doctrines were so pernicious, that a copy of his book was publicly burnt by order of Theodosius, A. D. 388. Porphyry resided for some time in Sicily, and died in an advanced age.——A Latin poet in the reign of Constantine the Great.

Porrima, one of the attendants of Carmente, when she came from Arcadia. *Ovid.* i, *Fast.* v. 633.

Porsenna or Porsena, a king of Etruria,

influenced Cethegus, and procured Asia as a consular province for Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*

PRÆNESTE, a town of Latium, about 21 miles from Rome. It was built by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, or according to others by Cæculus the son of Vulcan. There was a celebrated temple of fortune there, as also an oracle which was long in great repute. *Cic. de Div.* 2, c. 41.—*Virg. Æn.* 7 v. 680.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 4.

PRÆSOS, a small town of Crete, destroyed in a civil war by one of the neighbouring cities.

PRÆSTI, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.

PRÆTOR, one of the chief magistrates at Rome. The office of Prætor was first instituted A. U. C. 388, by the senators, who wished by some new honor to compensate for the loss of the consulship, of which the plebeians had claimed a share. The Prætor received his name *a præeundo.* Only one was originally elected; and another A. U. C. 501. One of them was totally employed in administering justice among the citizens, whence he was called Prætor *urbanus*, and the other appointed judges in all causes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome, 520, two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæsar encreased the number to ten, and afterwards to 16, and the second triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three. In his public capacity the Prætor administered justice, protected the rights of widows and orphans, presided at the celebration of public festivals, and in the absence of the consul assembled or prorogued the senate as he pleased. He also exhibited shows to the people, and in the festivals of the Bona Dea, where no males were permitted to appear, his wife presided over the rest of the Roman matrons. Feasts were announced and proclaimed by him, and he had the power to make and to repeal laws, if it met with the approbation of the senate and people. The quæstors were subject to him, and in the absence of the consuls, he appeared at the head of the armies, and in the city he kept a register of all the freedmen of Rome, with the reasons for which they had received their freedom. In the provinces the Prætors appeared with great pomp, six lictors with the fasces went before them, and when the empire was increased by conquest, they divided among consuls their government, and provinces were given them by lot. When the year of their prætorship was elapsed, they were called *proprators*, if they still continued the head of their province. At Rome the Prætors appeared also with much pomp, two lictors preceded them, they wore the *prætexta*, or the white robe with purple borders, they sat in curule chairs, and the tribunal was distinguished by a sword and spear, while they administered justice. The tribunal was called *prætorium*. When they rode they appeared on white horses at Rome, as a mark of distinction. The prætor who appointed judges to try foreign causes, was called *prætor peregrinus*. The Prætors *cereales* appointed by Junius Brutus were employed in providing corn and provisions for the city. They were on account often called *frumentarii*.

PRÆTUTIUM, a town of Picenum. *Ital.* 15, v. 568.

PRATELLIA LEX, was enacted by Pratellius the tribune, A. U. C. 398, to check the ambitious views of those who were lately advanced in the state. *Liv.* c. 15.

PRATINAS, a Greek poet contemporary with Æschylus, born at Phlius. He was the first among the Greeks who composed satyrs, which were represented as farces. Of these 32 were acted, as also 18 or 19 tragedies, one of which only obtained the poetical prize. Some of his verses are extant, quoted by Athenæus. *Paus.* 2, c. 13.

PRAXAGORAS, an Athenian writer who published an history of the kings of his own country. He was then only 19 years old, and three years after, he wrote the life of Constantine the great. He had also written the life of Alexander, all now lost.

PRAXASPES, a Persian who put Smerdis to death, by order of king Cambyses. *Herodot.* 3, c. 30.

PRAXIAS, a celebrated statuary of Athens. *Paus.* 10 c 18.

PRAXIDAMAS, a famous athlete of Ægina. *Paus.* 6, c. 18.

PRAXIDICE, a goddess among the Greeks who presided over the execution of civil prizes, and who punished all evil actions. *Paus.* 9, c. 33.

PRAXILA, a poetess of Sicyon, who flourished about 492 years before Christ. She was fond of lyric poetry. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.

PRAXIPHANES, a Rhodian, who wrote a learned commentary on the obscure passages of Sophocles.——An historian. *Dion.*

taxis, a firname of Venus at Megara. 1, c. 43.

axiteles, a famous sculptor of na Græcia, who florished about 364 s before the Christian era. He chiefly ked on Parian marble, on account of eautiful whiteness. He carri d his ar e g eatest perfection, and was so happ copying nature, that his statues seem be animated. The most famous of pieces was a Cupid which he gave to ne. This celebrated courtezan, who ed to have the best of all the statues of ites, and who could not depend upon her own judgment in the choice, alarmed sculptor, by telling him his house was ire. Praxiteles upon this, shewed his ness to save his Cupid from the flames, w al his other pieces, but Phryne re ed his fears, and by discovering her ice, obtained the favorite statue. The ptor employed his chisel in making a e of this beautiful courtezan, which was ated in the temple of Delphi, and ed between the statues of Archidamus, of Sparta, and Philip, king of Mace a. He also made a statue of Venus, he request of the people of Cos, and them their choice of the goddess, ei naked or veiled. The former was rior to the other in beauty and perfec but the inhabitants of Cos preferred latter. The Cnidians who did not wish patronize modesty and decorum with same eagerness as the people of Cos, ght the naked Venus, and it was so uni lly esteemed, that Nicomedes, king of yna, offered the Cnidians to pay all rmous debt, under which they labored, ey would give him their favorite statue. is offer was not accepted. *Paus.* 1, c. 40, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 34, & 36.

axithea, a daughter of Phrasimus Diogenea. She married Erechtheus of Athens, by whom she had Cecrops, darus and Metion, and four daughters, ctis, Creusa, Chthonia, and Orithyia. *llod.* 3, c. 15.——A daughter of Thes mother of some children by Hercules. a, c. 7.——A daughter of Erechtheus, ificed by order of the oracle.

areugines, a son of Agenor. *Paus.* 2.

priamides, a patronymic applied to as as being son of Priam. It is also en to Hector, Deiphobus, and all the er children of the Trojan monarch. g. *Æn.* —*Ovid. Heroid.*

priamus, the last king of Troy, was son Laomedon, by Strymo, called Placia by ne. When Hercules took the city of oy, [*Vid. Laomedon.*] Priam was in the number of his prisoners, but his sister Hesione redeemed him from captivity, and he exchanged his original name of Podarces for that of *Priam*, which signifies *bought* or *ransomed*. [*Vid. Podarces.*] He was also placed on his father's throne by Hercules, and he employed himself with uncommon diligence in repairing, fortifying, and embellishing the city of Troy. He had married, by his father's orders, Arisba, whom now he divorced for Hecuba the daughter of Dimas, or Cisseus, a neighbouring prince. He had by Hecuba 17 children according to Cicero, or according to Homer, 19; the most celebrated of whom are Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Pammon, Polites, Antiphus, Hipponous, Troilus, Creusa, Laodice, Polyxena, and Cassandra. Besides these he had many others by some concubines. Their names, according to Apollodorus, are Melampus, Gorgythion, Philæmon, Glaucus, Agathon, Evagoras, Hippothous, Chersidamas, Hippodamas, Mestor, Atas, Dorcylus, Dryops, Lycaon, Astygonus, Bias, Evander, Chromius, Telestas, Melius, Cebrion, Laodocus, Idomeneus, Archemachus, Echephron, Hyperion, Ascanius, Arrhetus, Democoon, Dejoptes, Echemon, Clovius, Ægioneus, Hypirychus, Lysithous, Polymedon, Medusa, Lysimache, Medesicaste, and Aristodeme. After he had reigned for some time in the greatest prosperity, Priam expressed a desire to recover his sister Hesione, whom Hercules had carried into Greece and married to Telamon his friend. To carry this plan into execution, Priam manned a fleet, of which he gave the command to his son Paris, with orders to bring back Hesione. Paris, to whom the goddess of beauty had promised the fairest woman in the world, [*Vid. Paris.*] neglected in some measure his father's injunctions, and as if to make reprisals upon the Greeks, he carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus king of Sparta, during the absence of her husband. Priam beheld this with satisfaction, and he countenanced his son by receiving in his palace, the wife of the king of Sparta. This rape kindled the flames of war; all the suitors of Helen, at the request of Menelaus, [*Vid. Menelaus.*] assembled to revenge the violence offered to his bed, and a fleet, according to some, of 140 ships, under the command of the 69 chiefs that furnished them, set sail for Troy. Priam might have averted the impending blow by the restoration of Helen, but this he refused to do, when the ambassadors of the Greeks came to him, and he immediately raised an army to defend himself. Troy was soon besieged, frequent skirmishes took place, in which the success was various

various, and the advantages on both sides inconsiderable. The siege was continued for ten successive years, and Priam had the misfortune to see the greatest part of his children massacred by the enemy. Hector, the eldest of these was the only one upon whom now the Trojans looked for protection and support, but he soon fell a sacrifice to his own courage, and was killed by Achilles. Priam severely felt his loss, and as he loved him with the greatest tenderness, he wished to ransom his body which was in the enemy's camp. The gods, according to Homer, interested themselves in favor of old Priam. Achilles was prevailed upon by his mother, the goddess Thetis, to restore Hector to Priam, and the king of Troy passed through the Grecian camp conducted by Mercury the messenger of the gods, who with his rod had made him invisible. The meeting of Priam and Achilles was solemn and affecting, the conqueror paid to the Trojan monarch that attention and reverence which was due to his dignity, his years, and his misfortunes, and Priam in a suppliant manner addressed the prince whose favors he claimed, and kissed the hands that had robbed him of the greatest and the best of his children. Achilles was moved by his tears and entreaties, he restored Hector, and permitted Priam a truce of 12 days for the funeral of his son. Sometime after Troy was betrayed into the hands of the Greeks by Antenor and Æneas, and Priam upon this resolved to die in the defence of his country. He put on his armour and advanced to meet the Greeks, but Hecuba by her tears and entreaties detained him near an altar of Jupiter, whither she had fled for protection. While Priam yielded to the prayers of his wife, Polites, one of his sons, fled also to the altar before Neoptolemus, who pursued him with fury. Polites, wounded and overcome, fell dead at the feet of his parents, and the aged father, fired with indignation, vented the most bitter invectives against the Greek, who paid no regard to the sanctity of altars and temples, and he raised his spear which he darted upon him. The spear, hurled by the feeble hand of Priam, touched the buckler of Neoptolemus and fell to the ground. This irritated the son of Achilles, he seized the grey hair of Priam, and without compassion or reverence for the sanctity of the place, he plunged his dagger into his breast. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of slain. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Herodot.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Homer. Il.* 22, &c.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 1. *Q. Smyrn.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2. v. 507.—*Hygin.* fab. 110.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1. 15.

PRIAPUS, a deity among the antients presided over gardens, and the patron of generation in the sexes. He was son of Bacchus by Mercury or Adonis, or according to the more received opinion, by Bacchus. The goddess of beauty, who was enamoured of Bacchus, went to meet him as he returned victorious from his Indian expedition, and by him she had Priapus who was born at Lampsacus. Priapus was so deformed in all his limbs, particularly the genitals, by means of Juno, who had assisted at the delivery of Venus, that the mother ashamed to have given birth to such a monster, ordered him to be exposed on the mountains. His life however was preserved by the herds, and he received the name of Priapus *propter deformitatem & membri virilis magnitudinem.* He soon became a favorite with the people of Lampsacus, but he was stoned by the inhabitants on account of the adultery he took with their wives. This violence was punished by the son of Venus, when the Lampsacenians had been afflicted with a disease in the genitals, Priapus was recalled, and temples erected to his honor. Festivals were also celebrated, and the people naturally idle, and indolent, gave themselves up to every lasciviousness and impurity during the celebration. His worship was also introduced in Rome, but the Romans revered him more as god of orchards and gardens than as the patron of licentiousness. A crown painted with different colors was offered to him in the spring, and in the summer a garland of ears of corn. An ass was generally sacrificed to him, because that animal, by its braying, awoke the nymph Lotis, to whom Priapus was going to offer violence. He is generally represented with an human face and the ears of a goat, he holds a stick in his hand with which he terrifies birds, as also a club to drive away thieves, and a scythe to prune the trees and cut down the corn. He was crowned with the leaves of the vine, and sometimes with laurel, or rocket. The juice of these plants is sacred to him, as it is said to raise the passions and to excite love. Priapus is often distinguished by the epithets of *phallus, fascinus, Ityphallus,* or *ruber* or *recundus,* which are all expressive of his deformity. *Catull.* ep. 19 & 20.—*Colum.* 10. *Cult hort. Horat.* 1 *sat.* 1.—*Tibull.* 1, el. 4, v. 18.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 415. l. 6. v. 319.—*Virg. Ecl.* 7, *G.* 4, v. 111.—*Paus.* 9, c. 31.—*Hygin. fab.* 160.—*Diod.* 1.—A town of Asia Minor near Lampsacus. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, and from him

town received its name, because he had n refuge there when banished from mpsacus. *Strab.* 12.—*Mela* 1, c. 19.

PRIENE, a maritime town of Asia Minor the foot of mount Mycale. It was one the 12 independent cities of Ionia. It e birth to Bias, one of the seven wise n of Greece. It had been built by an enian colony. *Paus.* 7, c. 2, l. 8 c. 24. *Strab.* 12.

PRIMA, a daughter of Romulus and thia.

PRION, a place at Carthage.

PRISCILLA, a woman praised for her ugal affection by Statius 5 *Sylv.* 1.

PRISCUS SERVILIUS, a dictator at me who defeated the Veientes and the Fenates.——A surname of the elder Tarin king of Rome. *Vid.* Tarquinius.——governor of Syria, brother to the emor Philip. He proclaimed himself emor in Macedonia when he was informed his brother's death, but he was soon afconquered and put to death by Decius, lip's murderer.——A friend of the emor Severus.——A friend of the emperor lian almost murdered by the populace. —Helvidius, a quæstor in Achaia during reign of Nero, remarkable for his inendent spirit. &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 6. —An officer under Vitellius.——One of emperor Adrian's friends.——A friend Domitian.

PRIVERNUM, a town of the Volsci in ly. The inhabitants are called Priverres. It became a Roman colony. *Liv.* r. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 576, l. 11, v. 540.

PROBA, the wife of the emperor Probus. —A woman who opened the gates of ome to the Goths.

PROBUS, M. Aurelius Severus, a native Sirmium in Pannonia. His father was iginally a gardener, who by entering the my rose to the rank of a military tribune. is son obtained the same office in the 22d ar of his age, and he distinguished himself so much by his probity, his valor, his trepidity, moderation and clemency, that the death of the emperor Tacitus he was vested with the imperial purple by the luntary and uninfluenced choice of his ldiers. His election was universally apmed by the Roman senate and the peoe, and Probus strengthened on his throne the affection and attachment of his subcts, marched against the enemies of Rome Gaul and Germany. Several battles ere fought, and after he had left 400,000 rbarians dead in the field, Probus turned is arms against the Sarmatians. The same ccess attended him, and after he had elled and terrified to peace the numerous barbarians of the north, he marched thro' Syria against the Blemmyes in the neighbourhood of Egypt. The Blemmyes were defeated with great slaughter, and the military character of the emperor was so well established, that the king of Persia sued for peace by his ambassadors, and attempted to buy the conqueror's favors with the most splendid presents. Probus was then feasting upon the most common food, when the ambassadors were introduced, but without even casting his eyes upon them, he said, that if their master did not give proper satisfaction to the Romans, he would lay his territories desolate, and as naked as the crown of his head. As he spoke, the emperor took off his cap and shewed the baldness of his head to the ambassadors. His conditions were gladly accepted by the Persian monarch, and Probus retired to Rome to convince his subjects of the greatness of his conquests, and to claim from them the applause which their ancestors had given to the conqueror of Macedonia or the destroyer of Carthage, as he passed along the streets of Rome. His triumph lasted several days, and the Roman populace were long entertained with shows and combats. But the Roman empire delivered from its foreign enemies, was torn by civil discord, and peace was not re-established till three usurpers had been severally defeated. While his subjects enjoyed tranquility, Probus encouraged the liberal arts, he permitted the inhabitants of Gaul and Illyricum to plant vines in their territories, and he himself repaired 70 cities in different parts of the empire which had been reduced to ruins. He also attempted to drain the waters which were stagnated in the neigbourhood of Sirmium, by conveying them to the sea by artificial canals. His armies were employed in this laborious undertaking, but as they were unaccustomed to such toils they soon mutinied, and fell upon the emperor as he was passing into one of the towns of Illyricum. He fled into an iron tower which he himself had built to observe the marshes, but as he was alone and without arms, he was soon overpowered and murdered in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of six years and four months. The news of his death was received with the greatest consternation, not only his friends, but his very enemies deplored his fate, and even the army which had been concerned in his fall erected a monument over his body, and placed upon it this inscription: *Hic Probus imperator, verè probus, situs est, victor omnium gentium barbararum, victor etiam tyrannorum.* He was then preparing in a few days to march against

against the Persians that had revolted, and his victories there might have been as great as those he obtained in the two other quarters of the globe. He was succeeded by Carus, A. D. 282, and his family who had shared his greatness, immediately returned from Rome, not to become objects either of private or public malice. *Zos.*—*Prob.*—*Saturn.*——A grammarian in the second century.——An oppressive prefect of the pretorian guards, in the reign of Valentinian.

PROCAS, a king of Alba, after his father Aventinus. He was father of Amulius and Numitor. *Liv.* 1, c. 3 —*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 622.

PROCHYTA, an island of Campania in the bay of Puteoli. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 715.

PROCILIUS, a Latin historian in the age of Pompey the great. *Varro.*

PROCILLA JULIA, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by the soldiers of Otho. *Tacit. Agric.* 4.

C. VALERIUS PROCILLUS, a prince of Gaul, intimate with Cæsar.

PROCLEA, a daughter of Clytius, who married Cycnus, a son of Neptune *Paus.* 10, c. 14.

PROCLES, a son of Aristodemus and Argia, born at the same birth as Eurysthenes. There were continual dissensions among the two brothers, who both sat on the Spartan throne. [*Vid. Eurysthenes.*]——A native of Andros in the Ægean sea, who was crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6, c. 14.——A man who headed the Ionians when they took Samos. *Id.* 7, c. 4.——A Carthaginian writer, son of Eucrates. He wrote some historical treatises, of which Pausanias has preserved some fragments. *Id.* 4, c. 35.——A tyrant of Epidaurus, put to death and thrown into the sea. *Plut. de orac.*——A general of the Naxians in Sicily, who betrayed his country to Dionysius the tyrant, for a sum of money.

PROCNE. *Vid.* Progne.

PROCLIDÆ, the descendants of Procles, who sat on the Spartan throne. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

PROCONNESUS, an island of the Propontis, at the north east of Cyzicus. It was also called Elaphonnesus and Neuris. It was famous for its fine marble. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

PROCOPIUS, a celebrated officer of a noble family in Cilicia. He was related to the emperor Julian, and lived with him in great intimacy. He was universally admired for his integrity, but he was not destitute of ambition or pride. After he had signalized himself under Julian and his successor, he retired from the Roman provinces among the barbarians in the Thracian Chersonesus, and sometime after suddenly made his appearance at Constantinople, when the emperor Valens marched into the east, and he procured himself master of the eastern empire. His usurpation was universally acknowledged, and his victories were so rapid, that Valens would have resigned the imperial sceptre, had not his friends intervened. But now fortune changed, Procopius was defeated in Phrygia, and abandoned by his army. His head was cut off, and carried to Valentinian in Gaul, A. D. 366. Procopius was slain in the 42d year of his age, and he had usurped the title of emperor for about eight months.—— A Greek historian in the 7th century. He was born at Cæsarea in Palestine.

PROCRIS, a daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She married Cephalus. [*Vid. Cephalus.*]——A daughter of Thespius.

PROCRUSTES, a famous robber in Attica, killed by Theseus, near the Cephisus. He tied travellers on a bed, and if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off, but if they were shorter than the bed, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2, v. 1. *Met.* 7, v. 43.—*Plut. in Thes.*

PROCULEIUS, a Roman knight intimate with Augustus. He is celebrated for his humanity and fraternal kindness to his brothers Muræna and Scipio, with whom he divided his possessions. He was sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, to endeavour to bring her alive into his presence, but in this purpose. He destroyed himself while labouring under a heavy disease. *Horat. Od.* 2.—*Plut. in Anton.*

PROCULUS JULIUS, a Roman who after the death of Romulus, declared that he had seen him in appearance more than human, and that he had ordered him to be by the Romans to offer him sacrifices under the name of Quirinus. *Plut. in Rom.* 1, c. 16.——Geganius, a Roman consul.——Placitius, a Roman who conquered the Hernici. —— A friend of Vitellius. —— A consul under Nerva. —— A man accused of extortion. ——An African in the age of Aurelius. He published a book entitled *de regionibus* or *religionibus* on foreign countries, &c. —— An officer who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, in the reign of Probus. He was soon after defeated, and exposed on a gibbet. He was very debauched and licentious in his manners, and had acquired riches by piratical excursions.

PRODICUS, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos, about 396 years before Christ. He was sent as ambassador by his countrymen

Athens, where he publicly taught, and among his pupils Euripides, Socrates, ramenes, and Isocrates. He travelled n town to town in Greece, to procure irers and get money. He made his itors pay to hear him harangue, which given occasion to some of the antients peak of the orations of Prodicus, for 50 hmas. In his writings, which were ierous, he composed a beautiful episode hich virtue and pleasure were introd, to attempt to make Hercules one of r votaries. The hero at last yielded to charms of virtue, and rejected pleasure. s has been imitated by Lucian. Prodiwas at last put to death by the Atheni, on pretence that he corrupted the mof their youth.

ROERNA, a town of Phthiotis. *Liv.* c. 14.

ROITIDES, the daughters of Prœtus, of Argolis, were three in number, Ly, Iphinoe, and Iphianassa. They beinsane for neglecting the worship of ius, or according to others, for preferthemselves to Juno, and they ran about fields believing themselves to be cows, flying away not to be harnassed to the or the chariot. Prœtus applied to ampus to cure his daughters of their inty, but he refused to employ him when emanded the third part of his kingdom reward. This neglect of Prœtus was ished, the insanity became contagious, the monarch at last promised Melampus parts of his kingdom and one of his ghters, if he would restore them and Argian women to their senses. Melamsconsented, and after he had wrought cure, he married the most beautiful of Prœtides. Some have called them Lype, Ipponoe, and Cyrianassa. *Apollod.* c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 15.—*Gaul. ad. Stat. Theb.* 1, & 3.

PROETUS, a king of Argos, son of Abas d Ocalea. He was twin brother to Acris, with whom he quarelled even before eir birth. This dissension between the n brothers encreased with their years. ter their father's death, they both tried obtain the kingdom of Argos. But the ims of Acrisius prevailed, and Proetus t Peloponnesus and retired to the court Jobates, king of Lycia, where he mared Stenobœa, called by some Antea or antiope. He afterwards returned to Arolis, and by means of his father in law, e made himself master of Tirynthus. Stenobœa had accompanied her husband to Greece, and she became by him mother of he Prœtides, and of a son called Megapenthes, who after his father's death, succeeded on the throne of Tirynthus. [*Vid. Stenobœa.*] *Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

PROCYON, a star near Sirius, or the dog star. *Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 44.

PROGNE, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, by Zeuxippe. She married Tereus king of Thrace, by whom she had a son called Itylus, or Itys. *Vid.* Philomela.

PROLĀUS, a native of Elis, father to Philanthus and Lampus, by Lysippe. *Paus.* 5, c. 2.

PROMĂCHUS, one of the Epigoni, son of Parthenopæus. *Paus.* 2, c. 20. —— A son of Psophis, daughter of Eryx, king of Sicily. *Id.* 8, c. 34.——An athlete of Pallene.——A son of Æson, killed by Pelias. *Apollod.*

PROMATHĬDAS, an historian of Heraclea.

PROMATHION, a man who wrote an history of Italy. *Plut. in Rom.*

PROMĬNON, a native of the island of Naxos, &c.

PROMENÆA, one of the priestesses of the temple of Dodona. It was from her that Herodotus received the tradition that two doves has flown from Thebes in Egypt, one to Dodona, and the other to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, where they gave oracles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 55.

PROMETHEI JUGUM & ANTRUM, a place on the top of mount Caucasus, in Albania.

PROMETHEUS, a son of Japetus by Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimetheus, and surpassed all mankind in cunning and fraud. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himself. He sacrificed two bulls, and filled their skins, one with the flesh, and the other with the bones, and asked the father of the gods, which of the two he preferred as an offering. Jupiter became the dupe of his artifice, and chose the bones, and from that time the priests of the temples have ever been ordered to burn the whole victims on the altars, the flesh and the bones altogether. To punish Prometheus and the rest of mankind, Jupiter took fire away from the earth, but the son of Japetus out-witted the father of the gods. He climbed the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun, which he brought down upon the earth, at the end of a ferula. This provoked Jupiter the more, he ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and after he had given her life, he sent her to Prometheus, with a box of the richest and most valuable presents, which she had received from the gods. [*Vid. Pandora.*] Prometheus

theus who suspected Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora or her box, but he made his brother Epimetheus marry her, and the god, now more irritated, ordered Mercury or Vulcan, according to Æschylus, to carry this artful mortal to mount Caucasus, and there tie him to a rock, where for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never diminished, though continually devoured. He was delivered from this painful confinement about 30 years afterwards by Hercules, who killed the bird of prey. The vulture, or according to others, the eagle, which devoured the liver of Prometheus, was born from Typhon and Echidna. According to Apollodorus, Prometheus made the first man and woman that ever were upon the earth, with clay, which he animated by means of the fire which he had stolen from heaven. On this account, therefore, the Athenians raised him an altar in the grove of Academus, where they yearly celebrated games in his honor. During these games, there was a race, and he who carried a burning torch in his hand without extinguishing it, obtained the prize. Prometheus as it is universally credited, had received the gift of prophecy, and all the gods, and even Jupiter himself consulted him as a most infallible oracle. To him mankind are indebted for the invention of many of the useful arts; he taught them the use of plants with their physical power, and from him they received the knowledge of taming horses and different animals, either to cultivate the ground, or for the purposes of luxury. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, & 2.—*Paus.* 1, c. 30, l. 5, c. 11.—*Hygin. fab.* 144.—*Æschyl. in Prom.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 82.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 3.—*Seneca. in Med.*

Promethis & Promethides, a patronymic applied to the children of Prometheus.

Promethus & Damasichthon, two sons of Codrus, who conducted colonies into Asia Minor. *Paus.* 1, c. 3.

Pronapides, an antient Greek poet of Athens, who was, according to some, preceptor to Homer. It is said, that he first taught the Greeks how to write from the left to the right, contrary to the custom of writing from the right to the left, which is still observed by some of the eastern nations.

Pronax, a brother of Adrastus king of Argos, son of Talaus and Lysimache. *Paus.* 3. c. 18.

Pronoe, a daughter of Phorbus, mother of Pleuron and Calydon, by Æolus.

Pronomus, a Theban who played so skilfully on the flute, that the inventio[illegible] that musical instrument is attributed to [illegible] *Paus.* 9, c. 12.

Pronous, a son of Phlegeas, killed [illegible] the sons of Alcmæon.

Pronuba, a surname of Juno, bec[illegible] she presided over marriages.

Propertius (Sextus Aurelius,) a [illegible] poet, born at Mevania, in Umbria. [illegible] father was a Roman knight, whom [illegible]gustus proscribed, because he had follow[illegible] the interest of Antony. He came to R[illegible] where his genius and poetical talents [illegible] recommended him to the notice of the [illegible] and powerful. Mecænas, Gallus, and [illegible]gil became his friends, and Augustus [illegible] patron. Mecænas wished him to attem[illegible] an epic poem, of which he proposed [illegible] emperor for hero, but Propertius [illegible] observing that his abilities were unequ[illegible] the task. He died about 19 years [illegible] Christ, in the 40th year of his age. [illegible] works consist of four books of [illegible] which are written with so much spi[illegible] vacity and energy, that many author[illegible] him the prince of the elegiac poets [illegible] the Latins. His poetry though elegant [illegible] not free from faults, and the many [illegible]ous expressions which he uses, deform[illegible] exposed him to censure. Cynthia, [illegible] the heroine of all his elegies, was a R[illegible] lady, whose real name was Hostia, or [illegible]tilia, of whom the poet was deeply [illegible]oured. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 465, l. 4, [illegible] v. 53, *de art. am.* 3, v. 333.—*Martial* [illegible] 73, l. 14, *ep.* 189.—*Quintil.* 10, c. l. [illegible] 6. *ep.* l 9, *ep.* 22.

Propœtides, some women of Cyp[illegible] severely punished by Venus, whose [illegible]nity they had despised. They sent [illegible] daughters to the sea shore, where they p[illegible]tituted themselves to strangers. The poe[illegible] have feigned, that they were changed [illegible] stones, on account of their insensibili[illegible] every virtuous sentiment. *Justin.* 18, c. [illegible] *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 238.

Propontis, a sea which has a com[illegible]nication with the Euxine, by the Thra[illegible] Bosporus, and with the Ægean by the H[illegible]lespont. It is about 300 miles in circum[illegible]rence. It received its name from its [illegible]nity to Pontus. It is now called the W[illegible] Sea, or the sea of Marmora. *Mela.* 1. [illegible] 19.—*Strab.* 2.

Propylea, a surname of Diana. [illegible] had a temple at Eleusis in Attica.

Proschystius, a surname of Neptune among the Greeks. *Paus.* 2.

Proserpina, a daughter of Ceres [illegible] Jupiter. She is called by the Greeks Per[illegible]phone. She was so beautiful, that the [illegible]ther of the gods himself became enamoured [illegible]

Ptolemy Philadelphus, from Athenæus, Antiquitates, Venetiis, 1514. Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Ptolemæi Lagi filius, Macedo, Alexandriæ, Ægypti, Cyrenarum, Libyæ, Cyprique, Cœlesyriæ, Phœnicis, Pamphyliæ, Lycias, Carias, Cilicias, Ægypti, Lagi filius, Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Ptolemæi Lagi filius, Macedo, Alexandriæ, Ægypti, Cyrenarum, Libyæ, Cyprique, Cœlesyriæ, Phœnicis, Pamphyliæ, Lycias, Carias, Cilicias, Ptolemæus, an illustrious Macedonian, Alexandria, Egypt, Cyrene, Libya, Cyprus, Cœlesyria, Phœnicia, Pamphylia, Lycia, Caria, Cilicia, Ptolemæus, a Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic school, who succeeded Lycon, a pupil of Aristotle, where he taught, in succession to Theophrastus, who succeeded Aristotle.

PTOLEMY, a Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic school, who succeeded the Ptolemæus

gently their articulations. After some time the shepherd observed that whenever he entered the place of their confinement they repeatedly exclaimed *Beccos*, and he gave information of this to the monarch. Psammetichus made enquiries and found that the word *Beccos* signified bread in the Phœnician language, and from that circumstance, therefore, it was universally concluded that the language of Phœnicia was of the greatest antiquity. *Herodot.* 2, c. 28, &c.—*Polyæn.* 8.—*Strab.* 16.——A son of Gordius, brother to Periander, who held the tyranny at Corinth for three years. *Aristot.*

Psammis or Psammitis, a king of Egypt.

Psaphis, a town on the confines of Attica and Bœotia. There was there an oracle of Amphiaraus.

Psapho, a Libyan who taught a number of birds which he kept to say, *Psapho is a god*, and afterwards gave them their liberty. The birds did not forget the words which they had been taught, and the Africans paid divine honors to Psapho. *Ælian.*

Psophis, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.—*Ovid Met.* 5, v. 607.——A river and town of Elis ——A daughter of Eryx.

Psyche, a nymph whom Cupid married and carried into a place of bliss, where he long enjoyed her company. Venus put her to death because she had robbed the world of her son, but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies *the soul*, and this personification of Psyche is posterior to the Augustan age, though still it is connected with antient mythology. Psyche is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate the lightness of the soul, of which the butterfly is the symbol, and on that account, among the antients, when a man had just expired, a butterfly appeared fluttering above, as if rising from the mouth of the deceased.

Psychrus, a river of Thrace. When sheep drank of its waters they always brought forth black lambs. *Aristot.*

Psylli, a people of Libya near the Syrtes, very expert in curing the venomous bite of serpents. *Herodot.* 4, c. 173.—*Paus.* 9, c. 28.

Ptelum, a town of Thessaly on the borders of Bœotia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 852.

Pterelaus, a son of Taphius presented with immortality by Neptune, provided he kept on his head a yellow lock. His daughter cut it off and he died. He reigned at Taphos in Argos, &c.

Pteria, a well fortified town of Cappadocia. It was in the neighbourhood, according to some, that Crœsus was defeated by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 76.

Ptolederma, a town of Arcadia. [illegible] 8, c. 27.

Ptolemæum, a certain place at Athens dedicated to exercise and study. [illegible] *de fin.*

Ptolemæus 1st, surnamed Lagus, king of Egypt, son of Arsinoe, who, when pregnant by Philip of Macedonia, married Lagus, a man of mean extraction. [*Vid. Lagus.*] Ptolemy was educated in the court of the king of Macedonia, he became one of his friends and associates of Alexander, and when that monarch invaded Asia, the son of Arsinoe attended him as one of his generals. During the expedition he behaved with uncommon valor; he killed one of the Indian monarchs in single combat, and it was to his prudence and courage that Alexander was indebted for the taking of the rock Aornus. After the conqueror's death, in the general division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained as his share, the government of Egypt, with Libya and part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. In this appointment the governor soon gained the esteem of the people by acts of kindness, by benevolence and clemency, and though he did not assume the title of independent monarch till [illegible] years after, yet he was so firmly established that the attempts of Perdiccas to drive him away from his possessions proved abortive, and Ptolemy, after the murder of his rival by Grecian soldiers, might have added the kingdom of Macedonia to his Egyptian territories. He made himself master of Cœlesyria, Phœnicia, and the neighbouring coast of Syria, and when he had reduced Jerusalem, he carried above 100,000 prisoners to Egypt to people the extensive city of Alexandria, which became the capital of his dominions. After he had rendered his prisoners the most attached and faithful of his subjects by his liberality and the grant of privileges, Ptolemy assumed the title of king of Egypt, and soon after reduced Cyprus under his power. He made war with success against Demetrius and Antigonus, who disputed his right to the provinces of Syria, and from the assistance he gave to the people of Rhodes against their common enemies, he received the name of Soter. While he extended his dominions, Ptolemy was not negligent of the advantages of his people. The bay of Alexandria being dangerous of access, he built a tower to conduct the sailors in the obscurity of the night, [*Vid. Pharos.*] and that his subjects might be acquainted with literature and

foundation of a library, which under ucceeding reigns, became the most ce- ned in the world. He also established e capital of his dominions, a society d *museum*, of which the members were loyed in philosophical researches, and e advancement of science and the liber- rts. Ptolemy died in the 92d year of age, after a reign of 39 or 40 years, k 285 years before Christ. He was ceeded by his son Ptolemy Philadelphus, had been his partner on the throne last ten years of his reign. Ptolemy s has been commended for his abili- not only as a sovereign, but as a writer, among the many valuable compositions ch have been lost, we are to lament an ory of Alexander the Great, by the king Egypt, greatly admired and valued for ance and authenticity. All his success- were called Ptolemies from him. *Paus.* c. 7.—*Justin* 13, &c.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Ar-* t.—*Curt.*—*Plut. in Alex.*

PTOLEMÆUS 2d, son of Ptolemy the succeeded his father on the Egyptian one and was called *Philadelphus* by an- tratis, because he killed two of his bro- rs. He shewed himself worthy in every ect to succeed his great father, and con- us of the advantages which arise from alliance with powerful nations, he sent bassadors to Italy to solicit the friend- p of the Romans, whose name and mili- y reputation had become universally own for the victories which they had obtained over Pyrrhus and the Taren- es. His ambassadors were received with rks of the greatest attention, and imme- tely after four Roman senators came to exandria, where they gained the admi- tion of the monarch and of his subjects, d, by refusing the crowns of gold and rich esents which were offered to them, rnished the world of the virtue and of disinterestedness of their nation. But ile Ptolemy strengthened himself by al- nces with foreign powers, the internal ace of his kingdom was disturbed by the volt of Magas his brother, king of Cyrene. e sedition however was stopped, though ded by Antiochus king of Syria, and death of the rebellious prince re-estab- hed peace for some time in the family of iladelphus. Antiochus the Syrian king rried Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy, d the father, though old and infirm, con- ted his daughter to her husband's king- m, and assisted at the nuptials. Phila- iphus died in the 64th year of his age, out 246 years before the christian era. e left two sons and a daughter, by Arsinoe e daughter of Lysimachus. He had after- wards married his sister Arsinoe whom he loved with uncommon tenderness, and to whose memory he began to erect a celebrated monument. [*Vid Dinocrates.*] During the whole of his reign Philadelphus was employed in exciting industry, and in encouraging the liberal arts, and useful knowledge among his subjects. The inhabitants of the adjacent countries were allured by promises and presents to encrease the number of the Egyptian subjects, and Ptolemy could boast of reigning over 33,339 well peopled cities. He gave every possible encouragement to commerce, and by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, and the other in the Red sea, he made Egypt the mart of the world. His army consisted of 200,000 foot, 40,000 horse, besides 300 elephants and 2000 armed chariots. With justice therefore he has been called the richest of all the princes and monarchs of his age, and indeed the remark is not false when it is observed that at his death he left in his treasury 750,000 Egyptian talents, a sum equivalent to two hundred millions sterling. His palace was the asylum of learned men, whom he admired and patronized. He paid particular attention to Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Lycophron, and by encreasing the library, which his father had founded, he shewed his taste for learning, and his wish to encourage genius. This celebrated library at his death contained 200,000 volumes of the best and choicest books, and it was afterwards encreased to 700,000 volumes. It is said that the old testament was translated into Greek during his reign, a translation which has been called Septuagint, because translated by the labors of 70 different persons. *Eutrop.*—*Justin.* 17, c. 2, *&c.*—*Liv.*—*Plat.*—*Theocrit.*—*Athen.* 12. *Plin.* 34,

PTOLEMÆUS 3d, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. He early engaged in a war against Antiochus Theus, for his unkindness to Berenice the Egyptian king's sister, whom he had married with the consent of Philadelphus. With the most rapid success he conquered Syria and Cilicia, and advanced as far as the Tigris, but a sedition at home stopped his progress, and he returned to Egypt loaded with the spoils of conquered nations. Among the immense riches which he brought he had above 2500 statues of the Egyptian gods, which Cambyses had carried away into Persia when he conquered Egypt, These were restored to the temples, and the Egyptians called their sovereign *Evergetes*, in acknowledgment for his attention, beneficence, and religious zeal for the

the gods of his country. The last years of Ptolemy's reign were passed in peace, if we except the refusal of the Jews to pay the tribute of 20 silver talents which their ancestors had always paid to the Egyptian monarchs. He also interested himself in the affairs of Greece, and assisted Cleomenes the Spartan king against the leaders of the Achæan league, but he had the mortification to see his ally defeated, and even a fugitive in Egypt. Evergetes died about 221 years before Christ, after a reign of 27 years, and like his two illustrious predecessors he was the patron of learning, and indeed he is the last of the Lagides who gained popularity among his subjects by clemency, moderation and humanity, and who commanded respect even in his enemies, by valor, prudence, and reputation. *Plut. in Cleom. &c.—Polyb.* 2.—*Justin.* 29, &c.

PTOLEMÆUS 4th, succeeded his father Evergetes on the throne of Egypt. He received the surname of *Philopator* by antiphrasis, because, according to some historians, he destroyed his father by poison. He began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, and he successively sacrificed to his avarice his own mother, his wife, his sister, and his brother. He received the name of *Typhon*, from his extravagance and debauchery, and that of *Gallus*, because he appeared in the streets of Alexandria like one of the bacchanals, and with all the gestures of the priests of Cybele. In the midst of his pleasures Philopator was called to war against Antiochus king of Syria, and at the head of a powerful army he soon invaded his enemy's territories, and might have added the kingdom of Syria to Egypt, if he had made a prudent use of the victories which attended his arms. In his return he entered Jerusalem, but the Jews prevented him forcibly from entering their temple, for which insolence to his majesty, the monarch determined to extirpate the whole nation at his return. He ordered an immense number of Jews to be exposed in a plain, and trodden under the feet of elephants, but by a supernatural instinct the generous animals turned their fury not on those that had been devoted to death, but upon the Egyptian spectators. This circumstance terrified Philopator, and he behaved with more than common kindness to a nation which he had so lately devoted to destruction. In the latter part of his reign the Romans, whom a dangerous war with Carthage had weakened and rendered active, renewed for political reasons the treaty of alliance which had been made with the Egyptian monarchs. Philopator at last weakened and enervated by intemperance and continual debauchery, died in the 37th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years, about 204 years before the Christian era. His death was immediately followed by the murder of the companions of his voluptuousness and extravagance, and their carcases were dragged with the greatest ignominy through the streets of Alexandria. *Polyb.—Justin.* 30, *&c.—Plut. in Cleom.*

PTOLEMÆUS 5th, succeeded his father Philopator as king of Egypt, though only in the 4th year of his age. During the minority of his minority he was under the protection of Sosicius and of Aristomenes, by whose prudent administration Antiochus was dispossessed of the provinces of Cœlosyria and Palestine, which he had conquered by war. The Romans also renewed their alliance with him after their victories over Annibal, and the conclusion of the second Punic war. This flattering embassy induced Aristomenes to offer the candidate patronage of the young monarch to the Romans, but the regent was confirmed in his honorable office, and by making a treaty of alliance with the people of Italy he convinced the Egyptians that he was qualified to wield the sceptre and to govern the nation. But now that Ptolemy had reached his 14th year, according to the laws and customs of Egypt, the years of his minority had expired. He received the surname of *Epiphanes*, or illustrious, and was crowned at Alexandria with the greatest solemnity, and the faithful Aristomenes resigned into his hands an empire which he had governed with honor to himself, and with credit to his sovereign. Young Ptolemy was no sooner delivered from the shackles of a superior, than he betrayed the same vices which had characterized his father, the counsels of Aristomenes were despised, and the minister who for ten years had governed the kingdom with equity and moderation, was sacrificed to the caprice of the sovereign, who abhorred him for the salutary advice which his own vicious inclinations did not permit him to follow. His cruelties raised seditions among his subjects, but these were twice quelled by the prudence and the moderation of one Polycrates, the most faithful of his court ministers. In the midst of his extravagance Epiphanes did not forget his alliance with the Romans, above all others he showed himself eager to cultivate friendship with a nation from whom he could derive so many advantages, and during their war against Antiochus he offered to assist them with money against a monarch, whose daughter Cleopatra he had married, but when

om he hated on account of the seditions had raised in the very heart of Egypt. ter a reign of 24 years, about 180 years ore Christ, Ptolemy was poisoned by ministers whom he had threatened to of their possessions to carry on a war inst Seleucus king of Syria. *Liv.* 35, c. *Ec.—Justin. Ec.*

Ptolemæus 6th, succeeded his father iphanes on the Egyptian throne, and reved the surname of *Philometor*, on account his hatred against his mother Cleopatra. was in the 6th year of his age when he ended the throne, and during his minoy the kingdom was governed by his moer, and at her death by an eunuch who s one of his favorites. He made war ainst Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, recover the provinces of Palestine and Coelosyria, which were part of the Egyptian minions, and after various success fell to the hands of his enemy, who detained m in confinement. During the captivity Philometor, the Egyptians raised to the rone his younger brother Ptolemy Evertes, or Physcon, also son of Epiphanes, it he was no sooner established in his wer than Antiochus turned his arms ainst Egypt, drove the usurper, and reored Philometor to all his rights and prileges as king of Egypt. This artful beviour of Antiochus, was soon comprehended by Philometor, and when he saw at Pelusium, the key of Egypt had reained in the hands of his Syrian ally, he called his brother Physcon, and made m his partner on the throne, and conted with him how to repel their comion enemy. This union of interest in the o royal brothers incensed Antiochus; he tered Egypt with a large army, but the Romans checked his progress, and obliged him to retire. No sooner were they delered from the impending war than Philoetor and Physcon, whom the fear of daner had united, began with mutual jealousy o oppose each other's views. Physcon was last banished by the superior power of is brother, and as he could find no support in Egypt, he immediately repaired to Rome. To excite more effectually the ompassion of the Romans, and to gain heir assistance, he appeared in the meanest dress, and took his residence in the most obscure corner of the city. He received an audience from the senate, and the Romans settled the dispute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of one another, and giving the government of Libya and Cyrene to Physcon, and confirming Philometor in the possession of Egypt, and of the island of Cyprus. These terms of accommodation were gladly accepted, but Physcon soon claimed the dominion of Cyprus, and in this he was supported by the Romans, who wished to aggrandize themselves by the diminution of the Egyptian power. Philometor refused to deliver up the island of Cyprus, and to call away his brother's attention he fomented the seeds of rebellion in Cyrene. But the death of Philometor, about 146 years before the Christian era, left Physcon master of Egypt, and all the dependent provinces. Philometor has been commended by some historians for his clemency and moderation. *Diod.—Liv.—Polyb.*

Ptolemæus 7th, surnamed *Physcon*, on account of the prominence of his belly, ascended the throne of Egypt after the death of his brother Philometor, and as he had reigned for some time conjointly with him, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 6th.*] his succession was approved, though the wife and the son of the deceased monarch laid claims to the crown. Cleopatra was supported in her claims by the Jews, and it was at last agreed that Physcon should marry the queen, and that her son should succeed on the throne at his death. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but on that very day the tyrant murdered Cleopatra's son in her arms. He ordered himself to be called *Evergetes*, but the Alexandrians refused to do it, and stigmatized him with the appellation of *Kakergetes*, or evil doer, a surname which he deserved by his tyranny and oppression. A series of barbarity rendered him odious, but as no one attempted to rid Egypt of her tyrant, the Alexandrians abandoned their habitations, and fled from a place which continually streamed with the blood of their massacred fellow citizens. If their migration proved fatal to the commerce and prosperity of Alexandria, it was of the most essential service to the countries where they retired, and the numbers of Egyptians that sought a safer asylum in Greece and Asia, introduced among the inhabitants of those countries the different professions that were practised with success in the capital of Egypt. Physcon endeavoured to re-people the city which his cruelty had laid desolate, but the fear of sharing the fate of its former inhabitants, prevailed more than the promise of riches, rights and immunities. The king at last disgusted with Cleopatra, repudiated her, and married her daughter by Philometor, called also Cleopatra. He still continued to exercise the greatest cruelty upon his subjects, but the prudence and vigilance of his ministers kept the people in tranquility, till all Egypt revolted when the king

king had basely murdered all the young men of Alexandria. Without friends or support in Egypt, he fled to Cyprus, and Cleopatra, the divorced queen, ascended the throne. In his banishment Physcon dreaded lest the Alexandrians should also place the crown on the head of his son, by his sister Cleopatra, who was then governor of Cyrene, and under these apprehensions he sent for the young prince, called Memphitis, to Cyprus, and murdered him as soon as he reached the shore. To make the barbarity more complete, he sent the limbs of Memphitis to Cleopatra, and they were received as the queen was going to celebrate her birth day. Soon after this he invaded Egypt with an army, and obtained a victory over the forces of Cleopatra, who being left without friends or assistance, fled to her eldest daughter Cleopatra, who had married Demetrius, king of Syria. This decisive blow restored Physcon to his throne, where he continued to reign for some time hated by his subjects and feared by his enemies. He died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of 29 years, about 116 years before Christ. Some authors have extolled Physcon for his fondness for literature, they have observed that from his extensive knowledge he was called the *philologist*, and that he wrote a comment upon Homer, besides an history in 24 books, admired for its elegance, and often quoted by succeeding authors whose pen was employed on the same subject. *Diod.* —*Justin* 38, &c.—*Athen.* 2.—*Porphyr.*

PTOLEMÆUS 8th, surnamed *Lathyrus*, from an excrescence like a pea on the nose, succeeded his father Physcon as king of Egypt. He had no sooner ascended the throne than his mother Cleopatra, who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him to Cyprus, and placed the crown on the head of his brother Ptolemy Alexander her favorite son. Lathyrus, banished from Egypt, became king of Cyprus, and soon after he appeared at the head of a large army, to make war against Alexander Jannæus, king of Judæa, through whose assistance and intrigue he had been expelled by Cleopatra. The Jewish monarch was conquered and 50,000 of his men were left on the field of battle. Lathyrus, after he had exercised the greatest cruelty upon the Jews, and made vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus till the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refused to acknowledge him as their sovereign, and Thebes for its obstinacy, was closely besieged for three successive years, and from a powerful and populous city it was reduced to ruin. In the latter part of his reign Lathyrus was called upon to assist the Romans with a navy for the conquest of Athens, but Lucullus, who had been sent to obtain the naval supply, though received with kingly honors, was dismissed with evasive and unsatisfactory answers, and the monarch refused to part with troops which he deemed necessary to preserve the peace of his kingdom. Lathyrus died about 88 years before the Christian era, after a reign of 36 years since the death of his father Physcon, eleven of which he had passed with his mother Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne, eighteen in Cyprus, and seven after his mother's death. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter Cleopatra, whom Alexander the son of Ptolemy Alexander, by means of the dictator Sylla, soon after married and murdered. *Joseph. Hist.*—*Justin.* 39—*Plut. in Luc.*—*Appian in Mithrid.*

PTOLEMÆUS 9th. *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 1st.

PTOLEMÆUS 10th. *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 2d.

PTOLEMÆUS 11th. *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 3d.

PTOLEMÆUS 12th, the illegitimate son of Lathyrus, ascended the throne of Egypt at the death of Alexander 3d. He received the surname of *Auletes*, because he played skilfully on the flute. His rise showed great marks of prudence and circumspection, and as his predecessor by his will had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly established on his throne, without the approbation of the Roman senate. He was successful in his applications, and Caesar, who was then consul and in want of money, established his succession, and granted him the alliance of the Romans after he had received the enormous sum of about a million and 162,500l. sterling. But these measures rendered him unpopular at Rome, and when he had suffered the Romans quickly to take possession of Cyprus the Egyptians revolted, and Auletes was obliged to fly from his kingdom and seek protection among the most powerful of his allies. His complaints were heard at Rome at first with indifference, and the murder of the noblemen of Alexandria, whom the Egyptians had sent to justify their proceedings before the Roman senate, rendered him more popular and suspected. Pompey, however, supported his cause, and the senate decreed to re-establish Auletes on his throne, but as they proceeded but slowly in the execution of their plans, the monarch returned from Rome to Ephesus, where he lay concealed

led for some time in the temple of Di-
a. During his absence from Alexandria,
daughter Berenice had made herself ab-
ute, and established herself on the throne
a marriage with Archelaus, a priest of
llona's temple at Comana, but she was
n driven from Egypt when Gabinius, at
head of a Roman army approached to
place Auletes on his throne. Auletes was
sooner restored to power than he sacri-
ed to his ambition his daughter Berenice,
d behaved wi h the greatest ingratitude
d perfidy to Rabirius a Roman who had
pplied him with money when expelled
m his kingdom. Auletes died four years
er his restoration in the 30th year of his
gn, about 51 years before the Christian
a. He left two sons and two daughters,
d by his will ordered the eldest of his
s to marry the eldest of his sisters, and to
cend with her the vacant throne. As
ese children were young, the dying mo-
rch recommended them to the protec-
on and paternal care of the Romans, and
cordingly Pompey the Great was ap-
ointed by the senate to be their patron and
eir guardian. Their reign was as turbu-
nt as that of their predecessors, and it is
markable for no uncommon events, only
e may observe that the young queen was
e Cleopatra who soon after became so ce-
brated as being the mistress of J. Cæsar,
e wife of M. Antony, and the last of the
gyptian monarchs of the family of Lagus.
c. *pro Rabir.*—*Strab.* 17.—*Dion.* 39.—
ppian. de Civ.

PTOLEMÆUS 13th, sirnamed *Dionysius* r *Bacchus*, ascended the throne of Egypt onjointly with his sister Cleopatra, whom e had married, according to the directions f his father Auletes. He was under the are and protection of Pompey the Great, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 12th.*] but the wickedness nd avarice of his ministers soon obliged im to drive away his sister from the throne, nd to reign independent. He was then in he 13th year of his age when his guardian, fter the fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to he shores of Egypt, and claimed his pro-ection. He refused to grant the required ssistance, and by the advice of his ministers he basely murdered Pompey after he had brought him to shore under the mask of friendship and cordiality. To curry the fa-vor of the conqueror of Pharsalia, Ptolemy cut off the head of Pompey, but Cæsar turned with indignation from such perfidy, and when he arrived at Alexandria he found the king of Egypt as faithless to his cause as to that of his fallen enemy. Cæsar sat as judge to hear the various claims of the bro-ther and sister to the throne, and to satisfy the people, he ordered the will of Auletes to be read, and confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt, and appointed the two younger children masters of the island of Cyprus. This fair and can-did decision might have left no room for dissatisfaction, but Ptolemy was governed by cruel and avaricious ministers, and there-fore he refused to acknowledge Cæsar as a judge or a mediator. The Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. Ptolemy, who had been for some time a prisoner in the hands of Cæsar, now headed his armies, but a defeat was fatal, and as he attempted to save his life by flight, he was drowned in the Nile, about 46 years before Christ, and three years and eight months after the death of Auletes. Cleopatra, at the death of her brother, became sole mis-tress of Egypt, but as the Egyptians were no friends to female government, Cæsar obliged her to marry her younger brother Ptolemy who was then in the eleventh year of his age. *Appian. Civ.*—*Cæsar in Alex.*.—*Strab.* 17 —*Joseph Ant* —*Dio.*—*Plut. in Ant. &c.*—*Sueton. in Cæs.*

PTOLEMÆUS APION, king of Cyrene, was the illegitimate son of Ptolemy Phys-con. After a reign of 20 years he died; and as he had no children he made the Ro-mans heirs of his dominions. The Romans presented his subjects with their independ-ence. *Liv.* 70.

PTOLEMÆUS CERAUNUS, a son of Pto-lemy Soter by Eurydice the daughter of Antipater. Unable to succeed to the throne of Egypt, Ceraunus fled to the court of Se-leucus, where he was received with unco-mmon attention. Seleucus was then king of Macedonia, an empire which he had lately acquired by the death of Lysimachus at a battle in Phrygia, but his reign was short, and Ceraunus perfidiously murdered him and ascended his throne. The murderer, however, could not be firmly established in Macedonia, as long as Arsinoe the widow, and the children of Lysimachus were alive, and entitled to claim his kingdom as the lawful possession of their father. To re-move these obstacles, Ceraunus made of-fers of marriage to Arsinoe who was his own sister. The queen at first refused, but the protestations and solemn promises of the usurper at last prevailed upon her to consent. The nuptials however were no sooner celebrated than Ceraunus murdered the two young princes, and confirmed his usurpation by rapine and cruelty. But now three powerful princes claimed the king-dom of Macedonia as their own; Antio-chus, the son of Seleucus; Antigonus, the son

son of Demetrius; and Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus. These enemies, however, were soon removed; Ceraunus conquered Antigonus in the field of battle, and stopped the hostilities of his two other rivals by promises and money. He did not long remain inactive, a barbarian army of Gauls claimed a tribute from him, and the monarch immediately marched to meet them in the field. The battle was long and bloody. The Macedonians might have obtained the victory if Ceraunus had shown more prudence. He was thrown down from his elephant, and taken prisoner by the enemy who immediately tore his body to pieces. Ptolemy had been king of Macedonia only 18 months. *Justin* 24, &c.—*Paus.* 10, c. 19.

PTOLEMÆUS, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus. He was king of Cyprus, of which he was tyrannically dispossessed by the Romans. Cato was at the head of the forces which were sent against Ptolemy by the senate, and the Roman general proposed to the monarch to retire from the throne, and to pass the rest of his days in the obscure office of high priest in the temple of Venus at Paphos. This offer was rejected with the indignation which it merited, and the monarch poisoned himself at the approach of the enemy. The treasures found in the island amounted to the enormous sum of 1,356,250l. sterling, which were carried to Rome by the conquerors. *Plut. in Cat.*—*Val. Max.* 9.—*Flor.* 3.——A man who attempted to make himself king of Macedonia, in opposition to Perdiccas. He was expelled by Pelopidas. ——A son of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, by Antigone, the daughter of Berenice. He was left governor of Epirus, when Pyrrhus went to Italy to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, where he presided with great prudence and moderation. He was killed bravely fighting, in the expedition which Pyrrhus undertook against Sparta and Argos.——An eunuch, by whose friendly assistance Mithridates the great saved his life, after a battle with Lucullus.——A king of Epirus, who died very young as he was marching an army against the Ætolians, who had seized part of his dominions. *Justin.* 28.——A king of Chalcidica in Syria, about 30 years before Christ. He opposed Pompey when he invaded Syria, but he was defeated in the attempt, and the conqueror spared his life only, upon receiving 1000 talents. *Joseph. ant.* 13.——A nephew of Antigonus, who commanded an army in the Peloponnesus. He revolted from his uncle to Cassander, and some time after, he attempted to bribe the soldiers of Ptolemy Lagus king of Egypt, who had invited him to his camp. He was seized and imprisoned for this treachery, and the Egyptian monarch at last ordered him to drink hemlock.——A son of Lysimachus, killed in the celebrated battle which was fought at Issus, between Darius and Alexander the great.——A son of Juba, made king of Mauritania. He was son of Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of Mark Antony, and the celebrated Cleopatra. He was put to death by Caius Caligula. *Tacit. ann.* 11.——A friend of Otho.——A favorite of Antiochus, king of Syria, he was surnamed Macron.——A Jew, famous for his cruelty and avarice. He was for some time governor of Jericho, about years before Christ.——A powerful Jew during the troubles which disturbed the peace of Judæa, in the reign of Augustus.——A son of Antony by Cleopatra, he was surnamed Philadelphus, by his father, and made master of Phœnicia, Syria, and all the territories of Asia Minor, which were situate between the Ægean sea and Euphrates. *Plut. in Anton.*——A son of Herod, king of Judæa.——A friend of Chrysermus, who visited Cleomenes king of Sparta, when imprisoned in Egypt.——A governor of Alexandria, put to death by Cleomenes.——A celebrated geographer and astrologer in the reign of Adrian and Antoninus. He was a native of Alexandria, or according to others, of Pelusium. On account of his great learning, he received the name of most wise, and most divine among the Greeks. In his system of the world, he places the earth in the centre of the universe, a doctrine which was universally believed and adopted till the 16th century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus. His geography is valued for its learning, and the very useful information which it gives. Besides his system and geography, Ptolemy wrote other books, in one of which he gives an account of fixed stars, of 1022 of which he gives a certain and definite longitude and latitude.

PTOLEMAIS, a town of Thebais in Egypt. It received this name from the Ptolemies who beautified it. There was also another city of the same name in the territories of Cyrene. It was situate on the sea coast, and according to some, it was the same as Barce. [*Vid. Barce.*]——A city of Palestine. *Mela.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 2, c. 73.—*Strab.* 14. &c.

PTOLYCUS, a statuary of Corcyra, pupil to Critias the Athenian. *Paus.* 6, c. 3.

PTOUS, a son of Athamas and Themisto. He gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, upon which he built a temple to Apollo surnamed Ptous. The god had also a celebrated

ded oracle on mount Ptous. *Plut. de t def.*—*Pauf* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

PUBLICIUS, a Roman freed man so ich like Pompey the great, that they re often confounded together. *Val. Max.* c. 14.

PUBLICIA LEX forbad any person to ly with bad or fraudulent designs.

PUBLICŎLA, a name given to Publius erius, on account of his great popularity. f Valerius.

PUBLILIA LEX, was made by Publili the dictator, A. U. C. 445. It per ted one of the censors to be elected m the plebeians, since one of the con was chosen from that bod . *Liv.* 8. c. ——Another, by which it was ordained, t all laws should be previously approved the senators, before they were proposed the people.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian mimic poet, o flourished about 44 years before Christ. was originally a slave sold to a Roman tician, called Domitius, who brought up with great attention, and gave him freedom when of age. He gained the em of the most powerful at Rome, and soned J. Cæsar among his patrons. He eclipsed the poet Lab rius, whose lesque compositions were in general es n. There remains of Publius, a collec of moral sentences, written in iambics, placed in alphabetical order.

PUBLIUS a prænomen, common among Romans. —— Caius, a man who con ed with Brutus against J. Cæsar. —— prætor who conquered Palæpolis. He only a plebeian, and though neither ul nor dictator, he obtained a triumph spite of the opposition of the senators. was the first who was honored with a mph during a prætorship.——A Roman ul who defeated the Latins, and was de dictator.——A Roman flatterer in court of Tiberius.——A tribune who used Manlius, &c.

PULCHĔRIA, a daughter of the emperor odosius the great, famous for her piety, deration, and virtues.——A daughter of cadius. She held the government of the man empire for many years. She was ther of Valentinian. Her piety, and her ivate, as well as public virtues have been iversally admired. She died A. D. 420, d was interred at Ravenna, where her mb is still to be seen.——A sister of Theodosius, who reigned absolute for some me in the Roman empire.

PUNĬCUM BELLUM, the first Punic war as undertaken by the Romans against rthage, A. U C. 489. The ambition of ome was the origin of this war. For upwards of 240 years, the two nations had beheld with secret jealousy each other's power, but they had totally eradicated every cause of quarrel or contention, by settling in three different treaties the boundaries of their respective territories, the number of their allies, and how far one nation might sail in the Mediterranean without giving offence to the other. Sicily an island of the highest consequence to the Carthaginians, as a commercial nation was the seat of the first dissensions. The Mamertini, a body of Italian mercenaries, were appointed by the king of Syracuse to guard the town of Messana, but this tumultuous tribe, instead of protecting the citizens, basely massacred them, and seized their possessions. This act of cruelty raised the indignation of all the Sicilians, and Hiero king of Syracuse, who had employed them, perpared to punish their perfidy. and the Mamertini besieged in Messana, and without friends or resources, resolved to throw themselves for protection into the hands of the first power that could relieve them. They were however divided in their sentiments, and while some implored the assistance of Carthage, others called upon the Romans for protection. Without hesitation or delay, the Carthaginians entered Messana, and the Romans also hastened to give to the Mamertini, that aid which had been claimed from them with as much eagerness as from the Carthaginians. At the approach of the Roman troops, the Mamertini, who had implored their assistance, took up arms and forced the Carthaginians to evacuate Messana. Fresh forces were poured in on every side, and though Carthage seemed superior in arms and in resources, yet the valor and the intrepidity of the Romans, daily appeared more formidable, and Hiero, the Syracusan king, who had hitherto embraced the interest of the Carthaginians, became the most faithful ally of the republic. From a private quarrel the war became general. The Romans obtained a victory in Sicily, but as their enemies were masters at sea, the advantages they gained were small and inconsiderable. To make themselves equal to their adversaries, they aspired to the dominion of the sea, and in 60 days timber was cut down and a fleet of 120 gallies completely manned and provisioned. The successes they met by sea were trivial, and little advantage could be gained over an enemy that were sailors by actual practice and long experience. Duilius at last obtained a victory, and he was the first Roman who ever received a triumph after a naval battle. The losses they had already sustained, induced the Carthaginians to sue

for

for peace, and the Romans, whom an unsuccessful descent upon Africa under Regulus, [*Vid. Regulus*,] had rendered diffident, listened to the proposal, and the first Punic war was concluded A. U. C. 511, under the following terms.—The Carthaginians pledged themselves to pay to the Romans within 20 years, the sum of 3000 Euboic talents, they promised to release all the Roman captives without ransom, to evacuate Sicily, and the other islands in the Mediterranean, and not to molest Hiero king of Syracuse, or his allies. After this treaty the Carthaginians who had lost the dominion of Sardinia and Sicily, made new conquests in Spain, and soon began to repair their losses by industry and labor. They planted colonies, and secretly prepared to revenge themselves upon their powerful rivals. The Romans were not insensible of their successes in Spain, and to stop their progress towards Italy they made a stipulation with the Carthaginians, by which they were not permitted to cross the Iberus, or to molest the city of their allies, the Saguntines. This was for some time observed, but when Annibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he spurned the boundaries which the jealousy of Rome had set to his arms, and he immediately formed the siege of Saguntum. The Romans were apprised of the hostilities which had been begun against their allies, but Saguntum was in the hands of the active enemy before they had taken any steps to oppose him. Complaints were carried to Carthage, and war was determined upon by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian senate. Without delay or diffidence A. U. C. 534 Annibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse, towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress, were severally defeated. The battle of Trebia, and that of the lake of Thrasymenus threw Rome into the greatest consternation, but the prudence and the dilatory measures of the dictator Fabius soon taught them to hope for better times. Yet the conduct of Fabius was universally censured as cowardice, and the two consuls who succeded him in the command, by pursuing a different plan of operations, soon brought on a decisive action at Cannæ, in which 45,000 Romans were left in the field of battle. This bloody victory caused so much consternation at Rome, that some authors have declared that if Annibal had immediately marched from the plains of Cannæ, to the city, he should have [illegible] with no resistance, and should have [illegible] nated a long and dangerous war with [illegible] to himself, and the most inestimable [illegible] tages to his country. This celebrat[illegible] tory at Cannæ left the conqueror m[illegible] two camps, and of an immense boo[illegible] the cities which had hitherto obs[illegible] neutrality no sooner saw the defeat [illegible] Romans, than they eagerly embrac[illegible] interest of Carthage. The news [illegible] victory was carried to Carthage by [illegible] and the Carthaginians refused to be[illegible] till three bushels of golden rings were [illegible] before them, which had been take[illegible] the Roman knights in the field of b[illegible] After this Annibal called his brothe[illegible] drubal from Spain with a large reinf[illegible] ment, but the march of Asdrubal w[illegible] tercepted by the Romans, his arm[illegible] defeated, and himself slain. Affa[illegible] had taken a different turn, and M[illegible] who had the command of the Roma[illegible] in Italy, soon taught his countrym[illegible] Annibal was not invincible in the [illegible] different parts of the world the [illegible] were making very rapid conquests, [illegible] the sudden arrival of a Carthaginia[illegible] in Italy at first raised fears and app[illegible] sions, they were soon enabled to [illegible] with their enemies for the sovereig[illegible] Spain, and the dominion of the sea. [illegible] nibal no longer appeared formidab[illegible] Italy, if he conquered towns in Ca[illegible] or Magna Græcia, he remained m[illegible] them only while his army hovered i[illegible] neighbourhood, and if he marched [illegible] wards Rome the alarm he occasioned [illegible] but momentary, the Romans were pr[illegible] ed to oppose him, and his return wa[illegible] fore the more dishonorable. The conq[illegible] of young Scipio in Spain had now [illegible] the expectations of the Romans, and he [illegible] no sooner returned to Rome than he [illegible] posed to remove Annibal from the c[illegible] of Italy by carrying the war to the ga[illegible] Carthage. This was a bold and hazar[illegible] enterprize, but though Fabius oppos[illegible] it was universally approved by the R[illegible] senate, and young Scipio was empow[illegible] to sail to Africa. The conquests of [illegible] young Roman were as rapid in Afri[illegible] in Spain, and the Carthaginians appre[illegible] five for the fate of their capital, re[illegible] Annibal from Italy, and preferred [illegible] safety at home, to the maintaining [illegible] long and expensive war in another p[illegible] of the globe. Annibal received the[illegible] ders with indignation, and with tra[illegible] his eyes he left Italy, where for 16 y[illegible] he had known no superior in the fi[illegible] battle. At his arrival in Africa, the fe[illegible] tha[illegible]

inian general soon collected a large y, and met his exulting adversary in plains of Zama. The battle was long bloody, and though one nation fought glory, and the other for the dearer sake berty, the Romans obtained the vic-, and Annibal, who had sworn eternal ity to the gods of Rome, fled from thage after he had advised his country- to accept the terms of the conqueror. s battle of Zama was decisive, the Car-inians sued for peace, which the haugh-onquerors granted with difficulty. The ditions were these: Carthage was per-ted to hold all the possessions which she in Africa before the war, and to be erned by her own laws and institutions. s was ordered to make restitution of all ships and other effects which had been en in violation of a truce which had n agreed upon by both nations. She to surrender the whole of her fleet, ex-t 10 gallies; she was to release and de-r up all the captives, deserters or fugi-s taken or received during the war, to mnify Masinissa for all the losses which had sustained, to deliver up all their ele-nts, and for the future never more to e or break any more of these animals. was not to make war upon any nati-whatever, without the consent of the nans, and she was to reimburse the Ro-s, to pay the sum of 10,000 talents, at rate of 200 talents a year for fifty years, she was to give up hostages from the dest families for the performance of se several articles; and till the ratifica-t of the treaty to supply the Roman es with money and provisions. These milliating conditions were accepted A. C. 551, and immediately 4000 Ro-n captives were released, five hundred lies were delivered and burnt on the , but the immediate exaction of 200 ents was more severely felt, and many the Carthaginian senators burst into rs. During the 50 years which fol-ed the conclusion of the second Punic r, the Carthaginians were employed in airing their losses by unwearied applica-n and industry, but they found still in the mans a jealous rival, and a haughty con-eror, and in Masinissa the ally of Rome, intriguing and ambitious monarch. The g of Numidia made himself master of e of their provinces, but as they were able to make war without the consent Rome, the Carthaginians sought relief embassies, and made continual com-aints in the Roman senate of the tyranny d oppression of Masinissa. Commission-s were appointed to examine the cause of their complaints, but as Masinissa was the ally of Rome, the interest of the Car-thaginians was neglected, and whatever seemed to depress their republic, was agree-able to the Romans. Cato, who was in the number of the commissioners, examin-ed the capital of Africa with a jealous eye, he saw it with concern rising as if it were from its ruins, and when he returned to Rome he declared in full senate, that the peace of Italy would never be established while Carthage was in being. The sena-tors, however, were not guided by his opi-nion, and the *delenda est Carthago* of Cato did not prevent the Romans from acting with moderation. But while the senate were debating about the existence of Car-thage, and while they considered it as a dependent power, and not as an ally, the wrongs of Africa were without redress, and Masinissa continued his depredations. Upon this the Carthaginians resolved to do to their cause that justice which the Romans had denied them, they entered the field against the Numidians, but they were de-feated in a bloody battle by Masinissa, who was then upwards of 90 years old. In this bold measure they had broken the peace, and as their late defeat had rendered them desperate, they hastened with all pos-sible speed to the capital of Italy to justify their proceedings, and to implore the for-giveness of the Roman senate. The news of Masinissa's victory had already reached Italy, and immediately some forces were sent to Sicily, and from thence ordered to pass into Africa. The ambassadors of Car-thage received evasive and unsatisfactory answers from the senate, and when they saw the Romans landed at Utica, they re-solved to purchase peace by the most sub-missive terms which even the most abject slaves could offer. The Romans acted with the deepest policy, no declaration of war had been made, though hostilities ap-peared inevitable, and in answer to the submissive offers of Carthage the consuls replied that to prevent every cause of quar-rel the Carthaginians must deliver into their hands 300 hostages, all children of senators, and of the most noble and respectable families. The demand was great and alarming, but it was no sooner granted, than the Romans made another demand, and the Carthaginians were told that peace could not continue if they re-fused to deliver up all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Carthaginians complied, and immediately 40,000 suits of armour, 20,000 large engines of war, with a plentiful store of ammunitions and missile weapons

weapons were surrendered. After this duplicity had succeeded, the Romans laid open the final resolutions of the senate, and the Carthaginians were then told that to avoid hostilities, they must leave their antient habitations and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than 10 miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation, the Romans were fixed and inexorable, and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty and independence was not yet extinguished in the capital of Africa and the Carthaginians determined to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. Before the Roman army approached the city, preparations to support a siege were made, and the ramparts of Carthage were covered with stones, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had ignorantly betrayed to the duplicity of their enemies. Asdrubal, whom the despair of his countrymen had banished on account of the unsuccessful expedition against Masinissa, was immediately recalled, and in the moment of danger, Carthage seemed to have possessed more spirit and more vigor, than when Annibal was victorious at the gates of Rome. The town was blocked up by the Romans, and a regular siege begun, two years were spent in useless operations, and Carthage seemed still able to rise from its ruins, to dispute for the empire of the world, when Scipio, the descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, was sent to conduct the siege. The vigor of his operations soon baffled the efforts and the bold resistance of the besieged, the communications which they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was 20 miles in circumference, was completely surrounded on all sides by the enemy. Despair and famine now raged in the city, and Scipio gained access to the city walls, where the battlements were low and unguarded. His entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury, the houses as he advanced were set on fire to stop his progress, but when a body of 50.000 persons of either sex, had claimed quarter, the rest of the inhabitants were disheartened, and such as disdained to be prisoners of war, perished in the flames, which gradually destroyed their habitations. During 17 days Carthage was in flames, and the soldiers were permitted to redeem from the fire whatever possessions they could. But while others profited from the destruction of Carthage, the philosophic general struck by the melancholy of the scene, repeated two lines from Homer, which contained a prophecy concerning the fall of Troy. He was asked by the historian Polybius, to what he thus applied his prediction? *To my country*, replied Scipio, *for her too I dread the vicissitude of human affairs, and in her turn she may become another flaming Carthage.* This remarkable event happened about the year of Rome 606. The news of this victory caused the greatest rejoicings at Rome, and immediately commissioners were appointed by the Roman senate not only to raze the walls of Carthage, but even to demolish and burn the very materials with which they were made, and in a few days, that city which had been once the seat of commerce, the seat of magnificence, the common store of the wealth of nations, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendor, of its power, even of its existence. *Polyb.—Ital. Appian in Punic. &c.—Flor.—Plut. &c.—Strab.—Liv. epit.—Diod.*

PUPIA LEX *de senatu*, required that the senate should not be assembled from the 18th of the calends of February to the calends of the same month, and that when the embassies were either accepted or rejected, the senate should be held on no account.

PUPIUS, a centurion of Pompey's army seized by Cæsar's soldiers &c.

PUPIENUS, Marcus Claudius Maximus, a man of an obscure family, who raised himself by his merit to the highest offices in the Roman armies, and gradually became a pretor, consul, prefect of Rome, and a governor of the provinces. His father was a blacksmith. After the death of the Gordians, Pupienus was elected with Balbinus to the imperial throne, and to free the world of the usurpation and tyranny of the Maximini. He immediately marched against these tyrants, but he was soon informed that they had been sacrificed to the fury and resentment of their own soldiers, and therefore he retired to Rome, to enjoy the tranquility which his merit claimed. He soon after prepared to make war against the Persians, who insulted the majesty of Rome, but in this he was prevented, and was massacred A. D. 238, by the prætorian guards. Balbinus shared his fate. Pupienus is sometimes called Maximus. In a private character he appeared always grave and serious, he was the constant friend of justice, moderation and clemency, and no greater encomium can be passed upon his virtues than to say that he was invested with the purple without soliciting it

l that the Roman senate said that they l selected him from thousands, because y knew no person more worthy or bet- qualified to support the dignity of an peror.

Pupius, a tragic poet in the age of J. sar. His tragedies were so pathetic, that en they were represented on the Roman ge, the audience melted into tears, from ich circumstance Horace calls them *lacrimosi*. 1 ep. 1, v. 67.

Puteŏli, a maritime town of Campania, situate between Baiæ and Naples. was originally called Dicæarchia, and erwards *Puteoli*, from the great number wells that are in the neighbourhood. It is much frequented by the Romans, on count of its mineral waters and hot baths. was founded by a colony from Cumæ. rab. 5.—*Varro L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Cic. Phil* 8, 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Paus.* 8, c 7.

Pyanepsia, an Athenian festival, celebrated in honor of Theseus and his companions, who, after their return from ete, were entertained with all manner of uits, and particularly pulse. From this cumstance the Pyanepsia was ever after commemorated by the *boiling of pulse*, ὁ τοῦ ἑψειν πυανα. Some however ppose, that it is observed in commeoration of the Heraclidæ, who were entained with pulse by the Athenians.

Pydna, a town of Macedonia, originalcalled Citron, situate between the mouth the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius. It was this city that Cassander massacred Olympias the mother of Alexander the great, his ife Roxane and his son Alexander. Pydna is famous for a battle which was fought ere between the Romans under Paulus d king Philip, in which the latter was onquered, and Macedonia soon after reced into the form of a Roman pronce. *Justin.* 14, c. 6.—*Flor.*—*Plut. in aul.*—*Liv.* 44, c. 10.

Pygela, a town of Ionia.

Pygmæi, a nation of dwarfs, in the tremest parts of India, or according to hers, in Æthiopia. Some authors affirm, at they were no more than one foot high, d that they built their houses with eggells. Aristotle says that they lived in oles under the earth, and that they came t in the harvest time with hatchets to cut own the corn as if to fell a forest. They ent on goats and lambs of proportionable ature to themselves, to make war against ertain birds, whom some call cranes, which ame there yearly from Scythia to plunder hem. They were originally governed by princess, who was changed into a crane, for boasting herself fairer than Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 90.—*Homer Il.* 3. *Strab.* 7.—*Arist. Anim.* 8, c. 12.—*Juv.* 13, v. 186. *Plin.* 4, &c.—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.—*Suet. in Aug.* 83.——*Philostr. icon* 2, c. 22, mentions that Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus, and that he was suddenly awakened by an attack which had been made upon his body, by an army of these Lilliputians, who discharged their arrows with uncommon fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped the greatest number of them in the skin of the Nemæan lion, and carried them to Eurystheus.

Pygmălion, a king of Tyre, son of Belus, and brother to the celebrated Dido, who founded Carthage. At the death of his father, he ascended the vacant throne, and soon became odious by his cruelty and avarice. He sacrificed every thing to the gratification of his predominant passions, and he did not even spare the life of Sichæus, Dido's husband, because he was the most powerful and opulent of all the Phœnicians. This murder he committed in a temple, of which Sichæus was the priest, but instead of obtaining the riches which he desired, Pygmalion was shunned by his subjects, and Dido, to avoid further acts of cruelty, fled away with her husband's treasure, and a large colony to the coast of Africa, where she founded a city. Pygmalion died in the 56th year of his age, and in the 47th of his reign. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 347, &c.—*Justin.* 18, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, *Ital.* 1.—— A celebrated statuary of the island of Cyprus. The debauchery of the females of Amathus, of which he was a witness, created in him such an aversion for the fair sex, that he resolved never to marry. The affection which he had denied to the other sex, he liberally bestowed upon the works of his own hands. He became enamoured of a beautiful statue of marble which he had made, and at his earnest request and prayers, according to the mythologists, the goddess of beauty changed this favorite statue into a woman, whom the artist married, and by whom he had a son called Paphus, who founded the city of that name in Cyprus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, *fab* 9.

Pylădes, a son of Strophius, king of Phocis, by one of the sisters of Agamemnon. He was educated together with his cousin Orestes, with whom he formed the most inviolable friendship, and whom he assisted to revenge the murder of Agamemnon by assassinating Clytemnestra and Ægysthus. He also accompanied him in Taurica Chersonesus, and for his services Orestes rewarded him, by giving him his sister Electra in marriage.

marriage. Pylades had by her two sons, Medon and Strophius. The friendship of Orestes and Pylades became proverbial. [*Vid. Orestes.*] *Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Æschyl. in Ag.* &c.—*Pauf.* 1. — A celebrated Greek musician, in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*——A mimic in the reign of Augustus, banished, and afterwards recalled.

Pylæ, a town of Asia, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. *Cic.* 5, *ad att.* The word *Pylæ* which signifies *gates*, was often applied by the Greeks to any streights or passages which opened a communication between one country and another, such as the streights of Thermopylæ, of Persia, Hyrcania, &c.

Pylæmĕnes, a Paphlagonian, who came to the Trojan war, and was killed by Menelaus. His son called Harpalion was killed by Meriones. *Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 35. —*Homer. Il.* 2, &c.——A king of Mæonia, who sent his sons Mestes and Antiphus to the Trojan war.

Pylagŏræ, a name given to the Amphictyonic council, because they always assembled at Pylæ, near the temple of Delphi

Pylăon, a son of Neleus and Chloris killed by Hercules with his brothers. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Pylartes, a Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Pylarge, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Pylas, a king of Megara. He had the misfortune accidentally to kill his uncle Bias, for which he fled away, leaving his kingdom to Pandion his son in law, who had been driven from Athens. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 39.

Pylēne, a town of Ætolia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Pyleus, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles.——A son of Clymenus, king of Orchomenos.

Pylleon, a town of Thessaly.

Pylo, a daughter of Thespius.

Pylos, a town of Messenia, situate on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, opposite the island Sphacteria in the Ionian sea. It was also called Coryphasion from the promontory on which it was erected. It was built by Pylos, at the head of a colony from Megara. The founder was dispossessed of it by Neleus, and fled into Elis, where he dwelt in a small town, which he also called Pylos.——A town of Elis, at the mouth of the river Alpheus, between the Peneus and the Selleis.—Another town of Elis, called Triphyliacha, from Triphylia, a province of Elis, where it was situate. These three cities with the name of Pylos, disputed the relative right to the honor of having given to the celebrated Nestor, son of Neleus. The Pylos, which is situate near the Alpheus, seems to win the palm. There in its neighbourhood a small village Geranus, and a river called Geron, of which Homer makes mention. Pindar also calls Nestor king of Messenia, and therefore gives the preference to the last mentioned of these three cities. *Strabo* 19, l. 3, c. 15.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 39.—*Hom. Il.* 2, *Od.* 3.

Pylus, a town, [*Vid. Pylos.*]—of Mars by Demonice, the daughter of Agenor. He was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1.

Pyra, a part of mount Œta, on which the body of Hercules was burnt. *Livy* c. 30.

Pyracmon, one of Vulcan's cyclopes in the forges of mount Etna. His name is derived from two Greek words which signify *fire* and *an anvil*. *Virg.* 8, v. 425.

Pyracmos, a man killed by Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 460.

Pyræchmes, a king of Eubœa, and king of Pæonia during the Trojan war.

Pyrămus, a youth of Babylon, who became enamoured of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin, who dwelt in the neighbourhood. The flame was mutual, and the two lovers whom their parents forbad to marry, regularly received each other's sighs through the chink of a wall, which separated their houses. After the mutual vows of sincerity, they both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and meet one another at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree, without the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place, but the sudden rushing of a lioness frightened her away, and she fled into a neighbouring cave, she dropped her veil which the lioness found and covered with blood. Pyramus soon after he found Thisbe's veil all bloody, and concluding that she had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts of the place, he killed himself with his sword. Thisbe, when her fears were vanished, returned to the cave, and at the sight of the dying Pyramus, she fell upon the sword which reeked with his blood. This tragedy happened under a mulberry tree, which the poets mention, was stained with the blood of the lovers, and never after bore fruit but of the color of blood. *Ovid.* 4, v. 55, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 243 —

of Cilicia, rising in mount Taurus, and ng into the Pamphylian sea. *Dionys.* 5.

RENÆA VENUS, a town of Gallia onensis.

RĒNÆI, a mountain, or a long ridge igh mountains, which separate Gaul Spain, and extends from the Atlantic he Mediterranean sea. They receive name from Pyrene the daughter of ycius, or from the fire (πυρ) which raged there for several days. This was originally kindled by shepherds, so intense was the heat, which it occaed, that all the silver mines of the ntain were melted, and ran down in e rivulets. This account is deemed fabus by Strabo and others. *Diod.* 5.— 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Ital.* 3, v. 415.— 21, c. 60.—*Plin.* 4, c. 20.

PYRENÆUS, a king of Thrace, who ing a shower of rain, gave shelter in his se to the nine Muses, and attempted to r them violence. The goddesses upon took to their wings and flew away. enæus who attempted to follow them, f he had wings, threw himself down m the top of a tower and was killed. *d. Met.* 5, v. 274.

PYRĒNE, a daughter of Bebrycius, king the southern parts of Spain. Hercules ered violence to her before he went to ack Geryon, and she brought into the rld a serpent, which so terrified her, at she fled into the woods, where she was rn to pieces by wild beasts.——A nymph, other of Cycnus by Mars.——A fountain ar Corinth.——A small village in Celtic aul, near which, according to some, the ser Ister took its rise.

PYRGI, an antient town of Etruria. *irg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.

PYRGION, an historian.

PYRGO, the nurse of Priam's children. *irg. Æn.* 5, v. 645.

PYRGOTĒLES, a celebrated engraver on gems, in the age of Alexander the great He had the exclusive privilege of engraving he conqueror, as Lysippus was the only ulptor who was permitted to make statues of him. *Plin.* 37.

PYRGUS, a fortified place of Elis in the Peloponnesus.

PYRIPPE, a daughter of Thespius.

PYRO, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*

PYROIS, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153.

PYRONIA, a surname of Diana.

PYRRHA, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, who married Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, who reigned in Thessaly. In her age all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, and she alone, with her husband escaped from the general destruction, by saving themselves in a boat which Deucalion had made by his father's advice. When the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Pyrrha, with her husband, went to the oracle of Themis, where they were directed, to repair the loss of mankind, to throw stones behind their backs. They obeyed, and the stones which Pyrrha threw were changed into women, and those of Deucalion into men. [*Vid. Deucalion.*] Pyrrha became mother of Amphictyon, Hellen, and Protogenea, by Deucalion. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 350, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 153.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 3, v. 1085. ——A daughter of Creon, king of Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 10. ——The name which Achilles bore when he disguised himself in woman's cloaths, at the court of Lycomedes. *Hygin. fab.* 96. ——A town of Eubœa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—— A promontory of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malia. ——A town of Lesbos.

PYRRHIAS, a boatman of Ithaca, remarkable for his humanity. He delivered from slavery an old man who had been taken by pirates, and robbed of some pots full of pitch. The old man was so grateful for this kindness, that he gave the pots to his deliverer, after he had told him that they contained gold under the pitch. Pyrrhias upon this, offered the sacrifice of a bull to the old man, and retained him in his house, with every act of kindness and attention, till the time of his death. *Plut. in quæst. G.*——A general of the Ætolians, defeated by Philip, king of Macedonia.

PYRRHICUS, a free town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

PYRRHIDÆ, a patronymic given to the successors of Neoptolemus in Egypt.

PYRRHO, a philosopher of Elis, disciple to Anaxarchus. He was originally a painter. His father's name was Plistarchus or Pistocrates. He was in continual suspense of judgment, he doubted of every thing, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. This manner of doubting in the philosopher has been called *Pyrrhonism*, and his disciples have received the appellation of sceptics, inquisitors, examiners, &c. He pretended to have acquired an uncommon dominion over opinion and passions. The former of these virtues he called *ataraxia*, and the latter *matriopathia*, and so far did he carry his want of common feeling and sympathy, that he passed with unconcern, near a ditch in which his master Anaxarchus had fallen, and where he nearly perished. He was once in

in a ſtorm, and when all hopes were vaniſhed, and deſtruction certain, the philoſopher remained unconcerned, and while the reſt of the crew were loſt in lamentations, he plainly told them to look at a pig which was then feeding himſelf on board the veſſel, exclaiming, *This is a true model for the wiſe man.* As he ſhowed ſo much indifference in every thing, and declared that life and death were the ſame thing, ſome of his diſciples aſked him, why he did not hurry himſelf out of the world, *becauſe*, ſays he, *there is no difference between life and death.* When he walked in the ſtreets he never looked behind, or moved from the road for a chariot, even in its moſt rapid courſe, and indeed, as ſome authors remark, this indifference for his ſafety, often expoſed him to the greateſt and moſt imminent dangers, from which he was ſaved by the interference of his friends who followed him. He died at the advanced age of 90, about three centuries before Chriſt. He left no writings behind him. His countrymen were ſo partial to him, that they raiſed ſtatues to his memory, and exempted all the philoſophers of Elis from taxes. *Diog.* 9.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 24.

Pyrrhus, a ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughter of king Lycomedes. He received this name from the *yellowneſs* of his hair. He was alſo called Neoptolemus, or *new warrior*, becauſe he came to the Trojan war in the laſt years of the celebrated ſiege of the capital of Troas. *Vid.* Neoptolemus.

Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, deſcended from Achilles, by the ſide of his mother, and from Hercules by that of his father. He was ſon of Æacides and Phthia. He was ſaved when an infant, by the fidelity of his ſervants from the purſuits of the enemies of his father, who had been baniſhed from his kingdom, and he was carried to the court of Glautias, king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderneſs. Caſſander, king of Macedonia, wiſhed to diſpatch him, as he had ſo much dread from him; but Glautias, not only refuſed to deliver him up into the hands of his enemy, but he even went with an army, and placed him on the throne of Epirus, though only 12 years of age. About five years after, the abſence of Pyrrhus to attend the nuptials of one of the daughters of Glautias, raiſed new commotions. The monarch was expelled from his throne by Neoptolemus, who had uſurped it after the death of Æacides, and being ſtill without reſources, he applied to his brother in law Demetrius for aſſiſtance. He accompanied Demetrius at the battle of Ipſus, and fought there with all the prudence and intrepidity of an experienced general. He afterwards paſſed into Egypt, where by his marriage with Antigone the daughter of Berenice, he obtained a ſufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne. He was ſucceſſful in the undertaking, but to remove all cauſe of quarrel, he took the uſurper to ſhare with him the royalty, and ſome time after he put him to death, under pretence that he had attempted to poiſon him. In the ſubſequent years of his reign, Pyrrhus engaged in the quarrels which diſturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy, he marched againſt Demetrius, and gave the Macedonian ſoldiers freſh proofs of his valor and activity. By diſſimulation he ingratiated himſelf in the minds of his enemy's ſubjects, and when Demetrius laboured under a momentary illneſs, Pyrrhus made an attempt upon the crown of Macedonia, which if not then ſucceſſful, he after rendered him maſter of the kingdom. This he ſhared with Lyſimachus for ſeveral months, till the jealouſy of the Macedonians, and the ambition of his colleague, obliged him to retire. Pyrrhus was meditating new conqueſts, when the Tarentines invited him to Italy to aſſiſt them against the encroaching power of Rome. He gladly accepted the invitation, but his paſſage acroſs the Adriatic proved more fatal, and he reached the ſhores of Italy after the loſs of the greateſt part of his troops in a ſtorm. At his entrance into Tarentum he began to reform the manners of the inhabitants, and by introducing the ſtrideſt diſcipline among their troops to accuſtom them to bear fatigue, and to deſpiſe dangers. In the firſt battle which he fought with the Romans, he obtained the victory, but to this he was more particularly indebted to his elephants whoſe bulk, and uncommon appearance, aſtoniſhed the Romans, and terrified their cavalry. The number of the ſlain was equal on both ſides, and the conqueror ſaid that ſuch another victory would totally ruin him. He alſo ſent Cineas, his chief miniſter, to Rome, and though victorious, he ſued for peace. Theſe offers of peace were refuſed, and when Pyrrhus queſtioned Cineas about the manners and the character of the Romans, the ſagacious miniſter replied, that their ſenate was a venerable aſſembly of kings, and that to fight againſt them was to attack another Hydra. Another battle was ſoon after fought near Aſculum, but the ſlaughter was ſo great, and the valor ſo conſpicuous on both ſides, that the Romans and their enemies reciprocally claimed the victory as their own. Pyrrhus ſtill continued

d the war in favor of the Tarentines, rn he was invited into Sicily by the abitants, who labored under the yoke of thage, and the cruelty of their own pet-rants. His fondness of novelty soon ermined him to quit Italy, he left a rison at Tarentum, and crossed over to ly, where he obtained two victories r the Carthaginians, and took many of r towns. He was for a while success-, and formed the project of invading ica, but soon his popularity vanished, troops became insolent, and he behaved h haughtiness, and shewed himself op-ssive, so that his return to Italy was med a fortunate event for all Sicily. had no sooner arrived at Tarentum, a he renewed hostilities with the Ro-ns with great acrimony, but when his ny of 80,000 men had been defeated by ,000 of the enemy, under Curius, he Italy with precipitation, ashamed of enterprize, and mortified by the victo-which had been obtained, over one of descendants of Achilles. In Epirus he gan to repair his military character, by king Antigonus, who was then on the cedonian throne. He gained some ad-tages over his enemy, and was at last ored to the throne of Macedonia. He erwards marched against Sparta, at the quest of Cleonymus, but when all his orous operations were insufficient to take capital of Laconia, he retired to Argos, ere the treachery of Aristeus invited him. e Argives desired him to retire, and not interfere in the affairs of their repub'ic, ich were confounded by the ambition two of their nobles. He complied with eir wishes, but in the night he marched s forces into the town, and might have ade himself master of the place, had not retarded his progress by entering it with s elephants. The combat that ensued as obstinate and bloody, and the monarch fight with more boldness, and to en-unter dangers, with more facility, ex-anged his dress. He was attacked by e of the enemy, but as he was going to n him through in his own defence, the other of the Argive, who saw her son's dan-r from the top of a house, threw down a le, and brought Pyrrhus to the ground. His head was cut off, and carried to Anti-onus, who gave his remains a magnificent neral, and preserved his ashes to his son Helenus, about 272 years before the Christ-an era. Pyrrhus has been deservedly com-nended for his talents as a general, and not only his friends, but also his enemies have een warm in extolling him, and Annibal declared, that for experience and sagacity, the king of Epirus was the first of commanders. He had chosen Alexander the great for a model, and in every thing he wished not only to imitate, but to surpass him. In the art of war none was superior to him, he made it not only his study as a general, but even he wrote many books on encampments, and the different ways of training up an army, and whatever he did, was by principle and rule. His uncommon understanding, and his penetration are also admired, but the general is severely censured, who has no sooner conquered a country, than he looks for other victories, without regarding, or securing what he has already obtained, by measures and regulations honorable to himself, and advantageous to his subjects. The Romans passed great encomiums upon him, and Pyrrhus was no less struck with their magnanimity and valor, so much indeed, that he exclaimed, that if he had soldiers like the Romans, or if the Romans had him for their general, he would leave no corner of the earth unseen, and no nation unconquered. Pyrrhus married many wives, and all for political reasons, besides Antigone he had Lanassa the daughter of Agathocles, as also a daughter of Autoleon king of Pæonia. His children, as his biographer observes, derived a warlike spirit from their father, and when he was asked by one to which of them he should leave the kingdom of Epirus, he replied, to him who has the sharpest sword. *Elian. Hist. an.* 10.—*Plut. in vitâ.* —*Justin.* 17, *&c* —*Liv.* 13 & 14.—*Horat.* 3, od. 6. ——A king of Epirus son of Ptolemy. He was murdered by the people of Ambracia. His daughter, called Laudamia, or Deidamia succeeded him. *Paus.*——A son of Dædalus.

Pyste, the wife of Seleucus taken prisoner by the Gauls, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Pythagŏras, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. His father Mnesarchus was a person of distinction, and therefore the son received that education which was most calculated to enlighten his mind and invigorate his body. Like his contemporaries, he was early made acquainted with poetry and music; eloquence and astronomy became his private studies, and in gymnastic exercises he often bore the palm for strength and dexterity. He first made himself known in Greece, at the Olympic games, where he obtained in the 18th year of his age, the prize of wrestling, and after he had been admired for the elegance and the dignity of his person, and the brilliancy of his understanding, he retired into the east. In Egypt and Chaldæa he gained the confidence of the priests, and learned from

from them the artful policy, and the symbolic writings by which they governed the princes as well as the people, and after he had spent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition concerning the nature of the gods and the immortality of the soul, Pythagoras revisited his native island. The tyranny of Polycrates at Samos, disgusted the philosopher, who was a great advocate for national independence, and though he was the favorite of the tyrant, he retired from the island, and a second time assisted at the Olympic games. His fame was too well known to escape notice, he was saluted in the public assembly by the name of *Sophist*, or wise man, but he refused the appellation, and was satisfied with that of philosopher, or *the friend of wisdom*. "At the olympic games," said he, "in explanation of this new appellation he wished to assume," some are attracted with the desire of obtaining crowns and honors, others come to expose their different commodities to sale, while curiosity draws a third class, and the desire of contemplating whatever deserves notice in that celebrated assembly; thus on the more extensive theatre of the world, while many struggle for the glory of a name, and many pant for the advantages of fortune, a few, and indeed but a few, who are neither desirous of money, nor ambitious of fame, are sufficiently gratified to be spectators of the wonders, the hurry, and the magnificence of the scene." From Olympia the philosopher visited the republics of Elis and Sparta, and retired to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age, here he founded a sect which has received the name of *the Italian*, and he soon saw himself surrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental as well as his personal accomplishments had procured. His skill in music and medicine, and his knowledge of mathematics, and of natural philosophy gained him friends and admirers, and amidst the voluptuousness that prevailed among the inhabitants of Crotona, the Samian sage found his instructions respected, and his approbation courted. The most debauched and effeminate were pleased with the eloquence and the graceful delivery of the philosopher, who boldly upbraided them for their vices, and called them to more virtuous and manly pursuits. These animated harangues were attended with rapid success, and a reformation soon took place in the morals and the life of the people of Crotona. The females were exhorted to become modest and they left off their gaudy ornaments, the youths were called away from the paths of pleasure, and instantly they forgot intemperance, and paid to their parents submissive attention and deference as the precepts of Pythagoras required. As to the old, they were directed no longer spend their time in amassing money, but improve their understanding, and to feel that peace and those comforts of mind which frugality, benevolence, and philanthropy alone can produce. The sober and religious behaviour of the philosopher strongly recommended the necessity and importance of these precepts. Pythagoras was admired for his venerable aspect, his voice was harmonious, his eloquence persuasive, and the reputation he had acquired by his distant travels, and by being crowned at the Olympic games, was great and important. He regularly frequented the temples of the gods, and paid his devotion to the divinity at an early hour, he lived upon the purest and most innocent food, he clothed himself like the priests of the Egyptian gods, and by his continual purifications and regular offerings, he seemed to be superior to the rest of mankind in sanctity. These artful measures united to render him an object not only of reverence, but of imitation. To set himself at a greater distance from his pupils, a number of years was required to try their various dispositions, the most talkative were not permitted to speak in the presence of their master before they had been his auditors for five years, and others who possessed a natural taciturnity were allowed to speak after a probation of two years. When they were capable of receiving the secret instructions of the philosopher, they were taught the use of cyphers and hieroglyphic writings, and Pythagoras might boast that his pupils could correspond together, though in the most distant regions, in unknown characters, and by signs and words which they had received they could discover, though strangers and barbarians, those that had been educated in the Pythagorean school. So great was his authority among his pupils that to dispute his word was deemed a crime, and the most stubborn were drawn to comply with their opinions when they helped their arguments by the words of *the master said so*, an expression which became proverbial in *jurare in verba magistri*. The great influence which the philosopher possessed in his school was transferred to the world. The pupils divided the applause and the admiration of the people with their venerable master, and in a short time the rulers and the legislators of all the principal towns

of Greece, Sicily and Italy boasted in being the disciples of Pythagoras. The Samian philosopher was the first who supported the doctrine of the *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies, and these notions he seemed to have imbibed among the priests of Egypt, or in the solitary retreats of the Brachmans. More strenuously to support this chimerical system, he declared he recollected the different bodies his soul had animated before that of the son of Mnesarchus. He remembered to have been Æthalides the son of Mercury, to have assisted the Greeks during the Trojan war in the character of Euphorbus, [*Vid. Euphorbus*] to have been Hermotimus, afterwards a fisherman, and last of all Pythagoras. He forbad his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrified matter from which at the creation of the world man was formed. In his theological system Pythagoras supported that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter, by the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and the soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. He considered numbers as the principles of every thing, and perceived in the universe regularity, correspondence, beauty, proportion and harmony as intentionally produced by the creator. In his doctrines of morality, he perceived in the human mind propensities common to us with the brute creation, but besides these and the passions of avarice and ambition, he discovered the nobler seeds of virtue, and supported that the most ample and perfect gratification was to be found in the enjoyment of moral and intellectual pleasures. The thoughts of the past he considered as always present to us, and he believed that no enjoyment could be had where the mind was disturbed by consciousness of guilt, or fears about futurity. This opinion induced the philosopher to recommend to his followers a particular mode of education. The tender years of the Pythagoreans were employed in continual labor, in study, in exercise and repose, and the philosopher maintained this well known and important maxim, that many things, especially love, are best learnt late. In a more advanced age the adult was desired to behave with caution, spirit and patriotism, and to remember that the community and civil society demanded his exertions, and that the good of the public, and not his own private enjoyments, were the ends of his creation. From lessons like these the Pythagoreans were strictly enjoined to call to mind and carefully to review the actions not only of the present, but of the preceding days. In their acts of devotion, they early repaired to the most solitary places in the mountains, and after they had examined their private and public conduct, and conversed with themselves, they joined in the company of their friends, and early refreshed their body with light and frugal aliments. Their conversation was of the most innocent nature, political or philosophic subjects were discussed with propriety, but without warmth, and after the conduct of the following day was regulated, the evening was spent with the same religious ceremony as the morning, in a strict and partial self-examination. From such regularity nothing but the most salutary consequences could arise, and it will not appear wonderful that the disciples of Pythagoras were so much respected and admired as legislators, and imitated for their constancy, friendship, and humanity. The authors that lived in, and after the age of Alexander, have rather tarnished than brightened the glory of the founder of the Pythagorean school, and they have obscured his fame by attributing to him actions which were dissonant with his character as a man and a moralist. To give more weight to his exhortations, as some writers mention, Pythagoras retired into a subterraneous cave, where his mother sent him intelligence of every thing which happened during his absence. After a certain number of months he again re-appeared on the earth with a grim and ghastly countenance, and declared in the assembly of the people that he was returned from hell. From similar exaggerations it has been asserted that he appeared at the Olympic games with a golden thigh, and that he could write in letters of blood whatever he pleased on a looking glass, and that by setting it opposite to the moon, when full, all the characters which were on the glass became legible on the moon's disc. They also support that by some magical words he tamed a bear, stopped the flight of an eagle, and appeared on the same day and at the same instant in the cities of Crotona and Metapontum, &c. The time and the place of the death of this great philosopher are unknown, yet many suppose that he died at Metapontum about 497 years before Christ, and so great was the veneration of the people of Magna Græcia for him, that he received the same honors as were paid to the immortal gods, and his house became a sacred temple. Pythagoras had a daughter called Damo. There is now extant a poetical composition

tion ascribed to the philosopher, and called the *golden verses of Pythagoras*, which contain the greatest part of his doctrines, and moral precepts, but many support that it is a suppositious composition, and that the true name of the writer was Lysis. Pythagoras distinguished himself also by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy and mathematics, and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonstration of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, about the square of the hypothenuse. It is said that he was so elated after making the discovery, that he made an offering of a hecatomb to the gods, but the sacrifice was undoubtedly of small oxen, made with wax, as the philosopher was ever an enemy to shedding the blood of all animals. His system of the universe in which he placed the sun in the center, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep enquiries, and the philosophy of the 16th century proved it by the most accurate calculations to be true and incontestible. Diogenes, Porphyry, Jamblicus, and others, have written an account of his life, but with more erudition perhaps than veracity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 5 *Tusc.* 4, c. 1.—*Diog. &c.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 60, *&c.*—*Plato.*—*Plin.*—*Gell.* 9.—*Jamblic.*—*Porphyr.*—*Plut.*——A soothsayer at Babylon, who foretold the death of Alexander, and of Hephæstion, by consulting the entrails of victims.——A tyrant of Ephesus.——One of Nero's wicked favorites.

Pytheas, an archon at Athens.——A native of Massilia, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy and geography. He also distinguished himself by his travels, and with a mind that wished to seek information in every corner of the earth, he advanced far into the northern seas, and discovered the island of Thule, and entered that then unknown sea which is now called the Baltic. His discoveries in astronomy and geography were ingenious and indeed modern navigators have found it expedient to justify and accede to his conclusions. He was the first who established a distinction of climate by the length of days and nights. He wrote different treatises in Greek, which have been lost, though some of them were extant in the beginning of the fifth century. Pytheas lived, according to some, in the age of Aristotle. *Strab.* 2, *&c.*—*Plin.* 37.——An Athenian rhetorician, in the age of Demosthenes. He distinguished himself by his intrigues and his opposition to the views and measures of Demosthenes, of whom he observed that his orations smelt of the lamp. Pytheas joined Antipater after the death of Alexander the Great. *Plut. in Dem.*

Pythes, a native of Abdera in Thrace, who obtained a crown at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6.

Pytheus, a Lydian famous for his riches in the age of Xerxes. He kindly entertained the monarch and all his army, when he was marching on his expedition against Greece, and offered him to defray the expences of the whole war. Xerxes thanked him with much gratitude, and promised to give him whatever he should require. Pytheus asked him to dismiss his son from the expedition, upon which the monarch ordered the young man to be cut into two, and one half of the body to be placed on the right hand of the way and the other on the left, that his army might march between them. *Herodot.*

Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. She delivered the answers of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired by the sulphureous vapors which issued from the hole of a subterraneous cavity under the temple, over which she sat bare on a three legged stool, called a tripod. In the stool was a small aperture through which the vapor was exhaled by the priestess, and at this divine inspiration her eyes suddenly sparkled, her hair stood on end, and a shivering ran over all her body. In this convulsive state she spoke the oracles of the god, often with loud howlings and cries, and her articulations were taken down by the priest and set in order. Sometimes the spirit of inspiration was more gentle and not always violent, yet Plutarch mentions one of the priestesses who was thrown into such an excessive fury, that not only those that consulted the oracle, but also the priests who conducted her to the sacred tripod and attended her during the inspiration, were terrified and forsook the temple, and so violent was the fit that she continued for some days in the most agonizing situation, and at last died. The Pythia before she placed herself on the tripod, used to wash her whole body, and particularly her hair in the waters of the fountain Castalis, at the foot of mount Parnassus. She also shook a laurel tree that grew near the place, and sometimes eat the leaves of it with which she crowned herself. The priestess was originally a virgin, but the institution was changed when Echecrates a Thessalian had offered violence to one of them, and none but women who were above the age of fifty were permitted to enter into the sacred office. They always appeared in

d in the garments of virgins to intimate eir purity and modesty, and they were lemnly bound to observe the strictest laws temperance and chastity, that neither antastical dresses nor lascivious behaviour ight bring the office, the religion, or e sanctity of the place into contempt. here was originally but one Pythia, bes subordinate priests, and afterwards o were chosen, and sometimes more. he most celebrated of all these is Pheonoe, who is supposed by some to have en the first who gave oracles at Delphi. he oracles were always delivered in hexneter verses, a custom which was someme after discontinued. The Pythia was nsulted only one month in the year, about e spring. It was always required that ose who consulted the oracle should make rge presents to Apollo, and from thence ole the opulence, splendor and the magficence of that celebrated temple of Delhi. Sacrifices were also offered to the dinity, and if the omens proved unfavorable e priestess refused to give an answer. here were generally five priests who assted at the offering of the sacrifices, and ere was also another who attended the ythia, and assisted her in receiving the orae. [*Vid.* Delphi, Oraculum.] *Pauf.* 10, c. —*Diod* 16.—*Strab* 6 & 9.—*Justin* 24, c. —*Plut. de orac. def.*—*Eurip in Ion.*—*Porfyr.*

PYTHIA, games celebrated in honor of pollo, near the temple of Delphi. They ere first instituted, according to the more ecived opinion, by Apollo himself, in mmemoration of the victory which he ad obtained over the serpent Python, from hich they received their name; though hers maintain that they were first estabshed by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by mphictyon, or lastly by the council of the mphictyons. They were originally celerated once in nine years, but afterwards very fifth year, according to the number f the Parnassian nymphs who congratuated Apollo after his victory. The gods hemselves were originally among the numer of the combatants, and according to me authors the first prizes were won by ollux, in boxing; Castor, in horse-races; ercules, in the pancratium; Zetes, in ghting with the armour; Calais, in running; elamon, in wrestling; and Peleus in throwng the quoit. These illustrious conquerors ere rewarded by Apollo himself, who as present, with crowns of laurel. Some owever observe, that at first it was nothing ut a musical contention, in which he who ang best the praises of Apollo, obtained the prize, which was presents of gold or silver, which were afterwards exchanged for a garland of the palm tree, or of beech leaves. It is said that Hesiod was refused admission to these games, because he was not able to play upon the harp, which was required of all such as entered the lists. The songs which were sung were called πυθικοι νομοι, *the Pythian modes*, divided into five parts, which contained a representation of the fight and victory of Apollo over Python; ανακρουσις, *the preparation for the fight*; ιμπειρα, *the first attempt*; καταπαυσμος, *taking breath and collecting fresh courage*; ιαμβοι και δακτυλοι, *the insulting sarcasms of the god over his vanquished enemy*; συριγγες, *an imitation of the hisses of the serpent*, just as he expired under the blows of Apollo. A dance was also introduced, and in the 48th olympiad, the Amphictyons who presided over the games, encreased the number of musical instruments, by the addition of a flute, but as it was more peculiarly used in funeral songs and lamentations, it was soon rejected, as unfit for merriment, and the festivals which represented the triumph of Apollo over the conquered serpent. The Romans, according to some, introduced them into their city, and called them Apollinares ludi. *Pauf.* 10, c. 13 & 37.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 11.—*Plin.* 7.—*Liv.* 25.

PYTHIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher intimate with Damon. [*Vid. Phintias.*]——A road which led from Thessaly to Tempe. *Ælian.*

PYTHION, an Athenian killed with 420 soldiers when he attempted to drive the garrison of Demetrius from Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

PYTHIUS, a surname of Apollo which he received for his having conquered the serpent Python.

PYTHO, the antient name of the town of Delphi, which it received απο τον πυθεσθαι, because the serpent which Apollo killed *rotted there*. It was also called Parnassia Nape. *Vid.* Delphi.

PYTHOCHARIS, a musician who assuaged the fury of some wolves by playing on a musical instrument, &c. *Ælian.*

PYTHOCLES, an Atheman descended from Aratus. It is said that on his account and for his instruction, Plutarch wrote the life of Aratus.——A man put to death with Phocion ——A man who wrote on Italy.

PYTHODŌRUS, an Athenian archon in the age of Themistocles.

PYTHOLĀUS, the brother of Theba the wife

wife of Alexander tyrant of Pheræ. He assisted his sister in dispatching her husband. *Plut.*

PYTHON, a native of Byzantium in the age of Philip of Macedonia. He was a great favorite of the monarch who sent him to Thebes, when that city, at the instigation of Demosthenes, was going to take up arms against Philip. *Plut. in Dem.—Diod.*—— One of the friends of Alexander put to death by Ptolemy Lagus.——A man who killed Cotys king of Thrace at the instigation of the Athenians.——A celebrated serpent sprung from the mud and stagnated waters, which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Some however suppose that it was produced from the earth by Juno, and sent by the goddess to persecute Latona who was then pregnant by Jupiter. Latona escaped his fury by means of her lover who changed her into a quail, during the remaining months of her pregnancy, and afterwards restored her to her original shape in the island of Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Apollo, as soon as born, attacked the monster and killed him with arrows, and in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained, he instituted the celebrated Pythian games. *Strab. l. 9. Pauf.* 2, c. 7, l. 10, c. 6.—*Hygin.—Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 438, &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 83.

PYTHONICE, an Atheman priestess greatly honored by Harpalus whom Alexander sometime before had entrusted with the treasures of Babylon. He married her and according to some she died the very moment that the nuptials were going to be celebrated. He raised her a splendid monument on the road which led from Athens to Eleusis, which cost him 30 talents. *Ælian.* 17.—*Pauf.* 1.—*Athen.* 13, &c.

PYTHONISSA, a name given to the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi. She is more generally called Pythia. [*Pythia.*] The word Pythonissa was commonly applied to women who attempted to explain futurity.

PYTNA, a part of mount Ida.

PYTTALUS, a celebrated athlete who obtained a prize at the olympic games. *Liv.* 6, c. 16.

QUADERNA, a town of Italy.

QUADI, an antient nation of Germany, near the country of the Marcomanni, on the borders of the Danube. They rendered themselves celebrated by their opposition to the Romans, by whom they were often defeated, though not totally subdued. *Tacit. in Germ.* 42.

QUADRĀTUS, a surname given to Mercury, because some of his statues were square. ——A governor of Syria in the age of Nero.

QUADRIFRONS or QUADRICERS, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with four heads. He had a temple on the Tarpeian rock, raised by L. Catulus.

QUÆSTŌRES, two officers at Rome, first created A. U. C. 269. They received their name *aquærendo*, because they collected the revenues of the state, and had the total management of the public treasury. The quæstorship was the first office which could be had in the state. It was requisite that the candidates should be 24 or 25 years of age, or according to some 27. In the year 332 U. C. two more were added to the others, to attend the consuls, to take care of the pay of the armies abroad, and to take the plunder and booty which had been acquired by conquest. These were called *Peregrini*, whilst the others whose employment was in the city, received the name of *Urbani*. When the Romans were masters of Italy four more were created, A. U. C. 439, to attend the pro-consuls and pro-prætors in their provinces, and to collect all the taxes and customs which each particular district owed to the republic. These were called *Provinciales*. Sylla the dictator created 20 quæstors, and J. Cæsar 40, to fill up the vacant seats in the senate, from which it is evident that the quæstors ranked as senators in the senate. The quæstors were always appointed by the senate at Rome, and if any person was appointed to the quæstorship without their permission he was only called *Proquæstor*. The quæstores urbani were apparently of more consequence than the rest, the treasury was [illegible]

led to their care, they kept an account ll receipts and disbursements, and the nan eagles or ensigns were always in r possession when the armies were not an expedition. They required every ral before he triumphed to tell them n his oath, that he had given a just ac- nt of the number of the slain on both s, and that he had been saluted *impera-* by the soldiers, a title which every com- nder generally received from his army r he had obtained a victory, and which afterwards confirmed and approved by senate. The city quæstors had also the of the ambassadors, they lodged and ived them, and some time after when gustus was declared emperor, they kept decrees of the senate, which had been ore entrusted with the ediles and the bunes. This gave rise to two new offices trust and honor, one of which was *quæs- palatii*, and the other *quæstor principis* or *ysti*, sometimes called *candidatus princi-* . The tent of the quæstor in the camp s called *quæstorium*. It stood near that the general.

QUARI, a people of Gaul.

QUARIUS, a river of Bœotia.

QUIETIS FANUM, a temple without the ills of the city of Rome. Quies was the ddess of rest. Her temple was situate ar the Colline gate.

L. QUIĒTUS, an officer under the em- ror Trajan, who behaved with great valor the expeditions which were undertaken the army which he commanded. He as put to death by Adrian.

QUINCTIĀNUS, a man who conspired ainst Nero, for which he was put to death.

QUINCTILIA, a comedian who re- sed to betray a conspiracy which had en formed against Caligula.

QUINCTIUS T. a Roman consul who ained some victories over the Æqui and e Volsci, and obtained a triumph for sub- ing Prænestе.——Cæso, a man accused fore the Roman people, and vindicated y his father Cincinnatus.——A Roman elebrated for his frugality. [*Vid. Cincin- atus.*——A master of horse.——A Roman onsul when Annibal invaded Italy.——A rother of Flaminius, banished from the nate by Cato, for killing a Gaul.—— An officer killed by the Carthaginians.—— An officer under Dolabella.——Another who defeated the Latins ——A consul who obtained a victory over the Volsci.

QUINDA, a town of Cilicia.

QUINDECIMVIRI, an order of priests whom Tarquin the proud appointed to take care of the Sibylline books. They were originally two, but afterwards the number was increased to ten, to whom Sylla added five more, whence their name. *Vid.* Decemviri & Duumviri.

QUINQUATRIA, a festival in honor of Minerva at Rome. It continued during five days. The beginning of the celebration was the 18th of March. The first day's sacrifices and oblations were presented, but, however, without the effusion of blood. On the second, third and fourth days shows of gladiators were exhibited, and on the 5th day there was a solemn procession through the streets of the city. On the days of the celebration, scholars obtained holydays, and it was usual for them to offer prayers to Minerva for learning and wisdom, which the goddess patronized, and on their return to school, they presented their master with a gift which has received the name of *Minerval*. They were much the same at the Panathenæa of the Greeks. Plays were also acted and disputations were held on subjects of literature. They received their name from the *five* days which were devoted for the celebration.

QUINQUENNĀLES LUDI, games celebrated by the Chians in honor of Homer every fifth year. There were also some games among the Romans which bore this name. They are the same as the Actian games. *Vid.* Actia.

QUINTIA PRATA, a place on the borders of the Tiber near Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.

QUINTILIĀNUS Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician born in Spain. He opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as being a public teacher. After he had remained twenty years in this laborious employment, and obtained the merited applause of the most illustrious Romans, not only as a preceptor, but as a pleader at the bar, Quintilian, by the permission of the emperor Domitian, retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and industry. In his retirement he assiduously dedicated his time to the study of literature, and wrote a treatise on the causes of the corruption of eloquence. Some time after, at the pressing solicitations of his friends, he wrote his *institutiones oratoriæ*, the most perfect and complete system of oratory extant. It is divided into ten books, in which the author explains from observation, as well as from experience, what can constitute a good and perfect orator, and in this he not only mentions the pursuits and the employments of the rhetorician, but he also speaks of his education, and begins with the attention which ought to be shewn him even in his cradle. He was appointed pre-

preceptor to the two young princes whom Domitian destined for his successors on the throne, but the pleasures which the rhetorician received from the favors and the attention of the emperor, and from the success which his writings met in the world, were embittered by the loss of his wife, and of his two sons. It is said that Quintilian was poor in his retirement, and that his indigence was relieved by the liberality of his pupil Pliny, the younger. The time of his death is unknown. His institutions were discovered in the 1415th year of the Christian era, in an old tower of a monastery at St. Gal, by Poggio Bracciolini, a native of Florence.

QUINTILIUS VARUS, a Roman governor of Syria. [*Vid. Varus.*]——A friend of the emperor Alexander.——A man put to death by the emperor Severus.

QUINTILLUS M. Aurelius Claudius, a brother of Claudius, who proclaimed himself emperor, and 17 days after destroyed himself by opening his veins in a bath, when he heard that Aurelian was marching against him, about the 270th year of the Christian era.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, who flourished, as some suppose, in the reign of Vespasian or Trajan. He has rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the great. This history was divided into 10 books, of which the two first, the end of the fifth, and the beginning of the sixth are lost. This work is admired for its elegance, the purity and the floridness of the style. It is however blamed for great anachronisms, and glaring mistakes in geography, as well as history. Freinshemius has written a supplement to Curtius, in which he seems to have made some very satisfactory amends for the loss which the history has suffered, by a learned collection of facts and circumstances from all the different authors who have employed their pen in writing an account of Alexander, and of his Asiatic conquests. Some suppose that the historian is the same with that Curtius Rufus, who lived in the age of Claudius, under whom he was made consul. This Rufus was born of an obscure family, and he attended a Roman quæstor in Africa, when he was met at Adrumetum by a woman above human shape, as he was walking under porticos in the middle of the day. The extraordinary character addressed the gent Roman, and told him that the should come in which he should go Africa with consular power. This prophecy animated Rufus, he repaired Rome, where he gained the favors emperor, obtained consular honors, last retired as pro-consul to Africa, he died. *Tacit. ann.* 11, c. 23. &c.

QUINTUS VERANIUS, a governor Cappadocia. —— Cicero, the brother Cicero. —— Catulus, a Roman consul —— A friend of Cæsar.

QUIRINALIA, festivals in honor of Romulus, surnamed Quirinus. They celebrated on the 13th of the calends March.

QUIRINĀLIS, a hill at Rome. It originally called Agonius, and afterwards Collinus. The name of Quirinalis obtained from the inhabitants of Cures, settled there under their king Tatius. It was also called Cabalinus, from two one of which was the work of Phidias the other of Praxiteles.——One of the gates of Rome near mount Quirinalis.

QUIRĪNUS, a surname of *Mars* among the Romans. This name was also given Romulus when he had been made a god his superstitious subjects. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 475.——Also a surname of the god Janus.—— Sulpitius, a Roman consul born at Lanuvium. Though born of an obscure family, he was raised to the greatest honors by Augustus. He was appointed governor of Syria, and was afterwards made preceptor to Caius, the grandson of the emperor. He married Æmilia Lepida the grand daughter of Sylla and Pompey but some time after he shamefully repudiated her. He died A. D. 22. *Tacit. ann.* 3, &c.

QUIRITES, a name given to the Roman citizens, because they admitted into their city the Sabines, who inhabited the town of Cures, and who on that account were called *Quirites*. After this union, the two nations were indiscriminately and promiscuously called by that name. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 479.

ABIRIUS, C. a Roman knight, who lent an immense sum of money to emy Auletes, king of Egypt. The arch afterwards, not only refused to y him, but even confined him, and endered his life. Rabirius escaped from pt with difficulty, but at his return to e, he was accused by the senate of havent money to an African prince, for wful purposes. He was ably defended Cicero, and acquitted with difficulty. *pro Rab.*——A Latin poet in the age of ustus. He wrote a poem on the victory ch the emperor had gained over Antony ctium. Seneca has compared him to gil for elegance and majesty, but Quinn is not so favorable to his poetry.——architect in the reign of Domitian. He t a celebrated palace for the emperor, which the ruins are still seen at Rome.

RACILIA, the wife of Cincinnatus. *Liv.* c. 26.

RASACES, an officer of Artaxerxes He olted from his master, and fled to ens.

RAMISES, a king of Egypt, in whose Troy was taken.

RAMNES, or RHAMNENSES, one of the e centuries instituted by Romulus. Afthe Roman people had been divided inhree tribes, the monarch elected out of h 100 young men of the best and noblest ilies, with which he formed three comies of horse. One of them was called mnes, either from the tribe of which it s chosen, or from Romulus. Another s called Tatian, and the third Luceres. *rro. de L. L.* 4, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*rat de Art poet.* 340.—*Plut. in Rom.*

RANDA, a village of Persia.

RASCIPŎLIS, a Macedonian sent to the sistance of Pompey. *Cæs. bell. Civ.*

RAVENNA, a town of Italy on the Adtic. It became celebrated under the oman emperors for its capacious harbour hich could contain 250 ships. It was difult of access by land, as it stood on a all peninsula. The emperors kept one of eir fleets there, and the other at Misenum, the other side of Italy. It was foundby a colony of Thessalians, or according others of Sabines. It became for some me the seat of the western Roman empire. *rab.* 5.—*Suet. in Aug.* 49.—*Plin.* 36, c. 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

REATE, a town of Umbria, built as some ppose before the Trojan war. Cybele as the chief deity of the place. It was mous for its asses. It was about 15 miles om Fanum Vacunæ. *Strab.* 5.—*Dionys. al.* 1.—*Varro. de. R. R.* 1.

REDICĔLUS, a deity whose name is derived from the word *redire*, (to return). The Romans raised a temple to this imaginary deity on the spot where Annibal had retired when he approached Rome, as if to besiege it.

REDŎNES, a nation among the Armorici. *Cæs.*

REGILLÆ, a town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, about 20 miles from Rome. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there, A. U. C. 258 between 24,000 Romans, and 40,000 Etrurians, who were headed by the Tarquins. The Romans obtained the victory, and scarce 10,000 of the enemy escaped from the field of battle. Castor and Pollux, according to some accounts, were seen mounted on white horses, and fighting at the head of the Roman army. *Liv.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 5.—*Plut. in Cor.*—*Val. Max.* 1.—*Flor* 1.

REGILLIĀNUS, Q. NONIUS, a Dacian who entered the Roman armies, and was raised to the greatest honors under Valerian. He was elected emperor by the populace, who were dissatisfied with Gallienus, and was soon after murdered by his soldiers, A. U. C. 263.

REGILLUS, a small lake of Latium.

M. ATTILIUS REGŬLUS, a consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundusium, and in his second consulship he took 64, and sunk 30, gallies of the Carthaginian fleet, on the coasts of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa, and so rapid was his success, that in a short time he made himself master of about 200 places of consequence on the coast. The Carthaginians sued for peace, but the conqueror refused to grant it, and soon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and 30,000 of his men were left on the field of battle, and 15,000 taken prisoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was sent by the enemy to Rome, to propose an accommodation, and an exchange of prisoners: and if his commission was unsuccessful, he was bound by the most solemn oaths to return to Carthage, without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy proposed, and when his opinion had had due influence on the senate, Regulus retired to Carthage agreeable to his engagements. The Carthaginians were told that their offers of peace had been rejected at Rome, by the means of Regulus, and therefore they prepared to punish him with the greatest severity. His eye-brows were cut, and he was exposed for some days to the excessive

excessive heat of the meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were every where filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agonies. His sufferings were heard at Rome, and the senate permitted his widow to inflict whatever punishment she pleased on some of the most illustrious captives of Carthage, which were in their hands. She confined them also in presses filled with sharp iron points, and was so exquisite in her cruelty, that the senate interfered, and stopped the barbarity of her punishments. Regulus died about 251 years before Christ. *Sil.* 6, v. 319. — *Flor.* 2, c. 3. — *Horat.* 3, *od* 5.—*Cic. de off.* 1. c. 13.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1. l. 9, c. 2.—*Liv. ep.* 16.——Memmius, a Roman made governor of Greece by Caligula. While Regulus was in his province, the emperor wished to bring the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius by Phidias to Rome, but this was supernaturally prevented, and according to antient authors, the ship which was to convey it was destroyed by lightening, and the workmen who attempted to remove the statue, were terrified away by sudden noises. *Dio. Cass.*—— A man who condemned Sejanus.—— Roscius, a man who held the consulship but for one day, in the reign of Vitellius.

Rasii, a nation of Gaul.

Remmia lex *de judiciis*, was enacted to punish all calumniators. The letter K was marked on their forehead. *Cic. pro Ros.*

Rĕmŭlus Sylvius, a king of Alba, destroyed by lightening on account of his impiety. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, v. 50.

Remuria, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus. They were afterwards called Lemuria, and celebrated yearly.

Remus, the brother of Romulus, was exposed together with his brother, by the cruelty of his grandfather. In the contest which happened between the two brothers about building a city, Romulus obtained the preference, and Remus, for ridiculing the rising walls, was put to death by his brother's orders, or by Romulus himself. [*Vid. Romulus.*] The Romans were afflicted with a plague after this murder, upon which the oracle was consulted, and the manes of Remus appeased by the institution of the Remuria.

Reses, a small river of Asia Minor, falling into the Mæander.

Rhacia, a promontory in the Mediterranean sea, projecting from the Pyrenean mountains.

Rhacius, a Cretan prince, the first of that nation who entered Ionia with a colony. He seized Claros, of which he became the sovereign. He married Manto the daughter of Tiresias, who had also seized on his coasts. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

Rhacōtis, an antient name of Alexandria, the capital of Egypt. *Paus.* 5, c. 21.

Rhadamanthus, a son of Jupiter and Europa. He was born in Crete, where he abandoned about the 30th year of his age. He passed into some of the Cyclades, where he reigned with so much justice and impartiality, that the antients have said he became one of the judges of hell, and that he was employed in the infernal regions in obliging the dead to confess their crimes, and in punishing them for their offences. Rhadamanthus reigned not only over some of the Cyclades, but over many of the Greek cities of Asia. *Paus.* 8, c. 53.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 435.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plato.*—*Homer. Il.* 4, v. 564.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 566.

Rhadamistus, a son of Pharnaces, king of Iberia. He married Zenobia, the daughter of his uncle Mithridates, king of Armenia, and some time after put to death. He was put to death by his father for his cruelties, about the year 52 of the Christian era. *Tacit ann.* 13, c. 37.

Rhadius, a son of Neleus.

Rhæteum, a city of Phrygia.

Rhæti or Ræti, an antient and warlike nation of Etruria. They were driven from their native country by the Gauls, and went to settle on the other side of the Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.—*Justin.* 20, c. 5.

Rhætia, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube. It was divided into two parts *Rhætia prima* and *Rhætia secunda*. The first extended from the sources of the Rhine to those of the Licus, a small river which falls into the Danube. The other called also Vindelicia, extended from the Licus to another small river called Œnus, towards the east. The principal towns of Rhætia were called Curia, Tridentum, Belunum, Feltria. The Rhætians rendered themselves formidable by the frequent invasions they made upon the Roman empire. They were conquered by Drusus, the brother of Tiberius, and others under the Roman emperors. *Strabo* 4.—*Plin.* 3, c. 20, l. 24, c. 2, &c.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 4, & 14.

Rhamnes, a king and augur who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was killed in the night by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 325.

Rhampsinĭtus, an opulent king of Egypt who succeeded Proteus. He built a large tower with stones, at Memphis, where his riches were deposited, and of which he was robbed by the artifice of the architect, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 121, &c.

Rhamnus, a town of Attica, famous for a temple

emple of Amphiaraus, and a ſtatue of goddeſs Nemeſis, who was from thence led Rhamnuſia. *Pauſ.* 1.—*Plin.* 36.

Rhanis, one of Diana's attendant nmphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Rharos, a plain of Attica, where corn s firſt ſown by Triptolemus. It received name from the ſower's father, who was led Rharus.

Rhascuporis, a king of Thrace, who aded the poſſeſſions of Cotys, and was to death by order of Tiberius, &c. *it. Ann.* 2, c. 64.

Rhea, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, o married Saturn, by whom ſhe had ſeal children. Her huſband, however, voured them all as ſoon as born, as he d ſucceeded to the throne with the ſonn promiſe that he would raiſe no male ildren, or according to others, becauſe had been informed by an oracle, that e of his ſons would dethrone him. To p the cruelty of her huſband, Rhea conted her parents, and was adviſed to imke upon him. Accordingly, when ſhe ught forth, the child was immediately ncealed, and Saturn devoured up a ſtone ich his wife had given him as her own ld. The fears of Saturn were ſoon wed to be well founded. A year after child, whoſe name was Jupiter, became ſtrong and powerful, that he drove his her from his throne. Rhea has been nfounded by the mythologiſts with ſome the other goddeſſes, and ſome have ſuppeſed that it was the ſame divinity that reived adoration under the various names. Bona Dea, Cybele, Dindymena, Magmater, Ceres, Veſta, Titæa and Terra. ellus, & Ops. [*Vid. Cybele, Ceres, Veſta, &c.*] Rhea, after the expulſion of her ſband from his throne, followed him Italy, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom. er benevolence in this part of Europe as ſo great that the golden age of Saturn often called the age of Rhea. *Heſiod. eog.—Orpheus. in Hymn —Homer. ib.—Eſl. Prom.—Euripid. Bacc. & Electl.—Ovid. ſt.* 4, v. 197.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.

Rhea Sylvia, the mother of Romulus d Remus. She is alſo called Ilia. *Vid.* a.

Rhebas or Rhebus, a river of Bithynia, wing from mount Olympus into the xine ſea. *Flacc.* 4, v. 698.

Rhedones. *Vid.* Redones.

Rhegium, a town of Italy, in the untry of the Brutii, oppoſite Meſſana in cily. It was orginally called *Rhegium*, d afterwards *Rhegium Julium* to diſtinguiſh it from *Rhegium Lepidi*, a town of iſalpine Gaul. Some ſuppoſe that it received its name from the Greek word ῥηγνυμι, *to break*, becauſe it is ſituate on the ſtreights of Carybdis, which were formed when the iſland of Sicily, as it were, was broken and ſeparated from the continent of Italy. This town has always been ſubject to great earthquakes, by which it has often been deſtroyed. *Sil.* 13 v. 94.—*Cic. pro Arch.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 5, & 48.—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—

Rhegusci, a people of the Alps.

Rhemi. *Vid.* Remi.

Rhene, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean, about 200 yards from Delos. It is 18 miles in circumference. The inhabitants of Delos always buried their dead there, as their own iſland was conſecrated to Apollo, where no dead bodies were to be inhumated. Strabo ſays, that it was uninhabited, though it was once as populous and floriſhing as the reſt of the Cyclades. Polycrates conquered it, and conſecrated it to Apollo, after he had tied it to Delos, by means of a long chain. Rhene was ſometimes called the ſmall Delos, and the iſland of Delos the great Delos. *Thucyd.* 3.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Rheni, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

Rhenus, one of the largeſt rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul. It riſes in the Rhætian Alps, and falls into the German ocean. Virgil has called it *bicornis*, becauſe it divides itſelf into two ſtreams. The river Rhine was a long time a barrier between the Romans and the Germans, and on that account its banks were covered with ſtrong caſtles. J. Cæſar was the firſt Roman who croſſed it to invade Germany. The waters of that river were held in great veneration, and were ſuppoſed by the antient Germans to have ſome peculiar virtue, as they threw their children into it, either to try the fidelity of the mothers, or to brace and invigorate their limbs. If the child ſwam on the ſurface, the mother was acquitted of ſuſpicion, but if it ſunk to the bottom, its origin was deemed illegitimate. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 2.—*Cæſar. de bell. G.* 4, c. 10.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 6.——A ſmall river of Italy, falling into the Po. *Sil.* 8, v. 620.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

Rheomitres, a Perſian who revolted from Artaxerxes, &c. *Diod.* 15.——A Perſian officer killed at the battle of Iſſus. *Curt.* 2, c. 5.

Rhesus, a king of Thrace, ſon of the Strymon and Terpſichore, or according to others of Eioneus, by Euterpe. After many war-

warlike exploits and conquests in Europe, he marched to the assistance of Priam, king of Troy, against the Greeks. He was expected with great impatience, as an antient oracle had declared, that Troy should never be taken, if the horses of Rhesus drank the waters of the Xanthus, and fed upon the grass of the Trojan plains. This oracle was well known to the Greeks, and therefore two of their best generals, Diomedes and Ulysses were commissioned by the rest to go in quest of the Thracian prince. The Greek princes entered his camp in the night, slew him, and carried away his horses to their camp. *Homer. Il.* 10.— *Dictys. Cret.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 473.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 98.

Rhetogenes, a prince of Spain, who surrendered to the Romans, and was treated with great humanity.

Rhetico, a mountain of Rhætia.

Rheunus, a place in Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 23.

Rhexenor, a son of Nausithous, king of Phæacia. *Homer. Od.* 7.—— The father of Chalciope, the wife of Ægeus king of Athens.——A musician who accompanied Antony in Asia.

Rhexibius, an athlete of Opus, who obtained a prize at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6.

Rhianus, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a slave. He wrote an account of the war between Sparta and Messenia, which continued for twenty years, as also an history of the principal revolutions and events which had taken place in Thessaly. Of this poetical composition, nothing but a few verses are extant. He flourished about 200 years before the Christian era. *Paus.* 4.

Rhidago, a river of Hyrcania. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Rhimotacles, a king of Thrace, who revolted from Antony to Augustus. He boasted of his attachment to the emperor's person at an entertainment, upon which Augustus said, *proditionem amo, proditores odi.*

Rhion, a promontory of Ætolia. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.

Rhipha or Rhiphe, a town of Arcadia. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 286.

Rhiphæi, large mountains at the north of Scythia, where, as some suppose, the Gorgons had fixed their residence. The name of *Rhiphæan* was applied to any cold mountain in a northern country, and indeed these mountains seem to have existed only in the imagination of the poets.

Rhinthon, a Greek poet of Tarentum, in the age of Alexander.

Rhipheus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.*——A Trojan praised for his justice &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 426.

Rhium. *Vid.* Rhion.

Rhodanus, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, rising in the Rhætian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean sea, near Marseilles. It is one of the largest and most rapid rivers of Europe. *Mela.* 2, c. 5, l. 3. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Marcell.* 15.—*Cæsar. bell. G.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Strab.* 4.

Rhode, a daughter of Neptune.——of Danaus.

Rhodia, one of the Oceanides. *Hes.*

Rhodogyne, a daughter of Phraates king of Parthia, who married Demetrius when he was in banishment at her father's court. *Polyæn.* 8.

Rhodore or Rhodopis, a celebrated courtezan of Greece, who was fellow servant with Æsop, at the court of king of Samos. She was carried to Egypt by Xanthus, and her liberty was at last bought by Charaxes of Mitylene, brother of Sappho, who was enamoured of her, and who married her. She lived in favors at Naucratis, where she collected so much money, that to render her name immortal, she consecrated a number of spits in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Ælian says, that as Rhodope was one day bathing herself, an eagle carried away one of her sandals, and dropped it near Psammetichus, king of Egypt, at Memphis. The monarch was struck with the beauty of the sandal, strict enquiry was made to find the owner, and Rhodope when discovered, married Psammetichus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 134, &c.—*Ovid. Her.* 15.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 33.

Rhodope, a high mountain of Thrace extending as far as the Euxine sea, all over the country, nearly in a eastern direction. Rhodope, according to the poets, was the wife of Hæmus, king of Thrace, who was changed into this mountain, because she prefered herself to Juno in beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 87, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8.—*Mela.* c. 2.—*Strab.* 7.—*Ital.* 2, v. 73.—*Senec. Here. Oet.*

Rhodus, a celebrated island in the Carpathian sea, at the south of Caria, from which it is distant about 20 miles. It was about 120 miles in circumference. Its principal cities were Rhodes, founded about 408 years before the Christian era, Lindus, Camirus, Jalysus. Rhodes was famous for a celebrated statue of Apollo. [*Vid. Colossus.*] The Rhodians were originally governed by kings, and were independent, and this government was at last exchanged for democracy and aristocracy. They were

urally given up to commerce, and dur- many ages, they were the most power- nation by sea. Their authority was re- cted, and their laws were so universally oved, that every country made use of m to decide disputes concerning mari- e affairs, and they were at last adopted other commercial nations, and introdu- into the Roman codes. When Alexander e himself master of Asia, the Rhodians their independence, but they soon al- asserted their natural privileges under his successors, and continued to hold that ence among nations to which their ma- me power and consequence entitled m. They assisted Pompey against Cæ- and were defeated by Cassius, and be- e dependent upon the Romans. Th nd of Rhodes has been known by the eral names of Ophiusa, Stadia, Teichi- Corymbia, Telmacria, Æthrea, Asteria, ssa, Atabyria, Olbessa, Marcia and Pe- It received the name of Rhodes, ei- r on account of Rhode, a beautiful ph who dwelt there, and who was of the favorites of Apollo, or because (ῥόδον) grew in great abundance all r the island. *Strab.* 14. — *Homer. Il.* -*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. l. 5, c. 31.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7. — *Pindar.* . 7.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 248 —*Cic. pro Man.* *in Brut.* 13.

Rhœcus, a horse of Mezentius. *Virg.* 10, v. 861.

Rhœcus, one of the Centaurs who at- pted to offer violence to Atalanta. He skill d at the nuptials of Pirithous by ctus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 301.—*Virg. G.* —One of the giants killed by Bacchus, der the form of a lion, in the war which e sons of the earth waged against Jupi- and the gods. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 19, v. 23.

Rhœo, a nymph beloved by Apollo.

Rhœteum or Rhœtus, a promontory Troas, on the Hellespont, near which the dy of Ajax was buried. *Ovid. Met.* 11, 197. 4 *Fast*, v. 279.

Rhœtus, a king of the Marrubii, who ried a woman called Casperia, to whom chemorus his son, by a former wife, of- ed violence. After this incestuous at- pt, Archemorus fled to Turnus, king the Rutuli. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.

Rhœsaces, a Persian killed by Clitus as was going to stab Alexander at the battle the Granicus. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Rhœsus, a town of Syria, on the gulf Issus.

Rhoxana or Roxana, a mistress of exander, daughter of a Persian satrap. d Roxana.

Rhoxani, a nation against whom Mithridates made war, &c.

Rhutini and Rutini, a people of Gaul.

Rhyndacus, a large river of Mysia in Asia Minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Rhynthon, a dramatic writer of Ta- rentum, who composed 38 plays.

Rhypæ, a town of Achaia, at the west of Helice.

Rhiphæi. *Vid.* Rhiphæi.

Rinamaræ, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Robigo or Rubigo, a goddess at Rome. She was particularly worshipped by husbandmen, as she presided over corn. Her festivals called Robigalia, were celebrated on the 25th of April, and incense was of- fered to her, as also the intrails of a sheep, and of a dog. She was intreated to pre- serve the corn from blights. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 911.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 151.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, *de R. R.* 1, c. 1.

Roma, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire. It was situate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the distance of about 16 miles from the sea. The name of its founder, and the manner of its foun- dation is not precisely known. Romulus however, is universally supposed to have laid the foundations of that celebrated city, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, and 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the third year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine, and the founder, to give his followers the appear- ance of a nation, or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a com- mon asylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native coun- try to avoid the punishment which attend- ed them. From such an assemblage, a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Ro- mans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esqui- line hill, with mount Cœlius, and Quiri- nalis. After many successful wars against the neighbouring states, the views of Ro- mulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike and uncivilized. The people were divided into classes, the interests of the whole were linked in a com- mon chain, and the labors of the subject, as well as those of his patron, tended to the same end, the aggrandizement of the state. Under the successors of Romulus, the power of Rome was encreased, and the boundaries of her dominions extended

while

while one was employed in regulating the forms of worship, and in inculcating in the minds of his subjects a reverence for the deity, the other was engaged in enforcing discipline among the army, and raising the consequence of the soldiers in the government of the state, and a third made the object of his administration consist in adorning his capital, in beautifying the edifices, and in fortifying all with towers and walls. During 244 years, the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny, the oppression, and the violence of the last of these monarchs, and of his family, became so atrocious, that a revolution happened in the state, and the democratical government was established. The monarchical government under seven princes, Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus, has been properly denominated the infancy of the Roman empire. After the expulsion of the Tarquins from the throne, the Romans became more sensible of their consequence, with their liberty they acquired a spirit of faction, and they became so jealous of their independence, that the first of their consuls who had been the most zealous and animated in the assertion of their freedom, was banished from the city, because he bore the name, and was of the family, of the tyrants; and another to stop their suspicions, was obliged to pull down his house, whose stateliness and magnificence above the rest, seemed incompatible with the duties and the rank of a private citizen. They knew more effectually their power when they had fought with success against Porsenna, the king of Etruria, and some of the neighbouring states who supported the claim of the tyrant, and attempted to replace him on his throne by force of arms. A government which is entrusted into the hands of two of the most distinguished of its members, for the limited space of one year, cannot but give rise to great men, glorious exploits, and tremendous seditions. The general who is placed at the head of an army during a campaign, must be active and diligent, when he knows that his power is terminated with the year, and if he has a becoming ambition, he will distinguish his consulship by some uncommon act of valor, before he descends from the dignity of an absolute magistrate, to the dependence of a fellow citizen. Yet these attempts for the attainment of glory, often fail of success; and though the Romans could once boast that every individual in their armies, could discharge with fidelity and honor the superior offices of magistrate and consul, there are to be found in their annals many years marked by overthrows, or disgrace by the ill conduct, the oppression, and wantonness of their generals. To the which their conquests, and daily had gained abroad, the Romans were a little indebted for their gradual superiority, and to this may be added policy of the census, which every told them their actual strength, and many citizens were able to bear arms indeed it was no small satisfaction people that were continually making to see, that in spite of all the losses they might sustain in the field, the of the inhabitants of the city, was gious, and almost incredible, and had mulus lived after the battle of Actium, never would have been persuaded above four millions of inhabitants contained within those walls, in the most flourishing period of his could scarce muster an army of fantry, and 300 horse. But when had flourished under the consular ment for about 120 years, and had with pleasure the conquests of her over the neighbouring states and which according to a Roman historian was ashamed to recollect in the her power, an irruption of barbarians rendered its very existence precarious, her name was nearly extinguished. The of an injured individual, [*Vid. Ca* saved it from destruction, yet not its buildings and temples were reduced allies. This celebrated event which the appellation of another founder of to Camillus, has been looked upon as glorious era to the Romans. The and cottages which Romulus had and all his successors repaired, were ly consumed, and when the city from its ruins, the streets were convenience as well as order was observed taste and regularity were consulted, the poverty, ignorance, and rusticity of Romans, seemed to be extinguished the old habitations. But no sooner they freed from the fears of their barbarous invaders, than they turned their against those states which refused to knowledge their superiority, or yield independence. Their wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, displayed their racter in a different view, if they had fought for freedom and independence they now drew their swords for glory here we may see them conquered field, and yet refusing to grant that for which their conqueror himself fued. The advantages they gained

r battles with Pyrrhus, were many. The
iran name became known in Greece,
ly, and Africa, and in losing or gaining
ctory, the Romans were enabled to ex-
ne the manœuvers, observe the dis-
tne, and contemplate the order and the
ampments of those soldiers whose friends
ancestors had accompanied Alexander
great in the conquest of Asia. Italy be-
ne subjected to the Romans at the end of
war with the Tarentines, and that pe-
d of time has been called the second age
he adolescence of the Roman empire.
er this memorable era they tried their
ngth not only with distant nations, but
upon a new element, and in the long
s which they waged against Carthage,
y acquired territory, and obtained the
ereignty of the sea, and though Anni-
l for sixteen years kept them in continual
rms, hovered round their gates, and de-
ved their armies, almost before their
lls, yet they were doomed to conquer,
d. *Punicum bellum*,] and soon to add the
gdom of Macedonia, [*Vid. Macedonicum*
um.] and the provinces of Asia, [*Vid. Mi-*
hiaticum bellum.] to their empire. But
le we consider the Romans as a nation
duing their neighbours by war, their
nners, their counsels, and their pursuits
home are not to be forgotten. To be
rriers was their profession, their assem-
es in the Campus Martius, were a meet-
of armed men, and very properly de-
minated an army. Yet while their con-
ests were so extensive abroad, we find
em torn by factions at home, and so far
is the resentment of the poorer citizens
rried, that we see the enemy at the gates
the city, while all are unwilling to take
arms and to unite in the defence of their
mmon liberty. The senators and the no-
es were ambitious of power, and endea-
ured to retain in their hands that influence
hich had been exercised with so much
cess, and such cruelty by their monarchs.
his was the continual occasion of tumults
d sedition. The people were jealous of
eir liberty. The oppression of the nobles
ritated them, and the stripes to which
ey were too often exposed without mercy,
as often productive of revolutions. The
lebeians, though originally the poorest and
oft contemptible citizens of an indigent
ation, whose food in the first ages of the
mpire, was only bread and salt, and whose
rink was water, soon gained rights and
rivileges by their opposition. Though
cally slaves, they became powerful in the
tate, one concession from the patricians
roduced another, and when their inde-
pendence was boldly asserted by their tri-
bunes, they were admitted to share in the highest offices of the state, and the laws which forbad the intermarriage of plebeian and patrician families, were repealed, and the meanest peasant could by valor and fortitude be raised to the dignity of dictator and consul. It was not till these privileges were obtained by the people from the senate, that Rome began to enjoy internal peace and tranquility, her battles were then fought with more vigor, her soldiers were more animated, and her sovereignty was more universally established. But the sovereign power which was lodged in the hands of a factious and ambitious citizen, was too often dangerous. The greatest oppression and tyranny was the consequence, and from those causes proceeded the unparalleled slaughter and effusion of blood under a Sylla or a Marius. It has been justly observed, that the first Romans conquered their enemies by valor, temperance and fortitude, their moderation also, and their justice was well known among their neighbours, and not only private possessions, but even mighty kingdoms and empires were left in their power, to be distributed among a family, or to be ensured in the hands of a successor. They were also chosen umpires, to decide quarrels, but in this honorable office they consulted their own interest; they always supported the weaker side, that the more powerful might be reduced, and gradually become their prey. Under J. Cæsar and Pompey, the rage of civil war was carried to unprecedented excess, it was not merely to avenge a private injury, but it was a contest for the sovereignty, and though each of the adversaries wore the mask of sincerity, and professed himself to be the supporter of the republic, not less than the abolition of freedom and public liberty was the aim. What Julius began, his adopted son atchieved, the antient spirit of national independence was extinguished at Rome, and after the battle of Actium, the Romans seemed unable to govern themselves without the assistance of a chief, who under the title of *imperator*, an appellation given to every commander by his army, after some signal victory, reigned with as much power, and as much sovereignty as another Tarquin. Under their emperors the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life, they had long forgot to appear in the field, and their wars were left to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without spirit or animosity, and who were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fidelity with the greatest sums of money. Their leaders themselves were not the most prudent

dent or the moſt human; the power which they had acquired by bribery, was indeed precarious, and among a people, where not only the higheſt offices of the ſtate, but even the imperial purple itſelf are expoſed to ſale, there cannot be expected much happineſs, or tranquillity in the palace of the emperor. The reigns of the ſucceſſors of Auguſtus were diſtinguiſhed by variety, one was the moſt abandoned and profligate of men, whom his own vices and extravagance hurried out of the world, while his ſucceſſor, perhaps the moſt clement, juſt, and popular of princes, was ſacrificed in the midſt of his guards and attendants, by the dagger of ſome offended favorite or diſappointed eunuch. Few indeed were the emperors of Rome, whoſe days were not ſhortened by poiſon, or the ſword of an aſſaſſin. If one for ſome time had the imprudence to truſt himſelf in the midſt of a multitude, at laſt to perith by his own credulity, the other conſulted his ſafety, but with no better ſucceſs in the innumerable chambers of his palace, and changed every day to elude diſcovery, the place of his retirement. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman poſſeſſions were divided into two diſtinct empires, by the enterprizing Conſtantine, A. D. 330. Conſtantinople became the ſeat of the eaſtern empire, and Rome remained in the poſſeſſion of the weſtern emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800 of the Chriſtian era, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the weſt, into the hands of the Pope, who ſtill continues to hold the ſovereignty, and to maintain his independence under the name of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtates.—The original poverty of the Romans has often been diſguiſed by their poets and hiſtorians, who wiſhed it to appear that a nation who were maſters of the world, had had better beginning, than to be a race of ſhepherds and robbers. Yet it was to this ſimplicity they were indebted for their ſucceſſes. Their houſes were originally deſtitute of every ornament, they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and theſe ſerved them rather as a ſhelter againſt the inclemency of the ſeaſons, than for relaxation and eaſe. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they deſpiſed riches, and many ſalutary laws were enacted to reſtrain luxury and to puniſh indolence. They obſerved great temperance in their meals: young men were not permitted to drink wine till they had attained their 30th year, and it was totally forbidden to women. Their national ſpirit was ſupported by policy; the triumphal proceſſion of a conqueror along the ſtreets amidſt the applauſe of thouſands, was well calculated to promote emulation, and the numbers of gladiators which were regularly introduced not only in public games and ſpectacles, but alſo at private meetings, ſerved to cheriſh their fondneſs for war, when they could gaze with pleaſure upon wretches whom they forcibly obliged to murder one another. In their puniſhments, civil as well as military, the Romans were ſevere and rigorous; a deſerter was ſcourged, whipped and ſold as a ſlave, and the gradation from the rank of a ſoldier to the dignity of a citizen was the moſt infamous ſtigma which could be affixed upon a ſeditious mutineer. The tranſmarine victories of the Romans proved at laſt the ruin of their innocence and virtue. They were fond of the luxury of the Aſiatics; they were conquered by the luxury and indolence of thoſe nations whom they had ſubdued, and became as effeminate as luxurious as their captives. Mummius was the firſt who introduced a taſte for the fine arts among his countrymen. The ſpoils and treaſures that were obtained by plundering Syracuſe and Corinth, made the Romans fond of elegance and ornament. Though Cato had deſpiſed philoſophy [*Carneades*] and declared that war was the only profeſſion of his countrymen, the Romans, by their intercourſe with the Greeks ſoon became fond of literature, and tho' they had once baniſhed the ſophiſts of Athens from their city, yet they beheld with rapture their ſettlement among them, and in the principal towns of Italy, after the conqueſt of Achaia. They ſoon after began to imitate their poliſhed captives, and to cultivate poetry with ſucceſs. They were originally rejected with horror a law which propoſed the building of a public theatre and the exhibition of plays, like the Greeks, but they ſoon proved favorable to the compoſitions of their countrymen. Livius was the firſt dramatic writer of conſequence at Rome, whoſe plays began to be exhibited A. U. C 514. After him Nævius and Ennius wrote for the ſtage, and in a new period Plautus, Terence, Cæcilius and Pacuvius claimed the public attention and gained the moſt unbounded applauſe. Satire did not make its appearance at Rome till 100 years after the introduction of comedy, and ſo celebrated was Lucilius in this kind of writing, that he was called the inventor of it. In hiſtorical writing the progreſs of the Romans was ſlow and inconſiderable, and for many years, they employed the pen of foreigners to compile their annals.

..ll the superior abilities of a Livy ..e known.—In their worship and fa..es the Romans were uncommonly fu..litious, the will of the gods was con..ed on every occasion, and no general ..rched to an expedition without the pre..us assurance from the augurs, that the ..ens were propitious, and his success al..st indubitable. Their sanctuaries were ..nerous, they raised altars not only to ..gods, who, as they supposed, presided ..their city, but also to the deities of ..quered nations, as well as to the differ..passions and virtues. There were no ..than 420 temples at Rome, crouded ..h statues, the priests were numerous, ..each divinity had a particular college ..ceerdotal servants. Their wars were ..clared in the most awful and solemn ..nner, and prayers were always offered ..the temples for the prosperity of Rome, ..hen a defeat had been sustained, or a vic..y won. The power of the fathers over ..children was very extensive, and indeed ..limited, they could sell them or put ..m to death at pleasure without the ..ms of trial or the interference of the ..il magistrates. Many of their antient ..milies were celebrated for the great men ..ch they had produced, but the vigorous ..d interested part they took in the ma..gement of the republic exposed them ..en to danger, and some have observed ..r the Romans sunk into indolence and ..xury when the Cornelii, the Fabii, the ..ulii, the Marcelli, &c. who had so often ..ported their spirit, and led them to vic..ry, had been extinguished in the bloody ..rs of Marius and of the two triumvirates. ..hen Rome was become powerful, she ..as distinguished from other cities by the ..ttery of her neighbours and citizens, a ..m of worship was established to her as ..deity, and temples were raised in her ho..r not only in the city but in the pro..inces. The goddess Roma was repre..nted like Minerva all armed and sitting ..n a rock, holding a pike in her hand, ..ith her head covered with a helmet, and ..trophy at her feet. *Liv.* 1, &c.—*Cato de ..R.*—*Virg. Æn. G. & Ecl.*—*Horat.* 2. *sat.* ..., &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Patere.*—*Tacit.* ..*an. & Hist.*—*Tibull.* 4.—*Lucan.*—*Plut. in ..um. Num. &c.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, &c.—..*lin.* 7, &c.—*Justin* 43.—*Varro de L. L.* 5. ..*al. Max.* 1, &c.—*Martial* 12, ep. 8. ——A ..aughter of Evander.—— A Trojan woman ..who came to Italy with Æneas.——A ..aughter of Italus & Leuceria. It was af..er one of these females, according to some ..uthors, that the capital of Italy was called ..Roma.

Romani, the inhabitants of Rome. *Vid.* Roma.

Romanus, an officer under Theodosius. ——Another poisoned by Nero ——A son of Constans, &c.

Rostrius Marcellus, a Roman centurion in Galba's reign, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.*.

Romula, a name given to the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found. *Ovid* 2, *Fast.* v. 412.

Romulus, a son of Mars and Ilia, grandson of Numitor king of Alba, was born at the same birth with Remus. These two children were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor, but they were preserved, and according to Florus the river stopped its course, and a she wolf came and fed them with her milk till they were found by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who educated them as his own children. When they knew their real origin, the twins, called Romulus and Remus, put Amulius to death, and restored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. They afterwards undertook to build a city, and to determine which of the two brothers should have the management of it, they had recourse to omens and the flight of birds. Remus went to mount Aventine, and Romulus to mount Palatine. Remus saw first a flight of six vultures, and to n after, Romulus, twelve; and therefore, as his number was greater, he began to lay the foundations of the city, hopeful that it would become a warlike and powerful nation, as the birds from which he had received the omen were fond of prey and slaughter. Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the walls, but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with the greatest contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother or one of his workmen. When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants, but Romulus, by making an asylum of a sacred grove, soon collected a multitude of fugitives, foreigners and criminals, whom he received as his lawful subjects. Yet, however numerous these might be, they were despised by the neighbouring inhabitants, and none were willing to form matrimonial connections with them. But Romulus obtained by force what was denied to his petitions. The Romans celebrated games in honor of the god Consus, and forcibly carried away all the females who had assembled there to be spectators of these unusual exhibitions. These violent measures

measures offended the neighbouring nations, they made war against the ravishers with various success, till at last they entered Rome, which had been betrayed to them by one of the stolen virgins. A violent engagement was begun in the middle of the Roman forum, but the Sabines were conquered, or according to Ovid, the two enemies laid down their arms when the women had rushed between the two armies and by their tears and entreaties raised compassion in the bosoms of their parents and husbands. The Sabines left their original possessions and came to live in Rome where Tatius, their king, shared the sovereign power with Romulus. The introduction of the Sabines into the city of Rome was attended with the most salutary consequences, and the Romans by pursuing this plan, and admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, rendered themselves more powerful and more formidable. Afterwards Romulus divided the lands which he had obtained by conquest; one part was preserved for religious uses, to erect temples, and to consecrate altars; the other was appropriated for the expences of the state; and the third part was equally distributed among his subjects, who were divided into three classes or tribes. The most aged and experienced to the number of 100 were also chosen, whom the monarch might consult in matters of the highest importance, and from their age they were called *senators*, and from their authority *patres*. The whole body of the people was also distinguished by the name of patricians and plebeians, patron and client, who by mutual interest were induced to preserve the peace of the state, and to promote the public good. Some time after Romulus disappeared as he was giving instructions to the senators, and the eclipse of the sun, which happened at that time, was favorable to the rumor which asserted that the king had been taken up to heaven. This was further confirmed by J. Proculus, one of the senators, who solemnly declared, that as he returned from Alba, he had seen Romulus in a form above human, and that he had directed him to tell the Romans to pay him divine honors under the name of Quirinus, and to assure them that their city was doomed one day to become the capital of all nations. This report was immediately credited, and the more so as the senators dreaded the resentment of the people, who suspected them of having offered him violence. A temple was raised to him, and a regular priest, called Flamen Quirinalis, was appointed to offer him sacrifices. Romulus was ranked by the Romans among the 12 great gods, and it is not to be wondered that he rec[illegible] such distinguished honors, when the [illegible]mans considered him as the found[illegible] their city and empire. He is generally [illegible]presented as his father, so much that [illegible] difficult to distinguish them. The ho[illegible] the two children of Rhea Sylvia being [illegible]tilled by a she wolf, arose from [illegible] Faustulus's wife, having brought the[illegible] [*Vid.* Acca.] *Dionys. Hal.* 1 & 2.—*Li*[illegible] c. 4, &c.—*Justin* 43, c. 1 & 2.—*Flor.* [illegible] 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2, [illegible] c. 3.—*Plin* 15, c. 18, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* [illegible] 342, 635.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 616 & [illegible] *Fast.* 4, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od 3.—*Ju*[illegible] v. 272.

Romulus Sylvius, or Allad[illegible] king of Alba.

Romus, a son of Æneas by La[illegible] Some suppose that he was the founder [illegible] Rome.——A son of Æmathion.

Roscia Lex *de theatris*, by L. Ro[illegible] Otho the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It [illegible]quired that none should sit in the [illegible] seats of the theatre, if they were not in [illegible]fession of 400 sestertia, which was the [illegible]tune required to be a Roman knight.

Roscius, a Roman actor so celeb[illegible] on the stage, that every comedian of [illegible]lence and merit has received his [illegible] His eyes were naturally distorted, a[illegible] always appeared on the stage with a [illegible] but the Romans obliged him to act his [illegible]racters without, and they overlooked [illegible] deformities of his face, that they migh[illegible] better hear his elegant pronunciation, [illegible] be delighted with the sweetness of his vo[illegible] He was accused on suspicion of mur[illegible] but Cicero, who had been one of his pu[illegible] undertook his defence, and cleared him [illegible] the malevolent aspersions of his enemies [illegible] an elegant oration still extant. Ros[illegible] wrote a treatise, in which he compa[illegible] with great success and much learning, [illegible] profession of the orator with that of [illegible] comedian. He died about 60 years bef[illegible] Christ. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1. — *Quint.* [illegible] *Cic. pro Rosc. de orat.* 3. *de Div.* 1. [illegible] *Tusc.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A lieuten[illegible] of Cæsar's army in Gaul ——A friend [illegible] Sylla.——A tribune who made a law [illegible] discriminate the knights from the comm[illegible] people at public spectacles.

Rosæ Campus, or Rosæ, a plain [illegible] the country of the Sabines, near the [illegible] Velinum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 712.

Rosillanus ager, a territory [illegible] Etruria.

Rosus, a harbour of Cilicia.——A [illegible] made consul only for one day under V[illegible]lius, &c. *Tacit.*

Roxana, a Persian woman taken [illegible] lo[illegible]

by Alexander. The conqueror be-
enamoured of her and married her.
ciaved with great cruelty after Alex-
's death, and she was at last put to
by Cassander's order. She was
ter of Darius, or according to others,
e of his satraps. *Curt.* 8, c. 4, l. 10,
—*Plut.*——A wife of Mithridates the
who poisoned herself.

RXOLANI, a people of European Sar-
who proved very active and rebel-
in the reign of the Roman emperors.

BELLIUS, a man who married Julia,
laughter of Drusus, &c.——One of the
ndants of Augustus, treacherously put
ath by Nero, &c *Tacit.*

BI, a town of Apulia, from which the
het *Rubens* is derived *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v.
—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 266

BICON, a small river of Italy which
parates from Cisalpine Gaul. It rises
he Apennine mountains, and falls into
Adriatic sea. By crossing it, and thus
gressing the boundaries of his province,
Caesar declared war against the senate
Pompey, and began the civil wars.
n 1, v. 185 & 213 —*Strab.* 5.—*Suet. in*
32.

BIGO, a goddess. *Vid.* Robigo.

BRA SAXA, a place of Etruria, near
, at the distance of about eight miles
m Rome. *Mart.* 4, ep. 64, v. 15.

BRIA LEX was enacted after the tak-
of Carthage, to make an equal division
he lands in Africa.

RUBRIUS, a Roman knight accused of
lon under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit.*——A
n who fled to Parthia on suspicion that
Roman affairs were ruined.——A friend
Vitellius.——An officer in Caesar's army.

RUBRUM MARE (the Red Sea) is situate
ween Arabia, Egypt, and Æthiopia, and
often called Erythræum mare, or Ara-
cus sinus.

RUDIÆ, a town of Calabria built by a
eek colony. The poet Ennius was born
re. *Cic. pro Arch* —*Ital.* 12, v. 396.

RUFÆ, a town of Campania. *Virg. Æn.*
v. 739.

RUFINUS, a general of Gaul in the
ign of Vitellius, &c.

RUFUS, an officer of the pretorian
ards in Nero's reign ——A soldier pre-
nted with a civic crown for preserving
e life of a citizen, &c.

RUFUS, a Latin historian. [*Vid. Quintius.*]
—A friend of Commodus, famous for
is avarice and ambition.——One of the
cellors of Sylla, degraded from the rank
f a senator because ten pounds weight of
ld was found in his house.——A gover-
or of Judæa.—— A man who conspired
against Domitian ——A poet of Ephesus in
the reign of Trajan. He wrote six books
on simples, now lost.——A Latin poet.

RUSCIUS, a town of Gaul.

RUSCONIA, a town of Mauritania. *Liv.*
21. c. 24.

RUSELLÆ, an inland town of Etruria
destroyed by the Romans.

RUSPINA, a town of Africa near Adru-
metum.

RUTENI, a people of Gaul.

RUSTICUS, a man put to death by Do-
mitian ——A friend of M. Aurelius.

RUTILIUS RUFUS, a Roman consul in
the age of Sylla, celebrated for his virtues
and writings. He refused to comply with
the requests of his friends because they were
unjust. When Sylla had banished him from
Rome he retired to Smyrna amidst the ac-
clamations and praises of the people, and
when some of his friends wished him to be
recalled home by means of a civil war, he
severely reprimanded them and said that
he wished rather to see his country blush
at his exile, than to plunge it into distress
by his return. He was the first who taught
the Roman soldiers to fabricate their own
arms During his banishment he employed
his time in study, and wrote an history of
Rome in Greek, and an account of his own
life in Latin, besides many other works.
Ovid Fast. 6, v. 563.—*Seneca. de Benef.*—*Cic.*
in Brut.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 3, l. 6, c. 4.—
Patere. 2, c. 9 ——A Roman pro-consul,
who is supposed to have encouraged Mi-
thridates to murder all the Romans who
were in his provinces. —— Lupus, a pre-
tor who fled away with three cohorts from
Tarracina.——A rhetorician. *Quintil.* 3, c.
1.——A man who went against Jugurtha.
——A friend of Nero.——A poet of Gaul
in the reign of Honorius. According to
some, he wrote a poem on mount Ætna:
He published also an itinerary.

RUTUBA, a river of Liguria, falling
from the Apennine into the Mediterranean.
Lucan. 2, v. 422.

RUTUBUS, a gladiator, &c. *Horat.* 2,
Sat. 7, v. 96.

RUTULI, a people of Latium, known as
well as the Latins, by the name of Abo-
rigines. When Æneas came into Italy,
Turnus was their king, and they supported
him in the war which he made with
this foreign prince. The capital of their
dominions was called Ardea. *Ovid Fast.* 4,
v. 883. *Met.* 14, v. 455, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7,
&c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

RUTUPÆ, a sea port town on the south-
ern coasts of Britain, whence the epithet of
Rutupinus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 67.—*Juv.* 4, v. 141.

RYPHÆI MONTES. *Vid.* Rhiphæi.

SABA,

SABA, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were called Sabæi. *Strab.* 16.—*Diod.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57. *Æn.* 1, v. 420.

SABĀCHUS, or SABACON, a king of Æthiopia, who invaded Egypt and reigned there, after the expulsion of king Amasis. After a reign of 50 years he was terrified by a dream and retired into his own kingdom. *Herodot.* 2, c. 137, &c.

SABÆ, a people of Arabia.

SABĀTA, a town of Liguria. *Sil.* 8, v. 461.—*Strab.* 4.

SABAZIUS, a surname of Bacchus,—as also of Jupiter.

SABBAS, a king of India.

SABELLI, a people of Italy, descended from the Sabines, or according to some from the Samnites. They inhabited that part of the country which lies between the Sabines and the Marsi. Hence the epithet of *Sabellicus*. *Horat.* 3, od. 6.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 255.

SABELLUS, a Latin poet in the reign of Domitian and Nerva.

JULIA SABĪNA, a Roman matron who married Adrian, by means of Plotina the wife of Trajan. She is celebrated for her private as well as public virtues. Adrian treated her with the greatest asperity, though he had received from her the imperial purple, and the empress was so sensible of his unkindness, that she boasted in his presence that she had disdained to make him a father, lest his children should become more odious or more tyrannical than he himself was. The behaviour of Sabina at last so exasperated Adrian that he poisoned her, or according to some obliged her to destroy herself. The emperor at that time labored under a mortal disease, and therefore he was the more encouraged to sacrifice Sabina to his resentment, that she might not survive him. Divine honors were paid to her memory. She died after she had been married 38 years with Adrian, A. D. 138.

SABĪNI, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines, or those inhabitants whose origin was not known. Some suppose that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony who settled in that part of the country. The possessions of the Sabines were situate in the neighbourhood of Rome, between the river Nar and the Anio, and bounded on the north by the Apennines, and Umbria, south by Latium, east by the Æqui, and Etruria on the west. The greatest part of the contiguous nations were descended from them, such as the Umbrians, the Campanians, the Sabelli, the Osci, Samnites, Hernici, Æqui, Marsi, Brutii, &c. The Sabines are celebrated in antient [illegible] as being the first who took up arms [illegible] the Romans, to avenge the rape of [illegible] females at a spectacle where they [illegible] invited. After some engagements the [illegible] part of the Sabines left their antient [illegible] sions and migrated to Rome, where [illegible] settled with their new allies. The [illegible] at last totally subdued, about the [illegible] Rome 373, and ranked as Roman [illegible] Their chief cities were Cures, [illegible] Reate, Crustumerium, Corniculum. [illegible] tum, Collatia, &c. *Plin.* 3, c. 12.—[illegible] c. 9.—*Dionys.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.* 5.—[illegible] c. 1. l. 3, c. 18.—*Ital.* 8, v. 424.—*Met.* 14, v. 775 & 797.—*Juv.* 10, v. [illegible]

SABINUS AULUS, a Latin poet [illegible] with Ovid. He wrote some epistles [illegible] elegies now lost.——An officer in [illegible] army defeated by the Gauls.——Jul[illegible] officer who proclaimed himself emp[illegible] the beginning of Vespasian's reign. [illegible] soon after defeated in a battle, and to [illegible] from the conqueror, he hid himself [illegible] subterraneous cave with two faithful [illegible] mestics, where he continued unseen [illegible] successive years. His wife found out [illegible] retreat, and spent her time with him, [illegible] frequent visits to the cave, discovered [illegible] place of his concealment. He was [illegible] before Vespasian, and by his orders [illegible] death, though his friends intreated [illegible] selves in his cause; and his wife endeavo[illegible] to raise the emperor's pity by showing [illegible] the twins whom she had brought for[illegible] the subterraneous cave.——Corn. [illegible] who conspired against Caligula, and [illegible] wards destroyed himself.——Titius, a [illegible] man senator shamefully accused and [illegible] demned by Sejanus. His body after [illegible] cution was dragged through the stre[illegible] Rome, and treated with the greatest [illegible] nities. His dog constantly followed [illegible] body, and when it was thrown into [illegible] Tiber, the faithful animal plunged in [illegible] it and was drowned. *Plin.* 8. c. 40.—Poppæus, a Roman consul who pr[illegible] above 24 years over Mœsia, and obtai[illegible] triumph for his victories over the Bar[illegible] ans. He was a great favorite of Augu[illegible] and of Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.*——F[illegible] brother of Vespasian, killed by the popul[illegible] He was well known for his fidelity to [illegible] tellius. He commanded in the Roman [illegible] mies 35 years. He was governor of R[illegible] for 12 years.——A friend of Don[illegible] ——A Roman who attempted to plu[illegible] the temple of the Jews.——A friend [illegible] the emperor Alexander.——A lawyer [illegible]

SABIS, a river of Belgic Gaul. [illegible]

SABRACE, a powerful nation of [illegible]

SABŪRA, a general of Juba, kin[illegible] Nu[illegible]

midia, defeated and killed in a battle. an. 4 v. 722.

ABURĀNUS, an officer of the prætorian rds. When he was appointed to this e by the emperor Trajan, the prince ented him with a sword, saying *use this on in my service as long as my commands just, but turn it against my own breast, when- I become cruel or malevolent.*

ABRATA, a maritime town of Africa. was a Roman colony. *Ital.* 3, v. 256.

ABUS, one of the antient kings of the ines. His subjects received their name n him. Some suppose that he was ori- ally a Lacedæmonian, who led a colony his countrymen into Italy.——A king Arabia.

ACĀDAS, a musician and poet of Argos, o obtained three several times the prize the Pythian games. *Plut. de mus.—Paus.* c. 14.

ACÆ, a people of Scythia, who inha- ed the country that lies at the east of ctriana and Sogdiana, and towards the rth of mount Imaus. The name of Sa- was given in general to all the Scythians, the Persians. They had no towns, ac- rding to some writers, but lived in tents. *d.* 6, v. 13.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 93. l. 7, c. 63.

ACER MONS, a mountain near Rome. *d.* Mons sacer.

ACER LUCUS, a wood of Campania, on Liris.

ACER PORTUS or SACRI PORTUS, a ce of Italy, near Prænestе. It is fa- ous for a battle that was fought there be- een Sylla and Marius, in which the for- r obtained the victory. *Paterc.* 2, c. 26. *Lucan.* 2, v. 134.

SACRA VIA, a celebrated street of Rome. was there that a treaty of peace and alli- ce was made between Romulus and Ta- s. It led from the amphitheatre to the pitol, by the temple of the goddess of ace, and the temple of Cæsar. The tri- mphal processions passed through it to go the capitol. *Horat.* 4, od. 2. l. 1, *sat.* 9.

SACRĀTA LEX *militaris*, A. U. C. 411, the dictator Valerius Corvus, as some ppose, enacted that the name of no soldier hich had been entered in the muster roll ould be struck out but by his consent, d that no person who had been a military ibune should execute the office of *ductor ainum.*

M. SACRĀTĪVIR, a friend of Cæsar, illed at Dyrrachium. *Cæs. bell. C.*

SADALES, a son of Cotys, king of hrace, who assisted Pompey with a body f 500 horsemen. *Cæs. bell. C.* 3.

SADUS, a river of India.

SADYĀTES, one of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia 12 years after his father Gyges. He made war against the Milesians for six years. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, &c.

SAGĂNA, a woman acquainted with magic and inchantments. *Horat.* 5, v. 26.

SAGĂRIS, a river of Asia, rising from mount Dindymus in Phrygia, and falling into the Euxine. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 47.

SAGITTA, an officer who encouraged Piso to rebel against the emperor Nero, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 49.

SAGUNTUM or SAGUNTUS, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis at the west of the Iberus, about one mile from the sea shore. It had been founded by a colony of Zacynthians, and by some of the Rutuli of Ardea. Saguntum is celebrated as being the cause of the second Punic war. The inhabitants are well known for their attachment to the Romans. Hannibal took it after a siege of about eight months, and the inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themselves with their houses, and all their effects. The conqueror afterwards rebuilt it, and placed a garrison there, with all the noblemen whom he detained as hostages from the several neighbouring nations of Spain. Some suppose that he called it Spartagene. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Liv.* 21, c. 9. —*Lucan.* 3, v. 350.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.

SAIS, a town in the Delta of Egypt, situate between the Canopic and Sebennytican mouths of the Nile. It was antiently the capital of Lower Egypt. There was there a celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, with a room cut out of one stone, which had been conveyed by water from Elephantis by the labors of 2000 men in three years. The stone measured on the outside 21 cubits long, 14 broad, and 8 high. Osiris was also buried near the town of Sais. The inhabitants were called Saitæ. One of the mouths of the Nile, which is adjoining to the town, has received the name of *Saiticum. Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, &c.

SALA, a town of Thrace, near the mouths of the Hebrus.

SALĂCON, a poor man who pretended to be uncommonly rich, &c. *Cic.*

SALAMĪNIA, a name given to a ship at Athens, which was employed by the republic in conveying the officers of state to their different administrations abroad, &c. ——A name given to the island of Cyprus, on account of Salamis, one of its capital cities.

SĂLĂMIS, a daughter of the river Asopus, by Methone. Neptune became enamoured of her, and carried her to an island of the Ægean, which afterwards bore her name, and where she gave birth to a son called Cenchreus. *Diod.* 4.

SĂLĂMIS, SALAMINS, or SALAMĪNA, an island in the Saronicus Sinus, on the southern coast of Attica, opposite Eleusis, at the distance of about a league. It's chief town and harbour bore the same name. It is about 50 miles in circumference. It was originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by some of the Greeks from the adjacent islands and countries. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the fleets of the Greeks and that of the Persians, when Xerxes invaded Attica. The enemy's ships amounted to above 2000, and those of the Peloponnesians to about 380 sail. In this engagement which was fought about 478 years before the Christian era, the Greeks lost 40 ships, and the Persians about 200, besides an immense number which were taken, with all the ammunition they contained. The island of Salamis was antiently called Sciras, Cychria, or Cenchria. It is said that Xerxes attempted to join it to the continent. Teucer and Ajax who went to the Trojan war, were natives of Salamis. *Strab.* 2.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 56, *&c.*—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Them. &c.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Paus.* 1, c. 35, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

SĂLĂMIS or SALĂMĪNA, a town at the east of the island of Cyprus. It was built by Teucer, who gave it the name of the island Salamis, from which he had been banished, about 1270 years before the Christian era. His descendants continued masters of the town for above 800 years. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and rebuilt in the 4th century and called Constantia. *Strab.* 9.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 94, *&c.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 21.—*Patere*, 1, c. 1.

SĂLĂPIA or SĂLĂPIÆ, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken from the Carthaginian general by Marcellus. *Lucan.* 5, v. 377.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 8.

SALĂRA, a town of Africa propria, taken by Scipio. *Liv* 29, c. 34, &c.

SALĂRIA, a street and gate at Rome which led towards the country of the Sabines. It received the name of Salaria, because salt, (*sal*) was generally conveyed to Rome that way. *Mart.* 4, ep. 64.

SALASCI, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, who were in continual war with the Romans. They cut off 10,000 Romans under Appius Claudius A. U. C. 610, and were soon after defeated, and at last totally subdued and sold as slaves by Augustus.

SALĒNI, a people of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

SALENTĪNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the southern coast of Calabria. Their chief towns were Brundusium, Tarentum and Hydruntum. *Ital.* 8, v. 579.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 400.—*Varro de R. R.* [illegible] 24.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.

SALERNUM, a town of Etruria [illegible] shores of the Tyrrhene sea. *Lucan.* [illegible] 425.—*Patert.* 1, c. 15.—*Horat.* 1, [illegible]

SALGANEUS or SALGANEA, a [illegible] Bœotia, on the Euripus. *Liv.* 35, c. [illegible]

SALII, a college of priests at Rome [illegible] stituted in honor of Mars, and appo[illegible] by Numa, to take care of the sacred [illegible] called Ancylia. [*Vid. Ancyle.*] They [illegible] twelve in number, the three elder [illegible] them had the superintendance of all [illegible] rest; the first was called *præsul*, the [illegible] *vates*, and the third *magister*. Their [illegible] ber was afterwards doubled by Tullus [illegible] tilius, after he had obtained a victory [illegible] the Fidenates, in consequence of a [illegible] which he had made to Mars. The [illegible] were all of patrician families, and [illegible] office was very honorable. The [illegible] March was the day in which the [illegible] served their festivals in honor of [illegible] They were generally dressed in a [illegible] scarlet tunic, of which only the edge [illegible] seen, they wore a large purple [illegible] belt about the waist, which was [illegible] with brass buckles They had on [illegible] heads round bonnets with two [illegible] standing up, and they wore in their [illegible] hand a small rod, and in their left a [illegible] buckler. In the observation of [illegible] lemnity they first offered sacrifices, [illegible] terwards went through the streets [illegible] in measured motions, sometimes all [illegible] ther, or at other times separately, [illegible] musical instruments were playing [illegible] them. They placed their body in di[illegible] attitudes, and struck with their [illegible] shields which they held in their [illegible] They also sung hymns in honor of the [illegible] particularly of Mars, Juno, Venus, [illegible] nerva, and they were accompanied [illegible] chorus by a certain number of virgins [illegible] bited like themselves, and called [illegible] The Salii instituted by Numa were called [illegible] *latini*, in contradistinction from the [illegible] because they lived on mount Palatine, [illegible] offered their sacrifices there. Those [illegible] were added by Tullus were called [illegible] *Agonales*, or *Quirinales*, from a mountain [illegible] the same name, where they had fixed [illegible] residence. Their name seems to have [illegible] derived *a saliendo*, or *saltando*, because, [illegible] ing their festivals, it was particularly [illegible] quisite that they should leap and [illegible] Their feasts and entertainments were [illegible] commonly rich and sumptuous, whence [illegible] *pes saliares* is proverbially applied to [illegible] repasts as are most splendid and costly. [illegible] was usual among the Romans when [illegible] declared war, for the Salii to shake the [illegible]

ds with great violence, as if to call up-
he god Mars to come to their assistance.
1, c. 20.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 15.—
. *Fast.* 3, v. 387 —*Dionys.* 3.—*Flor.* 1,
&c.——A nation of Gauls conquered
he emperor Julian.

ALINATOR, a surname common to the
ly of the Livii, and others.

RISPUS SALLUSTIUS, a Latin histo-
born at Amiternum, in the country of
Sabines, about 85 years before the
istian era. He received his education
Rome, and made himself known as a
he magistrate in the office of questor
consul. His licentiousness, and the
ravity of his manners did not escape
censure of the age, and Sallust was de-
ded from the dignity of a senator. His
ar with Fausta, the daughter of Sylla,
s a strong proof of his debauchery, and
lo, the husband, who discovered the
iterer in his house, revenged the violence
ered to his bed by beating him with
ges, and selling him his liberty at a high
ce. A continuation of extravagance
uld not long be supported by the income
Sallust, but he extricated himself from
difficulties, by embracing the cause of
sar. He was restored to the rank of se-
tor, and made governor of Numidia. In
e administration of his province Sallust be-
ved with uncommon tyranny, he enrich-
himself by plundering the Africans, and
his return to Rome, he built himself a
agnificent house, and bought gardens,
hich from their delightful situation, and
easantness, still preserve the name of the
rdens of Sallust. He married Terentia,
e divorced wife of Cicero, and from this
rcumstance, according to some, arose an
mortal hatred between the historian and
e orator. Sallust died about 35 years be-
ore the Christian era. As a writer he is
eculiarly distinguished. He had composed
a history of Rome, but nothing remains of
but a few fragments, and his only com-
ositions extant are his history of Catiline's
onspiracy, and of the wars of Jugurtha,
ing of Numidia. In these celebrated
orks the author is greatly commended
or his elegance, the vigor and animation of
is sentences, he every where displays a
onderful knowledge of the human heart,
nd paints with a masterly hand what gave
ife to the great events which he relates.
No one was better acquainted than himself
with the vices that prevailed in the capital
of Italy, and no one seems to have been
more severe against the follies of the age,
and the failings of which he himself was
guilty in the eyes of the world. His de-
scriptions are uncommonly correct, and his
harangues are nervous and animated, and
well suiting the character and the different
pursuits of the great men in whose mouths
they are placed. The historian however is
blamed, for tedious and insipid exordiums
which often disgust the reader without im-
proving him, his affectation of old and ob-
solete words and phrases is also censured,
and particularly his unwarrantable partiality
in some of his narrations. Though faithful
in every other respect, he has not painted
the character of Cicero with all the fidelity
and accuracy which the reader claims
from the historian, and in passing in silence
over many actions which reflect the greatest
honor on the first husband of Terentia, the
rival of Cicero, has disgraced himself, and ren-
dered his compositions less authentic. There
are two orations or epistles to Cæsar con-
cerning the regulation of the state, attribut-
ed to him, as also an oration against Cicero,
whose authenticity some of the moderns
have disputed. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Suet. de
Gram. in Caes.*—*Martial* 14, ep. 191.——A
nephew of the historian, by whom he was
adopted. He imitated the moderation of
Mæcenas, and remained satisfied with the
dignity of a Roman knight, when he could
have made himself powerful by the favors
of Augustus and Tiberius. He was very
effeminate and luxurious. Horace dedi-
cated one of his odes to him. *Tacit. Ann.*
1.—*Plin.* 34, c.—*Horat.* 2, od. 2.——
Secundus Promotus, a native of Gaul, very
intimate with the emperor Julian. He
is remarkable for his integrity, and the
soundness of his counsels. Julian made
him prefect of Gaul. There is also another
Sallust, called Secundus, whom some have
improperly confounded with Promotus. Se-
cundus was also one of Julian's favorites,
and was made by him prefect of the east.
He conciliated the good graces of the Ro-
mans by the purity of his morals, his fond-
ness of discipline, and his religious princi-
ples. After the death of the emperor Jovian,
he was universally named by the officers of
the Roman empire to succeed on the im-
perial throne, but he refused this great
though dangerous honor, and pleaded in-
firmities of body and old age. The Ro-
mans wished upon this to invest his son
with the imperial purple, but Secundus op-
posed it, and observed that he was too
young to support the dignity.——A prefect
of Rome in the reign of Valentinian.——
An officer in Britain.

SALMĂCIS, a fountain of Caria, near Ha-
licarnassus, which rendered effeminate all
those who drank of its waters. It was
there that Hermaphroditus changed his
sex, though he still retained the characte-
ristics

ristics of his own. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 285. l. 15, v. 319.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

SALMONE, a town of Peloponnesus, with a fountain, from which the Enipeus takes its source, and falls into the Alpheus, about 40 stadia from Olympia, which on account of that is called Salmonis. *Ovid.* 3 *amor. el.* 6, v. 43.

SALMONEUS, a son of Æolus and Enarete, who married Alcidice, by whom he had Tyro. He wished to be called a god, and to receive divine honors from his subjects, therefore to imitate the thunder, he used to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side, as if to imitate the lightening. This impiety provoked Jupiter. Salmoneus was struck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions near his brother Sisyphus. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 235.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin. fab.* 60.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v, 585.

SALMUS, a town of Asia near the Red sea.

SALMYDESSUS, a bay on the Euxine sea.

SALO, a river in Spain. *Mart.* 10, ep. 20.

SALŌME, a queen of Judæa. This name was common to some of the princesses in the family of Herod, &c.

SALON, a country of Bithynia.

SĂLŌNA or SALŌNÆ, a town of Dalmatia, about 10 miles distant from the coast of the Adriatic. It was the native place of the emperor Diocleſian, and he retired there to enjoy peace and tranquility, after he had abdicated. *Lucan.* 4, v. 404.—*Cæs. bell. civ.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

SALONĪNA, a celebrated matron who married the emperor Gallienus. She distinguished herself by her private as well as public virtues. She was the patroness of all the fine arts, and to her clemency, mildness and benevolence Rome was indebted some time for her peace and prosperity. She accompanied her husband in some of his expeditions, and often called him away from the pursuits of pleasure to make war against the enemies of Rome. She was put to death by the hands of the conspirators, who also assassinated her husband and family, about the year 268 of the Christian era.

SALONĪNUS, a son of Asinius Pollio. He received his name from the conquest of Salonæ by his father. Some suppose that he is the hero of Virgil's fourth eclogue, in which the return of the golden age is so warmly and beautifully anticipated.

SALONĪNUS, P. Licinius Cornelius, a son of Gallienus, by Salonina, sent into Gaul, there to be taught the art of war. He remained there some time, till the usurper Posthumius arose, and proclaimed himself emperor. Saloninus was upon this di[illegible] vered up to his enemy, and put to death [illegible] the 10th year of his age.

SALONIUS, a friend of Cato the [illegible] The daughter of Censorius, married [illegible] nius in his old age. *Plut.*——A tribun[illegible] centurion of the Roman army hated [illegible] populace for his strictness.

SALPIS, a colony of Etruria, whose [illegible] habitants are called Salpinates. *Liv.* [illegible] 31.

SALSUM, a river in Spain.

SALVIDIĒNUS, an officer in the arm[illegible] Augustus. He was betrayed by An[illegible] and put to death.——A Latin writer [illegible] age of the emperor Probus.

SALVIUS, a flute player saluted kin[illegible] the rebellious slaves of Sicily in the ag[illegible] Marius. He maintained for some time [illegible] against the Romans.——A nephew [illegible] emperor Otho.——A friend of Pom[illegible] ——A man put to death by Domit[illegible]

SAMARIA, a city and country of Pa[illegible] tine.

SAMBŪLOS, a mountain near Mes[illegible] mia, where Hercules was worshipped.

SAMBUS, an Indian king defeated [illegible] Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

SAMIA, a daughter of the river Mean[illegible] *Paus.* 7, c. 4.——A surname of Juno, [illegible] cause she was worshipped at Samos.

SAMNĪTÆ or AMNITÆ, a people [illegible] Gaul.

SAMNĪTES, a people of Italy, who [illegible] bited the country situate between Pic[illegible] Campania, Apulia, and antient La[illegible] They distinguished themselves by their [illegible] placable hatred against the Romans, [illegible] first ages of that empire. They were [illegible] last totally extirpated. Their chief [illegible] was called Samnium or Samnis. *Liv.* [illegible] *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 16, &c. l. 3, c. 18.—[illegible] 5.—*Lucan* 2.—*Eutrop.* 2.

SAMNIUM, a part of Italy inhabited [illegible] the Samnites. *Vid.* Samnites.

SAMONIUM, a promontory of Crete.

SAMOS, an island in the Ægean sea, [illegible] the coast of Asia Minor, from which it [illegible] divided by a very narrow streight. It [illegible] about 87 miles in circumference. [illegible] capital bears also the name of Samos. [illegible] has been antiently called Parthenia, Ambr[illegible] musa, Stephane, Melamphyllus, Anthe[illegible] Cyparissia and Dryusa. It was first in the possession of the Leleges, and afterwards [illegible] the Ionians. The Samnites were at [illegible] governed by kings, and afterwards [illegible] form of their government became dem[illegible] cratical and oligarchical. Samos was in [illegible] most florishing situation under Polycra[illegible] who had made himself absolute there. The Samians assisted the Greeks against the Pe[illegible]

s when Xerxes invaded Europe. They e afterwards subdued by Eumenes king Pergamus, and were restored to their ient liberty by Augustus. Under Vesian Samos became a Roman province. o was held in the greatest veneration re, her temple was uncommonly magcent, and it was even said that the gods had been born there, on the banks of Imbrasus. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. & 4.—*Plut. in Per.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—g. *En.* 1, v. 20.—*Thucyd.*——The islands Samothrace and Cephallenia, were also own by the name of Samos.

SAMOSĂTA, a town of Syria, near the phrates, where Lucian was born.

SAMOTHRĂCE, or SAMOTHRĂCIA, an and in the Ægean sea, opposite the mouth the Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace, from hich it is distant about 32 miles. It was town by the antient names of Leucosia, elites, Electria, Leucania, and Dardania. was afterwards called Samos, and disguished from the Samos which lies on e coast of Ionia, by the epithet of Thrain, or by the name of Samothrace. It is out 38 miles in circumference, according Pliny, or only 20 according to modern ivellers. The origin of the first inhabiits of Samothrace is unknown. Some iwever suppose that they were Thracians, d that the place was afterwards peopled the colonies of the Pelasgians, Samians, id Phœnicians. Samothrace is famous r a deluge which inundated the country, id reached the very top of the highest ountains. This inundation, which happened before the age of the Argonauts was wing to the sudden overflow of the waters f the Euxine, which the antients considered merely as a lake. The Samothracians vere very religious, and as all mysteries vere supposed to have taken their origin here, the island received the surname of *sacred*, and was a safe and inviolable asylum to ll fugitives and criminals. The island was riginally governed by kings, but afterards the government became democracal. It enjoyed all its rights and immuities under the Romans till the reign of espasian, who reduced it with the rest of he islands in the Ægean into the form of province. *Plin* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 108, &c.—*Virg. En.* 7, v. 208.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 4.

SAMUS, a son of Ancæus and Samia, grandson of Neptune. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.

SANA, a town of mount Athos, near which Xerxes began to make a channel to convey the sea.

SANAOS, a town of Phrygia.

SANCHONIĂTHON, a Phœnician historian born at Berytus, or according to others at Tyre. He flourished a few years before the Trojan war, and wrote in the language of his country, an history in nine books, in which he amply treated of the theology and antiquities of Phœnicia and the neighbouring places. It was compiled from the various records found in cities and the annals which were usually kept in the temples of the gods among the antients. This history was translated into Greek by Philo, a native of Byblus, who lived in the reign of the emperor Adrian. Some few fragments of this Greek translation are extant. Some however suppose them to be spurious, while others contend that they are true and authentic.

SANCUS SANGUS, or SANCTUS, a deity of the Sabines introduced among the gods of Rome under the name of Dius Fidius. According to some, Sancus was father to Sabus, or Sabinus, the first king of the Sabines. *Ital.* 8, v. 421.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 213.

SANDACE, a sister of Xerxes.

SANDALIUM, a small island of the Ægean, near Lesbos.——A port of Pisidia.

SANDANIS, a Lydian who advised Cræsus not to make war against the Persians.

SANDANUS, a river of Thrace.

SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of a mean origin. His impertinence to Alexander was the beginning of his greatness; the conqueror ordered him to be seized, but Sandrocottus fled away, and at last lay down overwhelmed with fatigue. As he slept on the ground a lion came to him and gently licked the sweat from his face. This uncommon tameness of the animal appeared supernatural to Sandrocottus, and raised his ambition. He aspired to the monarchy and after the death of Alexander, he made himself master of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus. *Justin* 15, c. 4.

SANGĂLA, a town of India destroyed by Alexander.

SANGĂRIUS, or SANGĂRIS, a river of Phrygia, rising in mount Dindymus and falling into the Euxine. The daughter of the Sangarius became pregnant of Attes only from gathering the boughs of an almond tree on the banks of the river. Hecuba, according to some, was daughter of this river. Some of the poets call it Sagaris. *Ovid ex Pont* 4, el. 10.—*Claudian in Eutrop.* 2.—*Paus.* 7.

SANGUINIUS, a man condemned for ill language, &c. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 7.

SANNYRION, a tragic poet of Athens. He composed many dramatical pieces, one of

of which was called Io, and another Danae. *Athen.* 9.

SANTŎNES & SANTŎNÆ, a people with a town of the same name in Gaul. *Lucan* 1, v. 422.—*Martial* 3, ep. 96.——

SAON, an historian.——A man who first discovered the oracle of Trophonius.

SAPÆI, a people of Thrace.

SAPHÆI, a people of Thrace.

SAPOR, a king of Persia who succeeded his father Artaxerxes about the 238th year of the Christian era. Naturally fierce and ambitious, Sapor wished to encrease his paternal dominions by conquest, and as the indolence of the emperors of Rome seemed favorable to his views, he laid waste the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and he might have become master of all Asia, if Odenatus had not stopped his progress. If Gordian attempted to repel him his efforts were weak, and Philip, who succeeded him on the imperial throne, bought the peace of Sapor with money. Valerian, who was afterwards invested with the purple, marched against the Persian monarch, but he was defeated and taken prisoner. Odenatus no sooner heard that the Roman emperor was a captive in the hands of Sapor, than he attempted to release him by force of arms. The forces of Persia were cut to pieces, the wives and the treasures of the monarch fell into the hands of the conqueror, and Odenatus penetrated with little opposition, into the very heart of the kingdom. Sapor, soon after this defeat was assassinated by his subjects, A. D. 269, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son called Hormisdas. *Marcellin, &c.*

SAPOR the 2d, succeeded his father Hormisdas on the throne of Persia. He was as great as his ancestor of the same name, and by undertaking a war against the Romans, he attempted to enlarge his dominions, and to add the provinces on the west of the Euphrates to his empire. His victories alarmed the Roman emperors, and Julian would have perhaps seized him in the capital of his dominions, if he had not received a mortal wound. Jovian, who succeeded Julian, made peace with Sapor, but the monarch, always restless and indefatigable, renewed hostilities, invaded Armenia and defeated the emperor Valens. Sapor died A. D. 380, after a reign of 70 years, in which he had often been the sport of fortune. He was succeeded by Artaxerxes, and Artaxerxes by Sapor the third, a prince who died after a reign of five years, in the age of Theodosius the Great *Marcellin, &c.*

SAPPHO, or SAPHO, celebrated for her beauty, her poetical talents, and her amorous disposition, was born in the island of Lesbos, about 612 years before Christ. Her father's name, according to Herodotus was Scamandronymus, or according to others Symon, or Semus, or Etarchus, and her mother's name was Cleis. Her tender passions were so violent, that some have represented her attachment with three of her female companions, Telesiphe, Atthis, and Megara, as criminal, and, on that account have given her the firname of *Tribas*. She conceived such a passion for Phaon, a native of Mitylene, that upon his refusal to grant her desires, she threw herself into the sea from mount Leucas. She had composed nine books in lyric verses, besides epigrams, elegies, &c. Of all these compositions nothing now remains but two fragments whose uncommon sweetness and elegance show how meritoriously the praises of the antients have been bestowed upon a poetess who for the sublimity of her genius was called the tenth Muse. Her compositions were all extant in the age of Horace. The Lesbians were so sensible of the merit of Sappho, that after her death they paid her divine honors, and raised her temples and altars, and stamped their money with her image. The poetess has been censured for writing with that licentious freedom which so much disgraced her character as a woman. The sapphic verse has been called after her name. *Ovid. Epist.* 15. *Trist.* 2, v. 365.—*Horat.* 2, *Od.* 13.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 135.—*Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 3, v. 155.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 18 & 29.—*Id.* 22, c. 8.

SAPTINE, a daughter of Darius the king of Persia.

SARACORI, a people who go to war riding on asses. *Ælian. V. H.* 12.

SARANGES, a river of India, falling into the Hydraotes and thence into the Indus.

SARAPĀNI, a people of Colchis.

SARAPUS, a firname of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

SARASA, a fortified place of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris.

SARASPADES, a son of Phraates king of Parthia, sent as an hostage to Augustus, &c.

SARDANAPĀLUS, the last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and effeminacy. The greatest part of his life was spent in the company of his concubines and the monarch generally appeared in the midst of his concubines disguised in the habit of a female, and spinning was his amusement. This effeminacy made his officers, Belesis and Arsaces con-

inst him, and collected a numerous
:e to dethrone him. Sardanapalus quit-
his voluptuousness for a while, and
peared at the head of his armies. The
els were defeated in three successive bat-
s, but at last Sardanapalus was beaten
l besieged in the city of Ninus for two
rs. When he despaired of success he
ned himself in his palace with his
uchs, concubines, and all his treasures,
l the empire of Assyria was divided
ong the conspirators. Sardanapalus flo-
ned about 770 years before the Christian
. He was made a god after death. *He-
lot.* 2, c. 150.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 14 —
. *Tusc.* 5, c 35.

SARDI, the inhabitants of Sardinia. *Vid.* rdinia.

SARDES. *Vid.* Sardis.

SARDĬNIA, the greatest island in the editerranean after Sicily, is situate between aly and Africa, at the south of Corsica. was originally called Sandaliotis or Ichssa, from its resembling the human foot, χνοῦς) and it received the name of Sarnia from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who ttled there with a colony, which he had ought with him from Libya. Other cohies under Aristæus, Norax and Iolas, so settled there. The Carthaginians were asters of it till they were dispossessed of by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some ll it with Sicily one of the granaries of ome. The air was very unwholesome. *acit. Ann.* 2, c. 85.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*rab.* 2 & 5.—*Cic. pro Manil. ad Q. frat.* 2, . 3.—*Plin.* 3, c. 7.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*arro. de R. R.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

SARDIS or SARDES, a town of Asia Mior, the capital of the kingdom of Lydia, tuate at the foot of mount Tmolus, on the anks of the Pactolus. It is celebrated r the many sieges it sustained against e Cimmerians, Persians, Medes, Maceonians, Ionians, and Athenians. It was estroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, who ordered it to be rebuilt. It ll into the hands of Cyrus, about the ear of Rome 209, and was burnt by the ersians and Athenians, about 503 years efore Christ. *Plut. in Alx.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 137, 152, &c.—*Strab.* 13.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.

SARDUS, a son of Hercules, who led a olony to Sardinia, and gave it his name.

SARIASTER, a son of Tigranes, king of rmenia, who conspired against his father, . *Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

SARMĂTIA, an extensive country at the orth of Europe and Asia. It was called European and Asiatic. The European was bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Vistula at the west, the Jazygæ on the south, and Tanais on the east. The Asiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine sea. The former contained the modern kingdoms of Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and Little Tartary, and the latter Great Tartary, Circassia, and the neighbouring country. The Sarmatians were a savage uncivilized nation, often confounded with the Scythians. They were naturally warlike, and they painted their bodies to appear more terrible in the field of battle. They were well known for their lewdness, and they passed among the Greeks and Latins by the name of Barbarians. Under the Roman emperors they became very powerful, and disturbed the peace of the empire by their frequent incursions. They generally lived on the mountains without any habitation, except their chariots. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 2.—*Flor.* 4. c. 12.—*Lucan.* 1, &c. — *Juv.* 2.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, &c.

SARMATĬCUM MARE, a name given to the Euxine sea, because on the coast of Sarmatia. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont. ep.* 10, v. 38.

SARMENTUS, a scurrilous person, mentioned by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 56.

SARNIUS, a river of Asia.

SARNUS, a river of Picenum, dividing it from Campania. It falls into the Tuscan sea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 738.—*Strab.* 5.

SARON, a king of Trœzene, uncommonly fond of hunting. He was drowned in the sea, where he had swum for some miles in pursuit of a stag. He was made a sea god by Neptune, and divine honors were paid to him by the Trœzenians. It was usual for sailors to offer him sacrifices before they embarked. That part of the sea where he was drowned, was called *Saronicus sinus.* It was on the coast of Achaia near the Isthmus of Corinth. Saron built a temple to Juno at Trœzene, and instituted festivals to her honor, called from himself Saronia. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

SARONĬCUS SINUS, a bay of the Ægean sea, lying at the south of Attica, and on the north of the Peloponnesus. The entrance into it is between the promontory of Sunium and that of Scylla. Some suppose that this part of the sea received its name from Saron, who was drowned there, or from a small river which discharges itself on the coast, or from a small harbour of the same name. The Saronic bay is about 62 miles in circumference, 23 miles in its broadest, and 25 in its longest part, according to modern calculation.

SAR-

SARPĒDON, a son of Jupiter by Europa, the daughter of Agenor. He banished himself from Crete, after he had in vain attempted to make himself king in preference to his elder brother Minos, and he retired to Caria, where he built the town of Miletus. He went to the Trojan war to assist Priam against the Greeks, where he was attended by his friend and companion Glaucus. He was at last killed by Patroclus, after he had made a great slaughter of the enemy. According to some mythologists, the brother of king Minos, and the prince who assisted Priam, were two different persons. This last was king of Lycia, and son of Jupiter, by Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerophon, and lived about a hundred years after the age of the son of Europa. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 12.—*Homer. Il.* 16.——A son of Neptune killed by Hercules. —— A learned preceptor of Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.*——A town of Cilicia, famous for a temple sacred to Apollo and Diana.—Also a promontory of the same name in Cilicia, beyond which Antiochus was not permitted to sail by a treaty of peace which he had made with the Romans. *Liv.* 38, c. 38.——A promontory of Thrace.

SARRA, a town of Phœnicia, the same as Tyre. It receives this name from a small shell-fish of the same name, which was found in the neighbourhood, and with whose blood garments were dyed. Hence came the epithet of *sarranus*, so often applied to Tyrian colors. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 506.

SARRON, a king of the Celtæ, so famous for his learning, that from him philosophers were called Sarronidæ.

SARSĪNA, an antient town of Umbria, where the poet Plautus was born. The inhabitants are called Sarsinates. *Martial.* 9, *ep.* 59.—*Ital.* 8, v. 462.

SASANDA, a town of Caria.

SASON, an island at the entrance of the Adriatic sea, lying between Brundusium and Aulon on the coast of Greece. It is barren and inhospitable.——A river falling into the Adriatic.

SATASPES, a Persian hung on a cross by order of Xerxes, for offering violence to the daughter of Megabyzus. His father's name was Theaspes. *Herodot.* 4.

SATIÆ, a people of Thrace, at the east of the Nestus. *Herodot.* 7. c. 111.

SATIBARZANES, a Persian made satrap of the Arians by Alexander, from whom he afterwards revolted. *Curt* 6 & 7.

SATICŬLA, a town of Samnium. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729.

SĀTIS, a town of Macedonia.

SATRAPĒNI, a people of Media, [illegible] Tigranes.

SATRĪCUM, a town of Italy, taken [illegible] Camillus.

SATROPACES, an officer in the [illegible] Darius, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

SATŬRA, a lake of Latium, betw[illegible] Antium and Circeii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, [illegible]

SATURĒIUM, or SATURĒUM, a town [illegible] Calabria, near Tarentum, whence the [illegible] thet of *saturcianus* in *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6.

SATURĒIUS, one of Domitian's [illegible] derers.

SATURNĀLIA, festivals in honor of [illegible] turn, celebrated the 16th or the 17th, [illegible] according to others, the 18th of Decem[illegible] They were instituted long before the [illegible] dation of Rome, in commemoration [illegible] freedom and equality which prevail[illegible] earth in the golden reign of Saturn. [illegible] however suppose, that the Saturnalia [illegible] first observed at Rome in the reign [illegible] lus Hostilius, after a victory obtained [illegible] the Sabines, while others support, [illegible] nus first instituted them in gratitude [illegible] turn, from whom he had learnt agri[illegible] Others suppose, that they were [illegible] brated in the year of Rome 257, [illegible] victory obtained over the Latins by the [illegible] tator Posthumius. The Saturnalia [illegible] originally celebrated only for one day, [illegible] afterwards the solemnity continued [illegible] 4, 5, and at last for 7 days. The celebra[illegible] tion was remarkable for the liberty which universally prevailed. The slaves were permitted to ridicule their masters, and to speak with freedom upon every subject. It was usual for friends to make presents [illegible] another, all animosity ceased, no criminals were executed, schools were shut, war was never declared, but all was mirth, riot, and debauchery. In the sacrifices the people made their offerings with their head uncovered, a custom which was never observed at other festivals. *Senec. ep.* 18.—*Cato de R. R.*—*Sueton. in Vesp.* 19.—*Cic. ad Att.* &c.

SATURNIA, a name given to Italy, because Saturn had reigned there during the golden age.——A name given to Juno, as being the daughter of Saturn. *Virg.* 6, [illegible] v. 173, *Æn.* 3, v. 380.

SATURNĪNUS, P. Sempronius, a general of Valerian, proclaimed emperor by his troops after he had rendered himself celebrated by his victories over the barbarians. His integrity, his complaisance and affability, had gained him the affection of the people, but his fondness of antient discipline provoked his soldiers, who secretly murdered him in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 267.——Sextus Julius, a Gaul [illegible]

imate with Aurelian. The emperor esteemed him greatly, not only for his private virtues, but for his abilities as a general, and for the victories which he had obtained in different parts of the empire. He was saluted emperor at Alexandria, and compelled by the clamorous army to accept of the purple which he rejected with disdain and horror. Probus who was then emperor, marched his forces against him, and besieged him in Apamea, where he destroyed himself, when unable to make head against his powerful adversary.—— Saturnius, a seditious tribune, who supported the oppression of Marius. He was at last put to death on account of his tumultuous disposition. *Plut.*—— An officer in the court of Theodosius, murdered for obeying the emperor's orders, &c.—— Pompeius, a writer in the reign of Trajan. He was greatly esteemed by Pliny, who speaks of him with great warmth and approbation, as an historian, a poet, and an orator. Pliny always consulted the opinion of Saturninus before he published his compositions.—— Saturnius, a friend of Augustus and Tiberius. He succeeded Agrippa in the government of the provinces of Syria and Phœnicia. —Vitellius, an officer among the friends of the emperor Otho.

SATURNIUS, a name given to Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, as being the sons of Saturn.

SATURNUS, a son of Cœlus or Uranus and Terra, called also Titea, Thea, or Titia. He was naturally artful, and by means of his mother, he revenged himself on his father, whose cruelty to his children had provoked the anger of Thea. The mother armed her son with a scythe, which was fabricated with the metals drawn from her bowels, and as Cœlus was going to unite himself to Thea, Saturn mutilated him, and for ever prevented him from encreasing the number of his children, whom he treated with unkindness, and confined in the infernal regions. After this the sons of Cœlus were restored to liberty, and Saturn obtained his father's kingdom by the consent of his brother, provided he did not bring up any male children. Pursuant to this agreement, Saturn always devoured his sons as soon as born, because as some observe, he dreaded from them a retaliation of his unkindness to his father, till his wife Rhea, unwilling to see her children perish, concealed from her husband the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, and instead of the children, she gave him large stones, which he immediately swallowed without perceiving the deceit. Titan was some time after informed that Saturn had concealed his male children, therefore he made war against him, dethroned and imprisoned him with Rhea, and Jupiter, who was secretly educated in Crete, was no sooner grown up, than he flew to deliver his father, and to replace him on his throne. Saturn, unmindful of his son's kindness, conspired against him, when he heard that he raised cabals against him, but Jupiter banished him from his throne, and the father fled for safety into Italy, where the country retained the name of *Latium*, as being the place of his *concealment (lateo)*. Janus, who was then king of Italy, received Saturn with marks of attention, he made him his partner on the throne, and the king of heaven, employed himself in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture and the useful and liberal arts. His reign there was so mild and popular, so beneficent and virtuous, that mankind have called it the *golden age*, to intimate the happiness and tranquility which the earth then enjoyed. Saturn was father of Chiron the centaur by Philyra, whom he had changed into a mare, to avoid the importunities of Rhea. The worship of Saturn was not so solemn or so universal as that of Jupiter. It was usual to offer human victims on his altars, but this barbarous custom was abolished by Hercules who substituted small images of clay. In the sacrifices of Saturn, the priest always performed the ceremony with his head uncovered, which was unusual at other solemnities. The god is generally represented as an old man, bent through age and infirmity. He holds a scythe in his right hand, with a serpent which bites its own tail, which is an emblem of time and of the revolution of the year. In his left hand he holds a child which he raises up as if instantly to devour it. Tatius king of the Sabines, first built a temple to Saturn on the Capitoline hill, a second was afterwards added by Tullus Hostilius, and a third by the first consuls. On his statues were generally hung fetters in commemoration of the chains he had worn when imprisoned by Jupiter. From this circumstance, all slaves that obtained their liberty, generally dedicated their fetters to him. During the celebration of the Saturnalia, the chains were taken from the statues to intimate the freedom and the independence which mankind enjoyed during the golden age. One of his temples at Rome was appropriated for the public treasury, and it was there also that the names of foreign ambassadors were enrolled. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg.*

Virg. Æn. 8, v. 322.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.—*Tibull. el* 3, v. 35.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 197.

SATŬRUM, a town of Calabria, where ſtuffs of all kinds were dyed in different colors, with great ſucceſs. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 197.

SĂTŸRI demigods of the country, whoſe origin is unknown. They are repreſented like men, but with the feet and the legs of goats, ſhort horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair. They chiefly attended upon Bacchus, and rendered themſelves known in his orgies by their riot and laſciviouſneſs. The firſt fruits of every thing were generally offered to them. The Romans promiſcuouſly called them Fauni, Panes and Sylvani. It is ſaid that a Satyr was brought to Sylla, as that general returned from Theſſaly. The monſter had been ſurpriſed aſleep in a cave, but his voice was inarticulate, when brought into the preſence of the Roman general, and Sylla was ſo diſguſted with it, that he ordered it to be inſtantly removed. This monſter anſwered in every degree the deſcription which the poets and painters have given of the Satyrs. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 23.—*Plut. in Syll.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 5, v. 13.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4, v. 171.

SATŸRUS, a king of Boſporus. He reigned 14 years, and died about the 96th olympiad. His father's name was Spartacus. *Diod.* 20.——An Athenian who attempted to eject the garriſon of Demetrius from the citadel, &c. *Polyæn.*——A Greek actor who inſtructed Demoſthenes, and taught him how to have a good and ſtrong delivery.——A man who aſſiſted in murdering Timophanes by order of his brother Timoleon.——A Rhodian ſent by his countrymen to Rome, when Eumenes had accuſed ſome of the allies of intentions to favor the intereſt of Macedonia againſt the republic.

SAVERA, a village of Lycaonia.

SAUFEIUS TROGUS, one of Meſſalina's favorites, puniſhed by Claudius &c. *Tacit Ann.* 11.

SAVO, or SAVONA, a town with a ſmall river of the ſame name in Campania.

SAUROMATÆ, a people in the northern parts of Europe and Aſia. They are called Sarmatæ by the Latins. *Vid.* Sirmatia.

SAURUS, a famous robber of Elis, killed by Hercules. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

SAVUS, a river of Pannonia, riſing in Noricum, at the north of Aquileia and falling into the Danube, after flowing through Pannonia, in an eaſtern direction.——A ſmall river of Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

SAZICHES, an antient legiſlator of Egypt.

SCÆA, one of the gates of Troy, near the tomb of Laomedon was ſeen. *Homer. Il.*——One of the Danaides. Her bridegroom's name was Dayphron.

SCÆVA, a ſoldier in Cæſar's army, who behaved with great courage at Dyrrachium. *Lucan.* 6, v. 144.——A Latin poet in the reign of Titus and Domitian.

SCÆVŎLA. *Vid.* Mutius.

SCALDIS, or SCALDIUM, a river of Belgium. *Caſ.*

SCAMANDER, or SCAMANDROS, celebrated river of Troas, riſing at the foot of mount Ida, and falling into the ſea near Sigæum. It receives the Simois in its courſe, and towards its mouth it is muddy, and flows through marſhes. This river according to Homer, was called Xanthus by the gods, and Scamander by men. The waters of the Scamander had the ſingular property of giving a beautiful color to the hair or the wool of ſuch animals as bathed in them, and from this circumſtance the three goddeſſes, Minerva, Juno, and Venus bathed there before they appeared before Paris, to obtain the golden apple. It was uſual among all the virgins of Troy to bathe in the Scamander, when they were arrived to nubile years, and to offer to the god their virginity in theſe words, Σκαμανδρε, τὴν παρθενιαν. The god of the Scamander had a regular prieſt and ſacrifices offered to him. Some poets ſay that the river received its name from Scamander the ſon of Cœlus. *Elian. Anim.* 8, c. 21.—*Strab.* 1. & 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Homer. Il.* 5.—*Plut.*—*Aſchin. ep.* 10.——A ſon of Corybas and Demodice, who brought a colony from Crete into Phrygia, and ſettled at the foot of mount Ida. He introduced there the feſtivals of Cybele and the dances of the Corybantes. He ſoon after loſt the uſe of his ſenſes, and threw himſelf into the river Xanthus, which after bore his name. His ſon in law Teucer ſucceeded him in the government of the colony. *Apollod.* 3 c. 12.—*Diod.*

SCAMANDRIUS, one of the generals of Priam, ſon of Strophius. He was ſlain by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 49.

SCANDARIA, a promontory in the iſle of Cos. *Strab.* 14,

SCANTINIA LEX. *Vid.* Scatinia.

SCANTILLA, the wife of Didius Julianus. It was by her advice that her husband bought the empire which was expoſed to ſale at the death of Pertinax.

SCAPTESYLE, a town of Thrace. *Lucret.* 6, v. 810.

SCAPTIA, a town of Latium. *Sil.* 8, v. 5.

SCAPTIUS, an intimate friend of Brutus. *ep ad attic.* 5, &c.

SCAPŬLA, a native of Corduba, who defended that town against Cæsar, after the battle of Munda. When he saw that all his efforts were useless against the Roman general, he destroyed himself.

SCARDII, mountains of Macedonia.

SCARPHIA, or SCARPHE, a town of Achaia, on the confines of Phthiotis.

SCATINIA LEX *de pudicitiâ*, by C. Scatinius Aricinus, the tribune was enacted against those who kept catamites, and such prostituted themselves to any vile or unnatural service. The penalty was originally one, but it was afterwards made a capital crime under Augustus. It is sometimes called Scantinia from a certain Scantinius upon whom it was first executed.

SCAURUS, (M. Æmilius) a Roman consul, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the bar, and by his successes in war, in the capacity of commander. He was sent against Jugurtha, and some time after accused of suffering himself to be bribed by the Numidian prince. Scaurus conquered the Ligurians, and in his censorship he built the Milvian bridge at Rome, and began to pave the road, which from him was called the Æmylian. He was originally very poor. He wrote some books, and among these an history of his own life, all now lost. His son of the same name made himself known by the large theatre he built during his edileship. This theatre could contain 30,000 spectators. It was supported by 360 columns of marble, 30 feet in height. There were in that theatre 3000 brazen statues. This celebrated edifice, according to Pliny, proved more fatal to the manners and the simplicity of the Romans, than the prosecutions and wars of Sylla had done to the inhabitants of the city. Scaurus married Murcia —— a Roman of consular dignity. When the Cimbri invaded Italy, the son of Scaurus behaved with great cowardice, upon which his father sternly ordered him never to appear again in the field of battle. The severity of this command rendered young Scaurus melancholy, and he plunged a sword into his own heart, to free himself from farther ignominy.——Aurelius, a Roman consul taken prisoner by the Gauls. He was put to a cruel death because he told the king of the enemy not to cross the Alps to invade Italy, which was universally deemed unconquerable.—— M. Æmylius, a man in the reign of Tiberius, accused of adultery with Livia, and put to death. He was an eloquent orator, but very lascivious and debauched in his morals.——Mamercus, a man put to death by Tiberius.——Maximus, a man who conspired against Nero.——Terentius, a Latin grammarian. He had been preceptor to the emperor Adrian.

SCEDĂSUS, a native of Leuctra in Bœotia. His two daughters Meletia, and Molpia, whom some call Theano or Hippo, were ravished by some Spartans in the reign of Cleombrotus, and after this they killed themselves, unable to survive the loss of their honor. The father became so disconsolate, that when he was unable to obtain relief from his country, he killed himself on their tomb. *Paus.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. in Amat.* 3.

SCELERĀTUS, a plain at Rome near the Colline gate, where the vestal Minucia was buried alive, when convicted of adultery.——One of the gates of Rome was called *Scelerata*, because the 300 Fabii who were killed at the river Cremera, has passed through it when they went to attack the enemy. —— There was also a street at Rome formerly called Cyprius, which received the name of the *Scelerātus vicus*, because there Julia ordered her postillion to drive her chariot over the body of her father king Servius. *Liv.* 1, c. 48.

SCHEDIA, a small village of Egypt, between the western mouths of the Nile and Alexandria.

SCHEDIUS, one of Helen's suitors.

SCHERIA, an antient name of Corcyra, *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

SCHŒNEUS, a son of Athamas.——The father of Atalanta.

SCHŒNUS, or SCHENO, a port of Peloponnesus on the Saronicus sinus.——A river of Arcadia.——Another near Athens.

SCIXTHIS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.

SCIĀTHOS, an island in the Ægean sea, opposite mount Pelion, on the coast of Thessaly.

SCIDROS, a town of Magna Græcia.

SCILLUS, a town of Peloponnesus, near Olympia.

SCINIS, a cruel robber who tied men to the boughs of trees, which he had forcibly brought together, and which he afterwards unloosened, so that their limbs were torn in an instant from their body. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 440.

SCINTHI, a people of Germany.

SCIŌNE, a town of Thrace, in the possession of the Athenians. It revolted and passed into the hands of the Lacedæmonians during the Peloponnesian war. It was built by a Grecian colony in their return

turn from the Trojan war. *Thucyd.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

SCIPIĂDÆ, a name applied to the two Scipios, who obtained the firname of Africanus, from the conquest of Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 842.

SCIPIO, a celebrated family at Rome, who obtained the greatest honors in the republic. The name seems to be derived from *Scipio*, which signifies *a stick*, because one of the family had conducted his blind father, and been to him as a stick. The Scipios were a branch of the Cornelian family. The most illustrious were—— P. Corn. a man made master of horse by Romulus, &c.——A Roman dictator.—— L. Cornel. a consul A. U. C. 454, who defeated the Etrurians near Volaterra.—— Another consul A. U. C. 493.——Cn. firnamed Asina, was consul A. U. C. 492 & 498. He was conquered in his first consulship in a naval battle, and lost 17 ships. The following year he took Aleria in Corsica, and defeated Hanno the Carthaginian general in Sardinia. He also took 200 of the enemy's ships, and the city of Panormum in Sicily. He was father to Publius, and Cneus Scipio. Publius in the beginning of the second Punic war was sent with an army to Spain to oppose Annibal, but when he heard that his enemy had marched into Italy, he attempted by his quick marches and secret evolutions to stop his progress. He was conquered by Annibal near the Ticinus, where he nearly lost his life, had not his son who was afterwards firnamed Africanus, courageously defended him. He again passed into Spain, where he obtained some memorable victories over the Carthaginians, and the inhabitants of the country. His brother Cneus shared the supreme command with him, but their great confidence proved their ruin. They separated their armies, and soon after Publius was furiously attacked by the two Asdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian armies. The forces of Publius were too few to resist with success the three Carthaginian generals. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander was left in the field of battle. No sooner had the enemy obtained this victory than they immediately marched to meet Cneus Scipio, whom the revolt of 30,000 Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed. The general, who was already apprized of his brother's death, secured an eminence, where he was soon surrounded on all sides. After desperate acts of valor he was left among the slain, or according to some, he fled into a tower, where he was burnt with some of his friends by the victorious enemy. *Liv.* 21, &c.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Flor.* [illegible] c. 6, [illegible]—*Eutrop.* 3, c. 8, &c.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, firnamed *Africanus*, was son of Publius Scipio, [illegible] was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life by deeds of uncommon valor and boldness. The battle of Cannæ, which proved so fatal to the Roman arms, instead of disheartening Scipio, raised his expectations, and he no sooner heard that some of his desperate countrymen wished to abandon Italy, and to fly from the insolence of the conqueror, than with his sword in his hand, and by his firmness and example, he obliged them to swear eternal fidelity to Rome, and to put to immediate death the first man who attempted to retire from his country. In his [illegible] year Scipio was made an edile, an honorable office which was never given but to such as had reached their 27th year. Some time after the Romans were alarmed by the intelligence that the commanders of their forces in Spain, Publius and [illegible] Scipio, had been slaughtered, and immediately young Scipio was appointed to avenge the death of his father, and of his uncle, and to vindicate the military honor of the republic. It was soon known how able he was to be at the head of an army, the various nations of Spain were conquered, and in four years the Carthaginians were banished from that part of the continent, the whole province became tributary to Rome, New Carthage submitted in one day, and in one battle 34,000 of the enemies were left dead on the field. After these signal victories Scipio was recalled to Rome, which still trembled at the annual alarms of Annibal, who was at its gates. The conqueror of the Carthaginians in Spain was looked upon as a proper general to encounter Annibal in Italy, but Scipio opposed the measures which his countrymen wished to pursue, and he declared in the senate, that if Annibal was to be conquered, he must be conquered in Africa. These bold measures were immediately adopted, tho' opposed by the eloquence, age and experience of the [illegible] Fabius, and Scipio was impowered to conduct the war on the coasts of Africa. With the dignity of consul he embarked for Carthage. Success attended his arms, his conquests were here as rapid as in Spain; the Carthaginian armies were routed, the camp of the crafty Asdrubal was set on fire during the night, and his troops totally defeated in a drawn battle. These repeated losses alarmed Carthage, Annibal who was victorious at the gates of Rome was instantly recalled

recalled to defend the walls of his country, and the two greatest generals of that age met one another in the field. Terms of accommodation were proposed, but in the parley which the two commanders had together, nothing satisfactory was offered, and while the one enlarged on the vicissitude of human affairs, the other wished to dictate like a conqueror, and recommended the decision of the controversy to the sword. This celebrated battle was fought near Zama, and both generals displayed their military knowledge in drawing up their armies and in chusing their ground. Their courage and intrepidity was not less conspicuous in charging the enemy; a thousand acts of valor were performed on both sides, and tho' the Carthaginians fought in their own defence, and the Romans for fame and glory, yet the conqueror of Italy was conquered. About 20,000 Carthaginians were slain, and the same number made prisoners of war. Only 2,000 of the Romans were killed. This battle was decisive, the Carthaginians sued for peace, which Scipio at last granted on the most severe and humiliating terms. The conqueror after this returned to Rome, where he was received with the most unbounded applause, honored with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of *Africanus*. Here he enjoyed for some time the tranquility and the honors which his exploits merited, but in him also, as in other great men, fortune shewed herself inconstant. Scipio offended the populace in wishing to distinguish the senators from the rest of the people at the public exhibitions, and when he canvased for the consulship for two of his friends, he had the mortification to see his applications slighted, and the honors which he claimed, bestowed on a man of no character, and recommended by no quality or meritorious deed. He retired from Rome no longer to be a spectator of the ingratitude of his countrymen, and in the capacity of lieutenant he accompanied his brother against Antiochus king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with usual success, and the Asiatic monarch submitted to the conditions which the conquerors offered. At his return to Rome Africanus found the malevolence of his enemies still unabated. Cato, his inveterate enemy, raised seditions against him, and the Petilii, two tribunes of the people, accused the conqueror of Annibal, of extortion in the provinces of Asia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. Scipio condescended to answer to the accusation of his calumniators, the first day was spent in hearing the different charges, but when he again appeared on the second day of his trial, the accused interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, *Tribunes and fellow citizens, on this day, this very day did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians, come therefore with me, Romans, let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms.* These words had the desired effect, the tribes and all the assembly followed Scipio, the court was deserted, and the tribunes were left alone in the seat of judgment. Yet when this memorable day was past and forgotten, Africanus was a third time summoned to appear, but he had fled before the impending storm, and retired to his country house at Liternum. The accusation was therefore stopped, and the accusers silenced, when one of the tribunes formerly distinguished for his malevolence against Scipio, rose to defend him, and declared in the assembly, that it reflected the highest disgrace on the Roman people, that the conqueror of Annibal should become the sport of the populace, and be exposed to the malice and envy of disappointed ambition. Some time after Scipio died in the place of his retreat, about 182 years before Christ, in the 48th year of his age, and so great an aversion did he express as he expired, for the depravity of the Romans, and the ingratitude of their senators, that he ordered his bones not to be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum, where his wife Æmilia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, who fell at the battle of Cannæ, raised a mausoleum on his tomb, and placed upon it his statue, with that of the poet Ennius, who had been the companion of his peace and of his retirement. If Scipio was robbed during his life time of the honors which belonged to him as conqueror of Africa, he was not forgotten when dead. The Romans viewed his character with reverence; with raptures they read of his warlike actions, and Africanus was regarded in the following ages as a pattern of virtue, of innocence, courage and liberality. As a general, the fame and the greatness of his conquests explain his character, and indeed we hear that Annibal declared himself inferior to no general that ever lived except Alexander the Great, and Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and when Scipio asked him what rank he would claim if he had conquered him, the Carthaginian general answered, *If I had conquered you, Scipio, I would call myself greater than the conqueror of Darius, and the ally of the Tarentines.* As an instance of Scipio's continence, antient authors have faithfully recorded that the conqueror of Spain

Scipio refused to see a beautiful princess that had fallen into his hands after the taking of new Carthage, and that he not only restored her inviolate to her parents, but also added immense presents for the person to whom she was betrothed. It was to the artful complaisance of Africanus, that the Romans owed their alliance with Massinissa, king of Numidia, and also that with king Syphax. The friendship of Scipio and Lælius is well known. *Polyb.* 6.—*Plut.*—*Liv.* 2, c. 6.—*Cic. in Brut. &c.*—*Eutrop.*

Scipio Lucius Cornelius, surnamed *Asiaticus*, accompanied his brother Africanus in his expeditions in Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship, A. U. C. 562, for his services to the state, and he was empowered to make war against Antiochus king of Syria, who had declared war against the Romans. Lucius was accompanied in this campaign by his brother Africanus, and by his own valor, and the advice of the conqueror of Annibal, he soon routed the enemy, and in a battle near the city of Sardes he killed 50,000 foot and 4000 horse. The peace was soon after settled by the submission of Antiochus, and the conqueror, at his return home, obtained a triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus. He did not, however, long enjoy his prosperity, Cato, after the death of Africanus, turned his fury against Asiaticus, and the two Petilii his devoted favorites, presented a petition to the people, in which they prayed that an enquiry might be made to know what money had been received from Antiochus and from his allies. The petition was instantly received, and Asiaticus charged to have suffered himself to be corrupted by Antiochus, was summoned to appear before the tribunal of Terentius Culeo, who was on this occasion created prætor. The judge, who was an inveterate enemy to the family of the Scipios, soon found Asiaticus, with his two lieutenants and his quæstor, guilty of having received, the first 6,000 pounds weight of gold, and 400 pounds weight of silver, and the others nearly an equal sum, from the monarch, against whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Immediately they were condemned to pay large fines, but while the others gave security, Scipio declared that he had accounted to the public for all the money which he had brought from Asia, and therefore that he was innocent. For this obstinacy Scipio was dragged to prison, but his cousin Nasica pleaded his cause before the people, and the prætor instantly ordered the goods of the prisoner to be seized and confiscated. The sentence was executed, but the effects of Scipio were insufficient to pay the fine, and it was the greatest justification of his innocence, that whatever was found in his house, had never been in the possession of Antiochus or his subjects. This, however, did not totally liberate him, he was reduced to poverty, and refused to accept the offers of his friends and of his clients. Some time after he was appointed to settle the disputes between Eumenes and Siricus, and at his return, the Romans, ashamed of their severity towards him, rewarded his merit with such uncommon liberality, that Asiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honor of his victory over Antiochus for ten successive days, at his own expence. *Liv.* 38, c. 55, *&c.*—*Eutrop.* 4.

Scipio Nasica was son of Cneius Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus. He was refused the consulship, though supported by the interest and the fame of the conqueror of Annibal. He was afterwards honored with the consulship, and conquered the Boii, and obtained a triumph. He was also successful in an expedition which he undertook in Spain. When the statue of Cybele was brought to Rome from Phrygia, the Roman senate delegated out of their body who was the most remarkable for the purity of his manners and the innocence of his life, to go and meet the goddess in the harbour of Ostia. Nasica was the object of their choice, and as such he was enjoined to bring the statue of the goddess to Rome, with the greatest pomp and solemnity. Nasica also distinguished himself by the active part he took in confuting the accusations laid against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus. There was also another of the same name who distinguished himself by his enmity against the Gracchi, to whom he was nearly related. *Plut.*—*Val. Max.* c. 3, *&c.*—*Hor.* 2, c. 15.—*Liv.* 29, c. 14.

Scipio Publ. Æmilianus, son of Paulus the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He received the same surname as his grandfather, and was called *Africanus the younger* on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilianus first appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards distinguished himself as a legionary tribune in the Spanish provinces, where he killed a Spaniard of gigantic stature, and obtained a mural crown at the siege of Intercatia. He passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Massinissa, the ally of Rome, and he was the spectator of a long and bloody battle which was fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which soon produced the third Punic war. Some time after Æmilianus was

ede edile, and next appointed consul, ough under the age required for that im- ortant office. The surname which he had ceived from his grandfather, he was oined lawfully to claim as his own. He as empowered to finish the war with Car- age, and as he was permitted by the se- ate to chuse his colleague, he took with m his friend Lælius, whose father of the me name had formerly enjoyed the con- dence and shared the victories of the first fricanus. The siege of Carthage was al- ady begun, but the operations of the Ro- ans were not continued with vigor, Sci- io had no sooner appeared before the alls of the enemy than every communica- on with the land was cut off, and that ey might not have the command of the a, a stupendous mole was thrown across he harbour with immense labor and ex- ence. This, which might have disheart- ned the most active enemy, rendered the arthaginians more eager in the cause of eedom and independence; all the inhabi- ants, without distinction of rank, age, or x, employed themselves without cessation dig another harbour, and to build and quip another fleet. In a short time, in pite of the vigilance and activity of Æmi- lianus, the Romans were astonished to see nother harbour formed, and 50 gallies uddenly issuing under sail, ready for the ngagement. This unexpected fleet, by mmediately attacking the Roman ships, ight have gained the victory, but the de- ay of the Carthaginians proved fatal to their ause, and the enemy had sufficient time o prepare themselves. Scipio soon got he possession of a small eminence in the arbour, and by the success of his subse- quent operations he broke open one of the gates of the city and entered the streets, where he made his way by fire and sword. The surrender of above 50,000 men was followed by the reduction of the citadel, and the total submission of Carthage. The active city was set on fire, and though Scipio was obliged to demolish its very walls to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical scene, and in bewailing the miseries of Carthage, he expressed his fears lest Rome, in her turn, in some future age, should exhibit such a dreadful conflagration. The return of Æmilianus to Rome was that of another conqueror of Annibal, and like him he was honored with a magnifi- cent triumph, and received the surname of *Africanus*. He was not long left in the en- joyment of his glory before he was called to obtain fresh honors. He was chosen consul a second time, and appointed to finish the war which the Romans had hi- therto carried on without success or vigor- ous exertions against Numantia. The fall of Numantia was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when the enemies had been consumed by famine or by self destruction. From his conquests in Spain, Æmilianus was honored with a second triumph, and with the surname of *Numantinus*. Yet his popularity was short, and by telling the people that the murder of their favorite, his brother-in-law, Gracchus, was lawful, since he was turbulent and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the displeasure of the tribunes, and was received with hisses. His authority, for a moment quelled their sedition, when he reproached them of their cowardice, and exclaimed, *Factious wretches, do you think that your clamors can intimidate me; me whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus who conquered Macedonia, and to me? Without my family you were slaves. Is this the respect you owe to your deliverers? is this your affection?* This firmness silenced the murmurs of the assembly, and sometime after Scipio retired from the clamors of Rome to Caieta, where, with his friend Lælius he passed the rest of his time in innocent pleasures and amusement, in diversions which had pleased them when children, and the two greatest men that ruled the state were often seen on the sea shore picking up light pebbles, and throwing them on the smooth surface of the waters. Though fond of retirement and literary ease, yet Scipio often interested himself in the affairs of the state. His enemies accused him of aspiring to the dictatorship, and the clamors were most loud against him, when he had opposed the Sempronian law, and declared himself the patron of the inhabitants of the provinces of Italy. This active part of Scipio was seen with pleasure by the friends of the republic, and not only the senate, but also the citizens, the Latins, and neighbouring states, conducted their illustrious friend and patron to his house. It seemed almost the universal wish that the troubles might be quieted by the election of Scipio to the dictatorship, and many presumed that that honor would be on the morrow conferred upon him. In this however, the expectations of Rome were frustrated, Scipio was found dead in his bed to the astonishment of the world, and those who enquired for the causes of this sudden death, perceived violent marks on his neck and concluded that he had been strangled. This assassination, as it was thus gene-

generally believed, was committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, who supported the Sempronian law, and by his wife Sempronia, who is charged with introducing the murderers into his room. No enquiries were made after the authors of his death, Gracchus was the favorite of the mob, and the only atonement which the populace made for the death of Scipio was to attend his funeral, and to show their concern by their cries and loud lamentations. This happened about 128 years before the Christian era. The second Africanus has often been compared to the first of that name; they seemed to be equally great, and equally meritorious, and the Romans were unable to distinguish which of the two was entitled to a greater share of their regard and admiration. Æmilianus like his grandfather, was fond of literature, and he saved from the flames of Carthage, many valuable compositions, written by Phœnician and Punic authors. In the midst of his greatness he died poor, and his nephew Q. Fabius Maximus, who inherited his estate, scarce found in his house thirty-two pounds weight of silver, and two and a half of gold. His liberality to his brother and to his sisters deserves the greatest commendations, and indeed no greater encomium can be passed upon his character, private, as well as public, than the words of his rival Metellus, who told his sons, at the death of Scipio, to go and attend the funeral of the greatest man that ever lived or should live in Rome. *Liv.* 44, &c.—*Cic. de Senect. Orat. in Brut.* &c —*Polyb.*—*Appian.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Flor.*

Scipio, a son of the first Africanus. He was taken captive by Antiochus king of Syria, and restored to his father without a ransom. He adopted as his son, young Æmilianus, the son of Paulus Æmilius, who was afterwards surnamed Africanus. Like his father Scipio, he distinguished himself by his fondness for literature, and his valor in the Roman armies. —— Metellus, the father in law of Pompey, appointed commander in Macedonia. He was present at the battle of Pharsalia, and afterwards retired to Africa with Cato. He was defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus. *Plut.*——Salutio, a mean person in Cæsar's army in Africa. The general appointed him his chief commander, either to ridicule him, or because there was an antient oracle that declared that the Scipios would ever be victorious in Africa. *Plut.* —— L. Cornelius, a consul who opposed Sylla. He was at last deserted by his army, and proscribed. —— The commander of a cohort in the reign of Vitellius.

Scira, an annual solemnity observed at Athens in honor of Minerva, or according to others of Ceres and Proserpine. It received its name either from Sciras a town of Attica, or from a native of Eleusis called Scirus.

Sciradium, a promontory of Attica in the Saronicus sinus.

Sciras, a name of Ægina. Mars was also called Sciras.

Sciron, a celebrated thief in Attica who plundered the inhabitants of the country, and threw them down from the highest rocks into the sea, after he had obliged them to wait upon him and to wash his feet. Theseus attacked him, and treated him as he treated travellers. According to Ovid, the earth, as well as the sea, refused to receive the bones of Sciron, which remained for some time suspended in the air till they were changed into large rocks called *Scironia Saxa.* The Scironian rocks were situate between Megara and Corinth. There was a road near them, which took the name of Sciron, naturally small and narrow, but afterwards enlarged by the emperor Adrian. Some suppose that he threw herself into the sea from one of the rocks. Sciron had married the daughter of Cychreus a king of Salamis. He was father in law to Telamon the son of Æacus. *Ovid.* 7, *Met.* v. 444. *Heroid.* 2, v. 69.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 13.

Scirus, a village of Arcadia —— a plain and river of Attica near Megara. *Pauf.* 1, c. 36.

Scolus, a mountain of Bœotia.—a town of Macedonia.

Scombrus, a mountain of Thrace near Rhodope.

Scopas, an architect and sculptor of Ephesus. He was for some time employed in making the mausoleum, which Artemisia raised to her husband, and which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. One of his statues of Venus was among the antiquities with which Rome was adorned. Scopas lived about 400 years before Christ. *Pauf.* 1, c. 43, &c.—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 8.—*Vitr.* 9, c. 9 ——An Ætolian who raised some forces to assist Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt against his enemies Antiochus and his allies. He afterwards conspired against the Egyptian monarch, and was put to death. —— An ambassador to the court of the emperor Domitian.

Scotusa, a town of Thessaly.

Scordisci and Scordisca, a people

Pannonia and Thrace, well known dur- the reign of the Roman emperors for ir barbarity and uncivilized manners. ey were fond of drinking human blood, l they generally sacrificed their captive emies to their gods. *Strab.* 7.—*Flor.* 3, 4.

SCOTĪNUS, a surname of Heraclitus.

SCOTUSSA, a town of Thessaly destroyed Alexander of Pheræ.

SCRIBONIA, a daughter of Scribonius, o married Augustus after he had divorced audia. He had by her a daughter, the ebrated Julia. Scribonia was sometime er repudiated, that Augustus might mar- Livia. She had been married twice be- e she became the wife of the emperor. *ton. in Aug.* 62.——A woman who mar- d Crassus.

SCRIBONIĀNUS, a man in the age of ero. Some of his friends wished him to competitor for the imperial purple ainst Vespasian, which he declined.—— ere were also two brothers of that name o did nothing without each other's cou- l.

SCRIBŌNIUS, a man who made himself after of the kingdom of Bosporus.—— physician in the age of Augustus and Ti- rius.——A man who wrote annals.

SCYLACĒUM, a town of Calabria. *Strab.*

SCYLAX, a geographer and mathema- ian of Caria, in the age of Darius son of yllaspes, about 550 years before Christ. e was commissioned by Darius to make scoveries in the east, and after a urney of 30 months he visited Egypt. me suppose that he was the first who vented geographical tables. *Herodot.* 4, 44.—*Strab.*——A river of Cappado- a.

SCYLLA, a daughter of Nisus, king of egara, who became enamoured of Minos, that monarch besieged her father's capi- l. To make him sensible of her passion, e informed him that she would deliver egara into his hands, if he promised to arry her. Minos consented, and as the osperity of Megara depended on a golden air, which was on the head of Nisus, Scyl- cut it off as her father was asleep, and om that moment the sallies of the Mega- ans were unsuccessful, and the enemy asily became master of the place. Scylla as disappointed in her expectations, and inos treated her with such contempt and idicule, that she threw herself from a ower into the sea, or according to other ccounts, she was changed into a lark by he gods, and her father into a hawk. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 393.—*Paus.* 2, c. 34.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 19, v. 21.—*Hygin. fab.* 198.——A daughter of Typhon, or as some say of Phorcis, who was greatly loved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea. Scylla scorned the addresses of Glaucus, and the god to render her more propitious, applied to Circe, whose knowledge of herbs and incantations was universally admired. Circe no sooner saw him than she became enamoured of him, and instead of giving him the required assistance, she attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To punish her rival, Circe poured the juice of some poisonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed, and no sooner had the nymph touched the place, than she found every part of her body below the waist, changed into frightful monsters like dogs, which never ceased barking. The rest of her body assumed an equally hideous form. She found herself supported by twelve feet, and she had six different heads, each with three rows of teeth. This sudden metamorphosis so terrified her, that she threw herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, where she was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name, and which were universally deemed very dangerous to navigators, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 85.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 66, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 34.—*Hygin. fab.* 199. Some authors as *Propert.* 4, *el.* 4, v. 39, & *Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 74. with *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 500, have confounded the daughter of Typhon with the daughter of Nisus.

SCYLLACĒUM, a town of Calabria. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553.

SCYLLÆUM, a promontory of Peloponnesus on the coast of Argolis.

SCYLLIAS, a celebrated swimmer who enriched himself by diving after the goods which had been shipwrecked in the Persian ships near Pelium. It is said that he could dive 80 stadia under the water. *Herodot.* 8, c. 8.

SCYLLIS, a statuary of Crete before the age of Cyrus king of Persia. *Paus.*

SCYLLUS, a town of Achaia, given to Xenophon by the Lacedæmonians.

SCYLŪRUS, a monarch who left 80 sons. He called them to his bed side as he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them, that when altogether firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

Scyppium, a town in the neighbourhood of Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

Scyras, a river of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

Scyros, an iſland in the Ægean, at the diſtance of about 28 miles north eaſt from Eubœa. It is ſixty miles in circumference. It was originally in the poſſeſſion of the Pelaſgians and Cirians. Achilles retired there not to go to the Trojan war, and became father of Neoptolemus by Deidamia the daughter of king Lycomedes. Scyros was conquered by the Athenians under Cimon. It was very rocky and barren. *Homer. Od.* 10, v. 508.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 464. l. 13, v. 156.—*Pauſ.* 1, c, 7.—*Strab.* 9.

Scythæ, the inhabitants of Scythia *Vid.* Scythia.

Scythes, or Scytha, a ſon of Jupiter by a daughter of Tellus. Half his body was that of a man, and the reſt that of a ſerpent. He became king of a country which he called Scythia. *Diod.* 2.——A ſon of Hercules and Echidna.

Scythia, a large country ſituate on the moſt northern parts of Europe and Aſia, from which circumſtances it is generally denominated European and Aſiatic. The moſt northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited on account of the extreme coldneſs of the climate. The more ſouthern in Aſia that were inhabited were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Scythia *intra & extra Imaum, &c.* The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the antients, as no travellers had penetrated beyond the vaſt tracts of land which lay at the north, eaſt and weſt. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Ruſſia in Aſia, Siberia, Muſcovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway. &c. The Scythians were divided into ſeveral nations or tribes. They had no cities, but continually changed their habitations. They inured themſelves to bear labor and fatigue; they deſpiſed money, and lived upon milk, and covered themſelves with the ſkins of their cattle. The virtues ſeemed to flouriſh among them, and that philoſophy and moderation which other nations wiſhed to acquire by ſtudy, ſeemed natural to them. Some authors however repreſent them as a ſavage and barbarous people, who fed upon human fleſh, who drank the blood of their enemies, and uſed the ſkulls of travellers as veſſels in their ſacrifices to their gods. The Scythians made ſeveral irruptions upon the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia, and we find them at different periods extending their conqueſts in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. Their government was monarchical, and the deference which they paid to their ſovereigns was unparalleled. When the king died, his body was carried thro' every province, where it was received in ſolemn proceſſion, and afterwards buried. *Herodot.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Strab.* 9. *Diod.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4 — *Juſt.* l. 2, c. 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met*, 1, v. 64, l. 2, v. 214.

Scythinus, a Greek poet of Ionia.

Scython, a man changed into a wolf.

Scythopolis, a town of Syria, said to have been built by Bacchus.

Sebasta, a town of Judæa.——Another in Cilicia.

Sebastia, a city of Armenia.

Sebennytus, a town of the Delta in Egypt. That branch of the Nile which flows near it has been called the Sebennytic. *Plin.* 5, c. 10

Sebetus, a ſmall river of Campania whence the epithet Sebethis.

Sebusiani or Segusiani, a people of Celtic Gaul.

Secundus Julius, a man who published ſome harangues and orations in the age of the emperor Titus.——A freedman of Nero.——One of the aſſociates of Sertorius.

Sedetani or Sedentani, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v 372.

Sedini, an antient nation of Belgic Gaul. *Cæſ.*

Sedusii, a people of Germany near the Suevi.

Segesta, a town of Sicily founded by Æneas, or according to ſome, by Crinisus.

Segestes, a German, friendly to the Roman intereſt in the time of Germanicus.

Segni, a people with a town of the ſame name in Belgic Gaul.

Segonax, a prince in the ſouthern parts of Britain who oppoſed Cæſar by order of Caſſivelaunus, &c. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, c. 22

Segontia or Segunia, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

Segontiaci, a people of Belgic Gaul who ſubmitted to J. Cæſar.

Segovia, a town of Spain, of great power in the age of the Cæſars ——There was alſo another of the ſame name in Luſitania. Both had been founded by the Celtiberi.

Segontium, a town of Britain.

Ælius Sejanus, a native of Volſinum in Tuſcany, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the court of Tiberius. His father's name was Seius Strabo; a Roman knight, commander of the pretorian guards. His mother was deſcended from the Junian family. Sejanus firſt gained the favor of Caius Cæſar, the grandſon of Auguſtus, and afterwards he attached himſelf to the emperor

eſt and the views of Tiberius, who then on the imperial throne. The emperor ao was naturally of a ſuſpicious temper, s free and open with Sejanus, and while diſtruſted others, he communicated his eateſt ſecrets to this fawning favorite. janus improved this confidence, and when had found that he poſſeſſed the eſteem Tiberius, he next endeavoured to become e favorite of the ſoldiers and the darling the ſenate. As commander of the præ- rian guards he was the ſecond man in ome, and in that important office he ade uſe of inſinuations and every mean tifice to make himſelf beloved and rever- d. His affability and condeſcenſion gained im the hearts of the common ſoldiers, and y appointing his own favorites and adhe- ents to places of truſt and honor, all the ficers and centurions of the army, became voted to his intereſt. The views of Se- nus in this were well known, yet to ad- ance with more ſucceſs, he attempted to ain the affection of the ſenators. In this e met with no oppoſition. A man who as the diſpoſal of places of honor and dig- ity, and who has the command of the pub- c money, cannot but be the favorite of hoſe who are in need of his aſſiſtance. It s even ſaid, that Sejanus gained to his iews all the wives of the ſenators, by a pri- ate and moſt ſecret promiſe of marriage to ach of them, whenever he had made him- elf independent and ſovereign of Rome. ſet however ſucceſsful with the beſt and obleſt families in the empire, Sejanus had o combat numbers in the houſe of the em- eror; but theſe ſeeming obſtacles were oon removed. All the children and grand- children of Tiberius were ſacrificed to the mbition of the favorite under various pre- ences, and Druſus the ſon of the emperor, by ſtriking Sejanus, made his deſtruction ure and inevitable. Livia, the wife of Druſus was gained by Sejanus, and though the mother of many children, ſhe was pre- ailed upon to aſſiſt her adulterer in the murder of her huſband, and ſhe conſented to marry him when Druſus was dead. No ſooner was Druſus poiſoned, than Sejanus openly declared his wiſh to marry Livia. This was ſtrongly oppoſed by Tiberius, and the emperor by recommending Germani- cus to the ſenators for his ſucceſſor, render- ed Sejanus bold and determined. He was more urgent in his demands, and when he could not gain the conſent of the emperor, he perſuaded him to retire to ſolitude from the noiſe of Rome, and the troubles of the government. Tiberius, naturally fond of eaſe and luxury, yielded to his repreſen- tations and retired to Campania, leaving Sejanus at the head of the empire. This was highly gratifying to the favorite, but he was not without a maſter. Prudence and moderation might have made him what he wiſhed to be, but Sejanus offended the whole empire when he declared that he was emperor of Rome, and Tiberius only the dependent prince of the iſland of Ca- preæ, where he had retired. Tiberius was upon this fully convinced of the deſigns of Sejanus, and when he had been informed that his favorite had had the meanneſs and audacity to ridicule him by introducing him on the ſtage, the emperor ordered him to be accuſed before the ſenate. Sejanus was deſerted by all his pretended friends, as ſoon as by fortune, and the man who aſ- pired to the empire, and who called him- ſelf the favorite of the people, the darling of the pretorian guards, and the companion of Tiberius, was ſeized without reſiſtance, and the ſame day ſtrangled in priſon, A. D. 31. His remains were expoſed to the fury and inſolence of the populace, and af- terwards thrown into the Tiber. His chil- dren and all his relations were involved in his ruin, and Tiberius ſacrificed to his re- ſentment and ſuſpicions, all thoſe that were even connected with Sejanus, or had ſhared his favors and enjoyed his confidence. *Tacit.* 3, *Ann.* &c.—*Dio.* 58.—*Suet. in Tib.*

Seius Strabo, the father of Sejanus, was a Roman knight, and commander of the pretorian guards.

Selemnus, a river of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23. *Vid.* Selimnus.

Selene, the wife of Antiochus king of Syria, was put to death by Tigranes, king of Armenia. She was daughter of Phyſcon, king of Egypt, and had firſt mar- ried her brother Lathurus, according to the cuſtom of her country, and afterwards by deſire of her mother, her other brother Gryphus. At the death of Gryphus ſhe had married Antiochus, ſirnamed Euſebes the ſon of Antiochus Cyzicenus by whom ſhe had two ſons. According to Appian, ſhe firſt married the father, and after his death, his ſon Euſebes. *Appian. Syr.* &c.

Seleucĕna, or Seleucis, a country of Aſia in Syria.

Seleucia, a town of Syria, generally called Pieria, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the ſame name. There were no leſs than eight other cities which were called Seleucia, and which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator. They were all ſituate in the kingdom of Syria, in Cili- cia, and near the Euphrates. *Flor.* 3, c. 11. —*Plut. in Dem.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Strab.* 11 & 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Seleucĭdæ, a ſirname given to thoſe monarchs

monarchs who sat on the throne of Syria, which was founded by Seleucus the son of Antiochus, from whom the word is derived. They reigned in the following order, according to the opinions of some writers: Seleucus Nicator 32 years, Antiochus Soter 19, Antiochus Theus 15, Seleucus Callinicus 20, Seleucus Ceraunus 3, Antiochus the Great 36, Seleucus Philopator 11, Antiochus Epiphanes 11, Antiochus Eupator 2, Demetrius Soter 12, Alexander Bala 6, Demetrius Nicator 13, Alexander Zebina 5, Antiochus Theus 2, Antiochus Sidetus 9, Antiochus Gryphus 19, Antiochus Cyzicenus 21, Seleucus 1, Antiochus Eusebes 1, Demetrius Euchærus 3, Philip 7, Antiochus Dionysius 3, Tigranes 18, Antiochus Asiaticus 4.

SELEUCIS, a division of Syria. It received its name from Seleucus, who was the founder of the Syrian empire, after the death of Alexander the Great.

SELEUCUS, 1st, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, surnamed *Nicator* or *victorious*, was son of Antiochus. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province, but his ambitious views, and his attempt to destroy Eumenes as he passed through his territories, rendered him so unpopular that he fled for safety to the court of his friend Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was soon after enabled to recover Babylon, which Antigonus had seized in his absence, and he encreased his dominions by the immediate conquest of Media, and some of the neighbouring provinces. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He afterwards made war against Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Cassander and Lysimachus, and after this monarch had been conquered and slain, his territories were divided among his victorious enemies. When Seleucus became master of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honor of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He also made war against Demetrius and Lysimachus, though he had originally married Stratonice, the daughter of the former, and had lived in the closest friendship and amity with the latter. Seleucus was at last murdered by one of his servants called Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he bestowed the greatest favors, and whom he had distinguished by acts of the most unbounded liberality. According to Arrian, Seleucus was the greatest and most powerful of the princes who inherited the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander. His benevolence has been commended, and it has been observed that he conquered, not to enslave nations, but to make them more happy. He founded less than 34 cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, religion, and spirit, were communicated to the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Asia. Seleucus was a great benefactor to the Greeks, he restored to the Athenians the library and the statues which Xerxes had carried away from them when he invaded Greece, and among them were those of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Seleucus was murdered about 282 years before the Christian era, in the 32d year of his reign, and the 78th, or according to others the 73d year of his age, as he was going to conquer Macedonia, where he intended to finish his days in peace and tranquility in that province where he was born. *Justin.* 13, c. 4. l. 15, c. 4. l. 16, c. 2. *&c.—Plut in Dem.—Plin.* 6, c. 17.—l. 8, c. 51.—*Joseph. Ant.* 12.

SELEUCUS 2d, surnamed *Callinicus*, succeeded his father Antiochus Theus on the throne of Syria. He attempted to make war against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, but his fleet was shipwrecked in a violent storm, and his armies soon after conquered by the enemy. He was at last taken prisoner by Arsaces, an officer who made himself powerful by the dissensions which reigned in the house of the Seleucidæ, between the two brothers, Seleucus and Antiochus; and after he had been a prisoner for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse. He had reigned about 20 or 21 years, according to others. Seleucus was received the surname of *Pogon*, from his long beard, and that of *Callinicus*, ironically to express his very unfortunate reign. He had married Laodice, the sister of one of his generals, by whom he had two sons, Seleucus and Antiochus, and a daughter whom he gave in marriage to Mithridates king of Pontus. *Strab.* 16.—*Justin.* 27.—*Appian de Syr.*

SELEUCUS 3d, succeeded his father Seleucus 2d on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of *Ceraunus*, by antiphrasis, as he was a very weak, timid, and irresolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers after a reign of three years, and his brother Antiochus, though only 15 years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great. *Appian.*

SELEUCUS 4th, succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, on the throne of Syria. He was surnamed *Philopator*, or according to Joseph-

phus, *Soter*. His empire had been kened by the Romans when he became iarch, and the yearly tribute of a thou- talents to these victorious enemies, con- ed in lessening his power and consequence ing nations. Seleucus was poisoned af- a reign of 11 years. His son Deme- s had been sent to Rome, there to re- e his education, and he became a prince great abilities. *Strab.* 16.—*Justin.* 32. *Appian.*

SELEUCUS 5th, succeeded his father De- trius Nicator on the throne of Syria, in 20th year of his age. He was put to th in the first year of his reign by Cleo- ra his mother, who had also sacrificed r husband to her ambition. He is not ckoned by many historians in the number the Syrian monarchs.

SELEUCUS 6th, one of the Seleucidæ, n of Antiochus Gryphus, killed his uncle ntiochus Cyzicenus, who wished to ob- in the crown of Syria. He was some time er banished from his kingdom by Anti- hus Pius, son of Cyzicenus, and fled to icia, where he was burnt in a palace the inhabitants. *Appian.*—*Joseph.*

SELEUCUS, a prince of Syria, to whom e Egyptians offered the crown of which ey had robbed Auletes. Seleucus ac- pted it, but he soon disgusted his subjects, d received the surname of *Cybiosactes* or *ullion* for his meanness and avarice. He as at last murdered by Berenice whom e had married.——A servant of Cleopa- a, the last queen of Egypt, who accused is mistress before Octavianus, of having ercted part of her jewels and treasures. —A mathematician intimate with Vespa- an the Roman emperor.——A part of the Alps.——A Roman consul.

SELGE, a town of Pamphylia.

SELIMNUS, a shepherd of Achaia, who for some time enjoyed the favors of the ymph Argyra, without interruption. Ar- yra was at last disgusted with her lover, nd the shepherd died through melancholy, nd was changed into a river of the same ame. Argyra was also changed into a ountain and was fond of mingling her wa- ers with those of the Selimnus. *Paus.* 7, 23.

SELINUNS, or SELINUS, a town on the outhern parts of Sicily founded A. U. C. 27, by a colony from Megara. *Paus.* 6, 19.——A river of Elis in Peloponnesus. —Another in Achaia.——Another in icily.

SELLASIA, a town of Laconia where leomenes was defeated by the Achæans. carce one of a body of 5000 Lacedæmoni- ns survived the battle. *Plut.*

SELLĒIS, a river of Peloponnesus falling into the Ionian sea. *Homer Il.*

SELLI, a nation of Epirus.

SELYMBRIA, a town of Thrace.

SĒMĔLE, a daughter of Cadmus by Her- mione the daughter of Mars and Venus. She was tenderly beloved by Jupiter, but Juno, who was always jealous of her hus- band's amours, and who hated the house of Cadmus, because they were related to the goddess of beauty, determined to punish this successful rival. She borrowed the girdle of Ate, which contained every wick- edness, deceit, and perfidy, and in the form of Beroe, Semele's nurse, she visited the house of Jupiter's mistress. Semele listened with attention to the artful admonitions of the false Beroe, and was at last persuaded to entreat her lover to come to her arms with the same majesty as he approached Juno. This rash request was heard with horror by Jupiter, but as he had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she re- quired, he came to her bed attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunderbolts. The mortal nature of Semele could not en- dure so much majesty, and she was instantly consumed with fire. The child, however, of which she was pregnant, was saved from the flames by Mercury, or according to others by Dirce, one of the nymphs of the Achelous, and Jupiter placed him in his thigh the rest of the time which he ought to have been in his mother's womb. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius. Semele immediately after death was ho- nored with immortality under the name of Thyone. Some however suppose that she remained in the infernal regions till Bac- chus her son was permitted to bring her back. There were in the temple of Diana, at Trœzene, two altars raised to the infer- nal gods, one of which was over an aper- ture, through which, as Pausanias reports, Bacchus returned from hell with his mo- ther. Semele was particularly worshipped at Brasiæ in Laconia, where, according to a certain tradition, she had been driven by the winds with her son, after Cadmus had exposed her on the sea, on account of her incontinent amour with Jupiter. The mo- ther of Bacchus, though she received divine honors had no temples; she had a statue in a temple of Ceres, at Thebes, in Bœotia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24, l. 9, c. 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Homer Il* 14, v. 323.—*Orpheus hymn.*—*Eu- rip. in Bacch.*—*Apolled.* 3, c. 4.—*Ovid Met.* 3, v. 254. *Fast.* 3, v. 715.—*Diod* 3. & 4.

SEMIGERMĀNI, a name given to the Helvetii, a people of Germany.

SEMIGUNTUS, a general of the Cheruci, taken prisoner by Germanicus, &c.

SĔMĬ-

SĔMĪRĂMIS, a celebrated queen of Assyria, daughter of the goddess Dereeto, by a young Assyrian. She was exposed in a desart, but her life was preserved by doves for one whole year, till Simmas, one of the shepherds of Ninus, found her and brought her up as his own child. Semiramis when grown up, married Menones, the governor of Nineveh, and accompanied him to the siege of Bactra, where, by her advice and prudent directions, she hastened the king's operations and took the city. These eminent services, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to Ninus. The monarch asked her of her husband, and offered him instead, his daughter Sosana; but Menones, who tenderly loved Semiramis, refused, and when Ninus had added threats to entreaties he hung himself. No sooner was Menones dead than Semiramis, who was of an aspiring soul, married Ninus, by whom she had a son called Ninyas. Ninus was so fond of Semiramis, that at her request he resigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Of this however he had cause to repent: Semiramis put him to death, the better to establish herself on the throne, and when she had no enemies to fear at home, she began to repair the capital of her empire, and by her means Babylon became the most superb and magnificent city in the world. She visited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatness and benevolence. To render the roads passable and communication easy, she hollowed mountains, and filled up vallies, and water was conveyed at a great expence by large and convenient aqueducts to barren desarts and unfruitful plains. She was not less distinguished as a warrior, many of the neighbouring nations were conquered, and when Semiramis was once told as she was dressing her hair, that Babylon had revolted, she left her toilette with precipitation, and though only half dressed, she refused to have the rest of her head adorned before the sedition was quelled, and tranquility re-established. Semiramis has been accused of licentiousness, and some authors have observed that she regularly called the strongest and stoutest men in her army to her arms, and afterwards put them to death that they might not be living witnesses of her incontinence. Her passion for her son was also unnatural, and it was this criminal propensity which induced Ninyas to destroy his mother with his own hands. Some say that Semiramis was changed into a dove after death, and received immortal honors in Assyria. It is supposed that she lived about 11 centuries before the Christian era, and that she died in the 62d year of her age, and the 25th of her reign. Many fabulous tales have been propagated about Semiramis, and some have declared that for some time she disguised herself and passed for her son Ninyas. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 184.—*Diod.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Justin*, 1, c. 1, &c.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 11, v. 21.—*Plut. de Fort. &c.*—*Ovid Amor.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 11. *Met.* 4, v. 91.—*Marcell.* 14, c. 6.

SEMNŎNES, a people of Italy on the borders of Umbria.

SEMŌNES, inferior deities of Rome, that were not in the number of the 12 great gods. Among these were Faunus, the Satyrs, Priapus, Vertumnus, Janus, Pan, Silenus, and all such illustrious heroes as had received divine honors after death. The word seems to be the same as *semi-homines*, because they were inferior to the superior gods, and superior to men.

SEMOSANCTUS, one of the gods of the Romans among the *indigetes*, or such as were born and educated in their country.

SEMPRONIA, a Roman matron, mother of the two Gracchi, celebrated for her learning, and her private as well as public virtues.—Also a sister of the Gracchi, who is accused of having assisted the triumvirs Carbo, Gracchus and Flaccus, to murder her husband, Scipio Africanus the younger. The name of Sempronia was common to the female descendants of the family of the Sempronii, Gracchi, and Scipios.

SEMPRŌNIA LEX *de magistratibus* by C. Sempronius Gracchus, the tribune A. U. C. 630, ordained that no person who had been legally deprived of a magistracy for misdemeanors, should be capable of bearing an office again. This law was afterwards repealed by the author.——Another *de civitate*, by the same, A. U. C. 630. It ordained that no capital judgment should be passed over a Roman citizen without the concurrence and authority of the senate. There were also some other regulations included in this law.——Another *comitiis*, by the same, A. U. C. 635. It ordained that in giving their votes the centuries should be chosen by lot, and not give it according to the order of their classes.—Another *de comitiis* by the same the same year which granted to the Latin allies of Rome the privilege of giving their votes at elections, as if they were Roman citizens.—Another *de provinciis* by the same, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the senators should be permitted before the assembly of the centuriar *comitia*, to determine as they pleased

: particular provinces which ſhould be ›poſed to the conſuls, to be divided by , and that the tribunes ſhould be depriv- of the power of interpoſing againſt a cree of the ſenate. —— Another called *raria prima*, by T. Sempronius Grac- us the tribune, A. U. C. 620. It con- med the *lex agraria Licinia*, and enacted at all ſuch as were in poſſeſſion of more ids than that law allowed, ſhould imme- ately reſign them, to be divided among poorer citizens. Three commiſſioners re appointed to put this law into execu- n, and its conſequences were ſo violent, it was directly made againſt the nobles d the ſenators, that it coſt the author his e. —— Another called *Agraria altera*, by e ſame. It required that all the ready oney which was found in the treaſury of ttalus king of Pergamus, who had left the omans his heirs, ſhould be divided among epoorer citizens of Rome, to ſupply them ith all the various inſtruments requiſite in ſbandry, and that the lands of that mo- rch ſhould be farmed by the Roman cen- rs, and the money drawn from thence ould be divided among the people.— An- her *frumentaria* by C. Sempronius Gracchus. required that a certain quantity of corn ould be diſtributed among the people, ſo uch to every individual, for which it was quired that they ſhould only pay the tri- ng ſum of a *ſeniſſis* and a *triens*—— Ano- er *de uſurâ*, by M. Semprorius the tri- une, A. U. C. 560. It ordained that in nding money to the Latins and the allies Rome, the Roman laws ſhould be ob- rved as well as among the citizens.—— nother *de judicibus*. by the tribune C. mpronius, A. U. C. 630. It required at the right of judging which had been ligned to the Senatorian order by Romu- s, ſhould be transferred from them to the oman knights.——Another *militaris*, by e ſame A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the ldiers ſhould be cloathed at the public pence, without any diminution of their ſual pay. It alſo ordered that no perſon ould be obliged to ſerve in the army be- re the age of 17.

Sempronius (A. Atratinus.) a ſena- r who oppoſed the Agrarian law, which as propoſed by the conſul Caſſius ſoon ter the election of the tribunes.——L. tratinus. a conſul A. U. C. 311. He was ne of the firſt cenſors with his colleague the conſulſhip, Papirius.——Caius a onſul ſummoned before an aſſembly of e people becauſe he had fought with ill ccess againſt the Volſci.——Pleſus, a onſul who obtained a triumph for ſome ctories gained in Sicily.——Sophus, a con- ſul againſt the Æqui. He alſo fought againſt the Picentes, and during the engagement there was a dreadful earthquake. The ſol- diers were terrified, but Sophus encouraged them, and obſerved that the earth trembled only for fear of changing its old maſters. ——A man who propoſed a law that no perſon ſhould dedicate a temple or altar without the previous approbation of the magiſtrates A. U. C. 449. He repudiated his wife becauſe ſhe had gone to ſee a ſpec- tacle without his permiſſion or knowledge. —Rufus, a ſenator baniſhed from the ſenate becauſe he had killed a crane to ſerve him as food.——Tuditanus, a man ſent againſt Sardinia by the Romans.——A legionary tribune who led away from Cannæ the re- maining part of the ſoldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards conſul, and fought in the field againſt Annibal with great ſucceſs. He was killed in Spain.——Tiberius Longus, a Roman conſul defeated by the Carthagini- ans in an engagement which he had begun againſt the approbation of his colleague C. Scipio. He afterwards obtained victories over Hanno and the Gauls.——Tiberius Gracchus, a conſul who defeated the Car- thaginians and the Campanians. He was afterwards betrayed by Fulvius, a Luca- nian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody reſiſtance againſt the enemy. Hannibal ſhewed great honor to his re- mains, a funeral pile was raiſed at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in ſolemn proceſſion.——Grac- chus, a man who debauched Julia. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]——An eunuch made governor of Rome by Caracalla.——Denſus, a cen- turion of a pretorian cohort, who defended the perſon of Galba againſt the aſſaſſins. He was killed in the attempt.——The fa- ther of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]—— A cenſor who was alſo ſent as ambaſſador to the court of Egypt.——A tribune of the people, &c. *Tacit.—Flor.—Liv.—Plut.— Cæſ.—Appian.*

Semurium, a place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple.——An emperor. *Vid* Saturninus.

Sena, a town of Umbria in Italy, on the Adriatic. It was built by the Senones, af- ter they had made an irruption into Italy A. U. C. 396. It was on that account called Gallica. There was alſo a ſmall river in the neighbourhood which bore the name of Sena. *Sil.* 8, v. 454.

Sēnātus, the chief council of the ſtate among the Romans. The members of this body called *ſenators*, on account of their *age*, and *patres* on account of their *authority* were

were of the greatest consequence in the republic. The senate was first instituted by Romulus to govern the city, and to preside over the affairs of state during his absence. This was continued by his successors, but Tarquin the second disdained to consult them, and by having his own council chosen from his favorites, and men who were totally devoted to his interest, he diminished the authority and the consequence of the senators, and slighted the concurrence of the people. The senators whom Romulus created were an hundred, to whom he afterwards added the same number when the Sabines had migrated to Rome. Tarquin the antient made the senate consist of 300, and this number remained fixed for a long time, but afterwards it fluctuated greatly, and was encreased to 700, and to 900 by J. Cæsar, who filled the senate with men of every rank and order. Under Augustus the senators amounted to 1000, but this number was reduced, and fixed to 600. The place of a senator was always bestowed upon merit, the monarchs had the privilege of chusing the members, and after the expulsion of the Tarquins, it was one of the rights of the consuls, till the election of the censors, who from their office seemed most capable of making choice of men whose character was irreproachable, whose morals were pure, and relations honorable. Sometimes the assembly of the people elected senators, but it was only upon some extraordinary occasions, there was also a dictator chosen to fill up the number of the senate, after the battle of Cannæ. Only particular families were admitted into the senate, and when the plebeians were permitted to share the honors of the state, it was then required that they should be born of free citizens. It was also required that the candidates should be knights before their admission into the senate. They were to be above the age of 25, and to have previously passed through the inferior offices of quæstor, tribune of the people, edile, pretor, and consul. Some, however, suppose that the senators whom Romulus chose were all old men, yet his successors neglected this, and often men who were below the age of 25 were admitted by curtesy into the senate. The dignity of a senator could not be supported without the possession of 80,000 sesterces, or about 700ol. English money, and therefore such as squandered away their money, and whose fortune was reduced below this sum, were generally struck out of the list of senators. This regulation was not made in the first ages of the republic, when the Romans boasted of their poverty. The senators were not permitted to be of any trade, or profession. They were distinguished from the rest of the people by their dress; they wore the laticlave, half boots of a black color with a crescent or silver buckle in them in of a C; but this last honor was confined only to the descendants of those hundred senators who had been elected by Romulus, as the letter C seems to imply. They had the sole right of feasting publicly in the capitol in ceremonial habits; they sat in curule chairs, and at the representation of plays, and public spectacles they were honored with particular seats. Wherever they travelled abroad, even on their own business, they were maintained at the public expence, and always found provisions for themselves and their attendants ready prepared on the road, a privilege that was generally termed *free legation*. On public festivals they wore the *prætexta*, a long white robe with purple borders. The right of convocating the senate belonged only to the monarchs, and after the expulsion of the Tarquins, to the consuls, the dictator, master of the horse, governor of Rome, and tribunes of the people, but no magistrate could exercise this power except in the absence of a superior officer, the tribunes excepted. The time of meeting was generally three times a month on the calends, nones and ides. Under Augustus they were not assembled on the nones. It was requisite that the place where they assembled should have been previously consecrated by the augurs. This was generally in the temple of Concord, of Jupiter Capitolinus, Apollo, Castor and Pollux, &c. or in the Curiæ called Hostilia, Julia Pompeia, &c. When audience was given to foreign ambassadors, the senators assembled without the walls of the city, either in the temples of Bellona or of Apollo; and the same ceremony as to their meeting was also observed when they transacted business with their generals, the ambassadors of foreign nations, and the commanders of armies while in commission, were not permitted to appear within the walls of the city. To render their decrees valid and authentic, a certain number of members was requisite, and such as were absent without some proper cause, were always fined. In the reign of Aurelian 400 senators were requisite to make a senate. Nothing was transacted before sun rise or after sun set. In their office the senators were the guardians of religion, they disposed of the provinces as they pleased, they prorogued the assemblies of the people, they appointed thanksgivings, nominated the

ambassadors, distributed the public money, and in short, had the management of every thing political or civil in the republic, except the creating of magistrates, the enacting of laws, and the declarations of war or peace, which were confined to the assemblies of the people. Rank was always regarded in their meetings, the chief magistrates of the state, such as the consuls, the pretors, and censors far first, after these the inferior magistrates, such as the ediles and questors, and last of all, those that then exercised no office in the state. Their opinions were originally collected, each according to his age, but when the office of censor was instituted, the opinion of the *princeps senatus*, or the person whose name stood first on the censor's list was first consulted, and afterwards those that were of consular dignity, each in their respective order. In the age of Cicero, the consuls elect were first consulted, and in the age of Cæsar, he was permitted to speak first till the end of the year, on whom the consul had originally conferred that honor. Under the emperors the same rules were observed, but the consuls were generally consulted before all others. When any public matter was introduced into the senate which was always called *referre ad senatum*, any senator whose opinion was asked, was permitted to speak upon it as long as he pleased, and on that account it was often usual for the senators to protract their speeches till it was too late to determine. When the question was put, they passed to the side of that speaker, whose opinion they approved, and a majority of votes was easily collected, without the trouble of counting the numbers. This mode of proceeding was called *pedibus in aliejus sententiam ire* and therefore on that account, the senators who had not the privilege of speaking, but only the right of giving a silent vote, such as bore some curule honors, and on that account were permitted to sit in the senate, but not to deliberate, were denominated *pedarii senatores*. After the majority had been known, the matter was determined, and a *senatus consultum* was immediately written by the clerks of the house, at the feet of the chief magistrates, and it was signed by all the principal members of the house. When there was not a sufficient number of members to make a senate, the decision was called *senatus autoritas*, but it was of no consequence if it did not afterwards pass into a *senatus consultum*. The tribunes of the people by the word *veto*, could stop the debates, and the decrees of the assembled senate, as also any one who was of equal authority with him who had proposed the matter. The *senatus consulta* were left in the custody of the consuls, who could suppress or preserve them, but about the year of Rome 304, they were always deposited in the temple of Ceres, and afterwards in the treasury, by the ediles of the people. The degradation of the Senators was made by the censor by omitting their names when he called over the list of the senate. This was called *præterire*. A senator could be again introduced into the senate if he could repair his character, or fortune which had been the causes why the censor had lawfully called him unqualified, and had challenged his opposition. The meeting of the senate was often sudden, except the particular times already mentioned, upon any emergency. After the death of J. Cæsar, they were not permitted to meet on the ides of March, which were called *parricidium*, because on that day the dictator had been assassinated. The sons of senators after they had put on the *toga virilis*, were permitted to come into the senate, but this was afterwards limited. [*Vid. Papirius.*] The rank and the authority of the senators which was so conspicuous in the first ages of the republic, and which caused the minister of Pyrrhus to declare that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings, dwindled into nothing under the emperors. Men of the lowest characters were admitted into the senate, the emperors took pleasure in robbing this illustrious body of their privileges and authority, and the senators themselves by their meanness and servility, contributed as much as the tyranny of the sovereign to diminish their own consequence, and by applauding the follies of a Nero, and the cruelties of a Domitian, they convinced the world that they no longer possessed sufficient prudence or authority to be consulted on matters of weight and importance. In the election of successors to the imperial purple after Augustus, the approbation of the senate was consulted, but it was only a matter of curtesy, and the concurrence of a body of men was little regarded who were without power, and under the controul of a mercenary army. The title of *Clarissimus* was given to the senators, under the emperors, and indeed this was the only distinction they had in compensation for the loss of their independence.

SENNA, or SENA, a river of Umbria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 407.

SENĔCA, L. ANNÆUS, a native of Corduba in Spain, born about 60 years before the Christian era. He married Helvia, a woman of Spain, by whom he had three sons, Seneca the philosopher, Annæus Novatus,

Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of the poet Lucan. Seneca made himself known by some declamations of which he made a collection from the most celebrated orators of the age. He left Corduba, and went to Rome, where he became a Roman knight. His son L. Annæus Seneca, who was born about six years before Christ, was early distinguished by his extraordinary talents. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received lessons in philosophy from the best and most celebrated stoics of the age. As one of the followers of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca observed the most reserved abstinence, and in his meals never eat the flesh of animals, but this he abandoned at the representation of his father, when Tiberius threatened to punish some Jews and Egyptians, who abstained from certain meats. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared with great advantage, but the fear of Caligula who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, and who consequently was jealous of his fame, deterred him from pursuing his favorite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honors and offices of the state. He was made quæstor, but the aspersions which were thrown upon him on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, removed him from Rome, and the emperor banished him for some time into Corsica. During this banishment the philosopher wrote some spirited epistles to his mother, remarkable for elegance of language and sublimity, but he soon forgot his philosophy, and disgraced himself by his flatteries to the emperor, and in wishing to be recalled, even at the expence of his innocence and character. The disgrace of Messalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius proved favorable to Seneca, and after he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress to take care of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honorable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained applause, and as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquility, and believed herself safe and happy under the administration of the son of Agrippina. Some, however, are clamorous against the philosopher, and observe that Seneca initiated his pupil in those unnatural vices, and abominable indulgences which disgraced him as a monarch, and as a man. This may be the language of malevolence, or the insinuation of jealousy. In the corrupted age of Nero, the preceptor had to withstand the clamors of many wicked and profligate ministers, and if he had been the favorite of the emperor, and shared his pleasures, his debauchery and extravagance, Nero would not perhaps have been so anxious of destroying a man whose examples, from vicious inclinations he could not follow, and whose salutary precepts his licentious associates forbad him to obey. Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero to think himself secure, he had been accused of having amassed the most ample riches, and of having built sumptuous houses, and adorned beautiful gardens, during the last years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and therefore he desired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches, and the possessions which his attendance on his person had procured, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study. Nero retained with artful duplicity, and Seneca to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home for some time as if laboring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso which happened some time after, and in which some of the most noble of the Roman senators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis, and Nero who was glad of an opportunity of sacrificing him to his secret jealousy, ordered him to destroy himself. Seneca very probably was not accessary to the conspiracy, and the only thing which could be produced against him as a crimination, was trivial and unsatisfactory. Piso, as Natalis declared, had complained that he never saw Seneca, and the philosopher had observed in answer, that it was not proper or conducive to their common interest, to see one another often. He further pleaded indisposition, and said that his own life depended upon the safety of Piso's person. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two of his friends when the messenger from Nero arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to destroy himself, with philosophical firmness, and even with joy, and observed that such a mandate might have long been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and assassinated all his friends. He wished to dispose of his possessions as he pleased, but this was refused, and when he heard this, he turned to his friends who were weeping at his melancholy fate, and told them, that since he could not leave them what he believed his own, he would leave them at least his own life for an example, an innocent conduct which they might imitate, and by which they might acquire immortal fame. Against their tears and wailings he exclaimed with firmness, and asked them whether they had not learnt better to withstand the attacks

of fortune, and the violence of tyranny. As for his wife, he attempted to calm her emotions, and when she seemed resolved to die with him, he said he was glad to find his example followed with so much constancy. Their veins were opened at the same moment, but the life of Paulina was preserved, and Nero, who was partial to her, ordered the blood to be stopped, and from that moment, according to some authors, the philosopher's wife seemed to rejoice that she could still enjoy the comforts of life. Seneca's veins bled but slowly, and it has been observed, that the sensible and animated conversation of his dying moments, was collected by his friends, and that it has been preserved among his works. To hasten his death he drank a dose of poison, but it had no effect, and therefore he ordered himself to be carried into a hot-bath, to accelerate the operation of the draught, and to make the blood flow more freely. This was attended with no better success, and as the soldiers were clamorous, he was carried into a stove, and suffocated by the steam, on the 12th of April, in the 65th year of the Christian era. His body was burnt without pomp or funeral ceremony, according to his will, which he had made when he enjoyed the most unbounded favors of Nero. The compositions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral subjects. He is admired for his refined sentiments and virtuous precepts His stile is nervous, it abounds with ornament, and seems well suited to the taste of the age in which he lived. The desire of recommending himself and his writings to the world, obliged him too often to depreciate the merit of the antients, and to sink into obscurity. His treatises are *de irâ, de consolatione, de Providentiâ, de tranquilitate animi, de clementiâ, de sapientis constantiâ, de otio sapientis, de brevitate vitæ, de beneficiis, de vitâ beatâ*, besides his *naturales quæstiones, ludus in Claudium, moral letters*, &c. There are also some tragedies ascribed to Seneca. Quintilian supposes that the *Medea* is his composition, and according to others, the *Troas* and the *Hippolytus*, were also written by him, and the *Agamemnon, Hercules furens, Thyestes & Hercules in Oeta* by his father Seneca the declaimer. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, &c.—*Dio.*—*Sueton. in Ner.* &c.—*Quintil.*

Claudius Senecio, one of Nero's favorites, and the associate of his pleasure and debauchery —— Tullius, a man who conspired against Nero, and was put to death though he turned informer against the rest of the conspirators.—— A man put to death by Domitian, for writing an account of the life of Helvidius, one of the emperor's enemies. — One of Constantine's enemies.

Senŏnes, an uncivilized nation of Gallia Transalpina, who left their native possessions, and under the conduct of Brennus invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome. They afterwards united with the Umbri Latins, and Etrurians, to make war against the Romans, till they were totally destroyed by Dolabella. The chief of their towns in that part of Italy where they settled near Umbria, and which from them was called Senogallia, were Fanum Fortunæ, Sena, Pisaurum, and Ariminum. [*Vid. Cimbri.*] *Lucan.* 1, v. 254 —*Sil.* 8, v. 454.—*Liv.*—*Flor.*—— A people of Germany near the Suevus.

Sentia lex *de senatu*, by C. Sentius the consul, A. U. C. 734, enacted the chusing of proper persons to fill up the number of senators.

Sentius Cn. a governor of Syria, under the emperors.——A governor of Macedonia.——Septimius, one of the soldiers of Pompey, who assisted the Egyptians in murdering him. —— A Roman emperor. *Vid.* Severus.——A writer in the reign of the emperor Alexander, of whose life he wrote an account in Latin, or according to others in Greek.

Septerion, a festival observed once in nine years at Delphi, in honor of Apollo. It was a representation of the pursuit of Python by Apollo, and of the victory obtained by the god.

L. Septimuleius, a friend of C. Gracchus. He suffered himself to be bribed by Opimius, and had the meanness to carry his friend's head fixed to a pole through the streets of Rome.

Sepyra, a town of Cilicia, taken by Cicero when he presided over that province.

Sequăna, a river of Gaul, which separates the territories of the Belgæ and the Celtæ. It is now called la Seine. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 425.

Sequăni, a people of Gaul, near the territories of the Ædui The country which they inhabited is now called Franche Comté, or Upper Burgundy. *Cæsar. bell. G.*

Sequinius, a native of Alba, who married one of his daughters to Curiatius of Alba, and the other to Horatius, a citizen of Rome. The two daughters were brought to bed on the same day, each of three male children.

Serapio, a surname given to one of the Scipios, because he resembled a swine herd of that name.——A Greek poet who flourished in the age of Trajan. He was intimate with Plutarch.——An Egyptian put to death by Achillas, when he came at the head

head of an embassy, from Ptolemy, who was a prisoner in the hands of J. Cæsar.

SERĀPIS one of the Egyptian deities, supposed to be the same as Osiris. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis, another very rich at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome, but with so much licentiousness that the senate were soon after obliged to abolish it. Herodotus who speaks in a very circumstantial manner of the deities, and of the religion of the Egyptians, makes no mention of the god Serapis. Apollodorus says it is the same as the bull Apis. *Paus.* 1, c. 18. l. 2, c. 34.—*Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 83.—*Strab.* 17.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 30.

SERES, a nation of Asia, according to Ptolemy, between the Ganges and the eastern ocean. They were naturally of a meek disposition. Silk was brought to Rome from their country, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and thence a garment or dress of silk is called *serica vestis*. Heliogabalus, the Roman emperor, was the first who wore a silk dress, which at that time was sold for its weight in gold. It afterwards became very cheap, and consequently was the common dress among the Romans. Some suppose that the Seres are the same as the Chinese. *Ptol.* 6, c. 16.—*Horat.* 1, od. 29, v. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 19. l. 10, v. 142 & 292.—*Ovid. Am.* 1el. 14, v. 6.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 121.

SERBŌNIS, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.

SERĒNA, a daughter of Theodosius who married Stilicho. She was put to death, &c.

SERENIĀNUS, a favorite of Gallus, the brother of Julian. He was put to death.

SERĒNUS SAMONICUS, a physician in the age of the emperor Severus and Caracalla. There remains a poem of his composition on medicine. —— Vibius, a governor of Spain accused of cruelty in the government of his province, and put to death by order of Tiberius.

SERGESTUS, a sailor in the fleet of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 121.

SERGIA, a Roman matron. She conspired with others to poison their husbands. The plot was discovered, and Sergia, with some of her accomplices drank poison and died.

SERGIUS, one of the names of Catiline. ——A military tribune at the siege of Veii.

SERĪPHUS, an island in the Ægean sea, about 36 miles in circumference, according to Pliny only 12. It is very barren and uncultivated. The Romans generally sent their criminals there in banishment, and it was there that Cassius Severus the orator was exiled, and that he died. According to Ælian the frogs of this island never croaked, but when they were removed from the island to another they were more noisy and clamorous than others, hence the proverb of *seriphius* applied to a man who neither speaks nor sings. This however is found to be a mistake by modern travellers. It was on the coast of Seriphos that the chest was discovered in which Acrisius had exposed his daughter Danae, and her son Perseus. *Ovid.* 10 —*Ælian. Anim.* 3. c. 37.—*Mela.* 2, c. —*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 20.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242. l. 7, v. 65.

SERMYLA, a town of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

SERRĀNUS, a surname given to Cincinnatus, because he was found sowing his fields when told that he had been chosen dictator. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 844.

SERON, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes.

QUINTUS SERTORIUS, a Roman gentleman born at Nursia. His first campaign was under the great Marius, against the Teutones and Cimbri. He entered the enemy's camp as a spy, and had the misfortune to lose one eye in the first battle he fought. When Marius and Cinna entered Rome and slaughtered all their enemies, Sertorius accompanied them, but he expressed his sorrow and concern at the melancholy death of so many of his countrymen. He afterwards fled for safety into Spain, when Sylla had proscribed him, and in this distant province he behaved himself with so much address and valor that he was looked upon as the prince of the country. The Lusitanians universally revered and loved him, and the Roman general did not show himself less attentive to their interest, by establishing public schools, and educating the children of the country in the polite arts and the literature of Greece and Rome. He had established a senate, over which he presided with consular authority, and the Romans who followed his standard, paid equal reverence to his person. They were experimentally convinced of his valor and magnanimity as a general, and the artful manner in which he imposed upon the credulity of his adherents in the garb of religion, did not diminish his reputation. He pretended to hold commerce with heaven by means of a white hind which he had tamed with great success, and which followed him every where, even in the field of battle. The success of Sertorius in Spain and his popularity among the natives alarmed the Romans. They sent some troops to oppose him, but with little success. For

ar armies were found insufficient to crush even hurt Sertorius, and Pompey and tellus, who never engaged an enem thout obtaining the victory, were driven th dishonor from the field. But the fa- rite of the Lusitanians was exposed to the ngers which usually attend greatness. rpenna, one of his officers who was je- as of his fame, and tired of a superior, nspired against him. At a banquet the nspirators began to open their intentions speaking with freedom and licentiousi- ss in the presence of Sertorius, whose e and character had hitherto claimed de- rence from others. Perpenna overturned glass of wine as a signal to the rest of the nspirators, and immediately Antonius, e of his officers, stabbed Sertorius, and the xample was followed by all the rest. his happened about 73 years before Christ. ertorius has been commended for his love f justice and moderation. The flattering escription he heard of the Fortunate islands hen he passed into the west of Africa, lmost tempted him to bid adieu to the orld, and perhaps he would have retired om the noise of war, and the clamors of avy, to end his days in the bosom of a aceful and solitary island, had not the ronger calls of ambition, and the love of ime prevailed over the intruding reflec- ons of a moment. It has been observed at in his latter days Sertorius become in- olent and fond of luxury and wanton uelty; yet we must confess that in affabi- ty, clemency, complaisance, generosity, nd military valor, he not only surpassed is contemporaries, but the rest of the Ro- ans. *Plut. in vitâ.—Paterc.* 2, c. 30 *&c.* *—Flor.* 3, c. 21, *&c.—Appian. de Civ.—* *al. Max.* 1, c. 2. l. 7, c. 3.

SERVÆUS, a man accused of being privy o the conspiracy of Sejanus, by Tiberius.

SERVIĀNUS, a consul in the reign of Adrian. He was a great favorite of the mperor Trajan.

SERVILIA, a sister of Cato of Utica, greatly enamoured of J. Cæsar, though her rother was one of the most inveterate ene- nies of her lover. To convince Cæsar of er affection she sent him a letter filled with the most tender expressions of regard or his person. The letter was delivered o Cæsar in the senate house, while they were debating about punishing the asso- ciates of Catiline's conspiracy, and when Cato saw it, he exclaimed that it was a let- er from the conspirators, and insisted im- mediately on its being made public. Upon his Cæsar gave it to Cato, and the stern senator had no sooner read its contents, than he threw it back with the words of *take it drunkard.* From the intimacy hich existed between Servilia and Cæsar, ome have supposed that the dictator was the father of M. Brutus. *Plut. in Cæs.—* *C. Nep. in Attic.*——Another sister of Cato, who married Silanus. *Id.*——A daughter of Thrasea, put to death by order of Nero, with her father. Her crime was the con- sulting of magicians, only to know what would happen in her family.

SERVILIA LEX *de pecuniis repetundis*, by C. Servilius the prætor A. U. C. 653. It punished severely such as were guilty of peculation and extortion in the provinces. Its particulars are not precisely known.—— Another, *de judicibus*, by Q. Servilius Cæpio, the consul A. U. C. 647. It divided the right of judging, between the senators and the equites, a privilege, which though ori- ginally belonging to the senators, had been taken from them and given to the equites. ——Another, *de civitate*, by C. Servilius, ordained that if a Latin accused a Roman senator, so that he was condemned, the ac- cused should be honored with the name and the privileges of a Roman citizen.—— Another, *agraria*, by P. Servilius Rullus, the tribune A. U. C. 690. It required the immediate sale of certain houses and lands which belonged to the people, for the pur- chase of others in a different part of Italy. It required that ten commissioners should be appointed to see it carried into execu- tion, but Cicero prevented its passing into a law by the three orations which he pro- nounced against it.

SERVILIĀNUS, a Roman consul defeat- ed by Viriathus, in Spain, &c.

SERVILIUS QUINTUS, a Roman who in his dictatorship defeated the Æqui.—— Publius, a consul who supported the cause of the people against the nobles, and ob- tained a triumph in spite of the opposition of the senate, after defeating the Volsci. He afterwards changed his opinions, and very violently opposed the people, because they had illiberally treated him.——A pro- consul killed at the battle of Cannæ by Annibal.——Ahala, a master of horse to the dictator Cincinnatus. When Mælius re- fused to appear before the dictator, to an- swer the accusations which were brought against him on suspicion of his aspiring to tyranny, Ahala slew him in the midst of the people, whose protection he claimed. Ahala was accused for this murder, and banished, but this sentence was afterwards repealed. He was raised to the dictator- ship.——Marcus, a man who pleaded in favor of Paulus Æmilius, &c.——An augur prosecuted by Lucullus for his inattention in his office. He was acquitted.——A præ-

tor

gor ordered by the senate to forbid Sylla to approach Rome. He was ridiculed and insulted by the conqueror's soldiers.——A man appointed to guard the sea coast of Pontus, by Pompey.——Publius, a proconsul of Asia during the age of Mithridates. He conquered Isauria, for which service he was surnamed Isauricus, and rewarded with a triumph.——A Roman general who defeated an army of Etrurians. ——An informer in the court of Tiberius. ——A favorite of Augustus ——Geminus, a Roman consul who opposed Annibal with success.——Nonianus, a Latin historian who wrote an history of Rome in the reign of Nero. There were more than one writer of this name, as Pliny speaks of a Servilius remarkable for his eloquence, and learning; and Quintilian mentions another equally illustrious for his genius and literary merit.

Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to Tanaquil his wife, and she brought up her son in the king's family, and added the name of *Servius* to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his *slavery*. Young Servius was educated in the palace of the monarch with great care, and though originally a slave, he raised himself so much to consequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private merit and virtues recommended him to notice not less than the royal favors, and Servius, become the favorite of the people and the darling of the soldiers, by his liberality and complaisance, was easily raised to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Rome had no reason to repent of her choice. Servius endeared himself still more as a warrior and a legislator. He defeated the Veientes and the Tuscans, and by a proper act of policy he established the census, which told him that Rome contained about 84 thousand inhabitants. He encreased the number of the tribes, he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes, and that he might not seem to neglect the worship of the gods, he built several temples to the goddess of fortune, to whom he deemed himself particularly indebted for obtaining the kingdom. He also built a temple to Diana on mount Aventine, and raised himself a palace on the hill Esquilinus. Servius married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Arunx. This union, as might be supposed, tended to ensure the peace of his kingdom; but if such were his expectations, he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Arunx, naturally fierce and impetuous, moved her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. These bloody measures were no sooner perfected than Servius was murdered by his son-in-law, and his daughter Tullia found herself so inimical to filial gratitude and piety, that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father. This happened about 533 years before the christian era. His death was universally lamented, and the slaves annually celebrated a festival in his honor, in the temple of Diana, on mount Aventine, the day that he was murdered. Tarquin and his wife buried his remains privately, and on the following day. *Liv.* 1, c. 41.—*Dion. Hal.* 4 —*Flor.* 1, c. 6.—*Cic. de Div.* 2, 39. —*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 5.

Servius Galba, a seditious tribune who wished to refuse a triumph to Paulus Æmylius after the conquest of Macedonia. ——A friend of Sylla, who applied his consulship to no purpose.——Corneliu[illegible] consul in the first ages of the republic. ——Sulpitius, an orator in the age of Cicero and Hortensius. He was sent ambassador to M. Antony, and died before his return. Cicero obtained a statue to him from the senate and the Roman people, which was raised in the Campus Martius. His works are lost. *Cic. in Brut. Plin.* [illegible] —*Plin.* 5, ep. 3.——Honoratus Maurus, a learned grammarian in the fourth century. He wrote Latin commentaries upon Virgil, still extant.

Sesara, a daughter of Celeus, king of Eleusis, sister to Triptolemus.

Sesostris, a celebrated king of Egypt some ages before the Trojan war. His father ordered all the children in his dominions that were born the same day with his son to be publicly educated, and to pass their youth in the company of his son. This succeeded in the highest degree, and Sesostris had the pleasure to find himself surrounded by a number of faithful ministers and able warriors, whose education and intercourse with their prince rendered them inseparably devoted to his interest. When Sesostris had succeeded on his father's throne, he became ambitious of military fame, and after he had visited his kingdom in different directions, he marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conquest of the world. Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, with all the islands of the Red Sea, [illegible] conquered

uered, and the victorious monarch hed through Asia and penetrated far- in the east than the conqueror of Da- He also invaded Europe and subdued Thracians, and that the fame of his con- s might long survive him, he placed mns in the several provinces he had ued, and many ages after this pom inscription was read in many parts of , *Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered territory by his arms.* At his return e the monarch employed his time in uraging the fine arts and in improving revenues of his kingdom. He erected temples to the gods for the victories he obtained, and mounds of earth were ped up in several parts of Egypt, where s were built for the reception of the bitants during the inundations of the r. Some canals were also dug near mphis to facilitate navigation and the mmunication of one province with ano- . In his old age, Sesostris grown in- and blind destroyed himself, after a a 44 years according to some. His dness towards the conquered has been ured, while some have upbraided him his cruelty and insolence in causing his not to be drawn by some of the mo- chs whom he had conquered. The age sostris is so remote from every authen- record, that many have supported that actions and conquests ascribed to this arch are uncertain and totally fabulous. *odot.* 2, c. 102, &c.—*Diod* 1.—*Val. ax.* 5, v. 419.—*Plin.* 33, c. 3.—*Lucan* v. 276.—*Strab.* 16.

SESTIUS, a friend of Brutus with whom fought at the battle of Philippi. Au- tus resigned the consulship in his favor he still continued to reverence the me- ry of Brutus.——A governor of Syria.

SESTOS or SESTUS, a town of Thrace the shores of the Hellespont, exactly op- site Abydos or the Asiatic side. It is ebrated for the bridge which Xerxes lt there across the Hellespont, as also for ing the seat of the amours of Hero and ander. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 13 —*Musæus L. & H.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 258.—*Ovid Her.* 18, v. 2.

SESUVII, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs. Bell G.*

SETABIS, a town of Spain between Car- ge and Saguntum. There was also a all river of the same name in the neigh- rhood. *Sil.* 16, v. 474.

SETHON, a priest of Vulcan, who made nself king of Egypt after the death of nysis. He was attacked by the Assyrians d delivered from this powerful enemy by immense number of rats, which in one night gnawned their bow strings and thongs so that on the morrow their arms were found to be useless. From this wonderful circumstance Sethon had a statue which re- presented him with a rat in his hand, with the inscription of *Whoever fixes his eyes upon me, let him be pious.*——*Herodot.* 2, c. 141.

SETIA, a town of Campania, celebrated for its wines. *Martial* 13, ep. 112.

SEVERA, Julia Aquilia, a Roman lady, whom the emperor Heliogabalus married. She was soon after repudiated, tho' possess- ed of all the charms of mind and body which could captivate the most virtuous. ——Valeria, the wife of Valentinian, and the mother of Gratian, was well known for her avarice and ambition. The empe- ror her husband repudiated her and after- wards took her again. Her prudent advice at last ensured her son Gratian on the im- perial throne.——The wife of Philip the Roman emperor.

SEVERIANUS, a governor of Macedonia, father-in-law to the emperor Philip.——A general of the Roman armies in the reign of Valentinian defeated by the Germans. —— A son of the emperor Severus.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor born at Leptis in Africa of a noble family. He gradually exercised all the offices of the state, and recommended himself to the notice of the world by an ambitious mind, and a restless activity, that could, for the gratification of avarice, endure the most complicated hardships. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Di- dius Julianus who had bought the imperial purple when exposed to sale by the licenti- ousness of the pretorians, and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the bor- ders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. To support him- self in this bold measure, he took as his partner in the empire Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and immediately marched towards Rome, to crush Didius and all his partizans. He was received as he advanced through the country with universal acclamations, and Julianus himself was soon deserted by his favorites, and assassinated by his own sol- diers. The reception of Severus at Rome was sufficient to gratify his pride; the streets were strewed with flowers, and the sub- missive senate were ever ready to grant whatever honors or titles the conqueror claimed. In professing that he had assumed the purple only to revenge the death of the virtuous Pertinax, Severus gained many adherents, and was enabled not only to dis- arm, but to banish the pretorians, whose insolence and avarice was become alarming

not only to the citizens, but also to the emperor. But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that there was another competitor for the imperial purple. Pescennius Niger was in the east at the head of a powerful army, and with the name and ensigns of Augustus. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops and officers of the imperial rivals, till on the plains of Issus, which had been above five centuries before covered with the blood of the Persian soldiers of Darius, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of 20,000 men. The head of Niger was cut off, and sent to the conqueror, who punished in a most cruel manner all the partizans of his unfortunate rival. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, which had shut her gates against him, and after he had conquered several nations in the east, he returned to Rome, resolved to destroy Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial power. He attempted to assassinate him by his emissaries, but when this had failed of success, Severus had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided in the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was so elated with the recollection, that he had now no longer a competitor for the purple, that he insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had suffered it to putrify before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and the adherents of Albinus shared his fate; and the return of Severus to the capital exhibited the bloody triumphs of Marius and Sylla. The richest of the citizens were sacrificed, and their money became the property of the emperor. The wicked Commodus received divine honors, and his murderers were punished in the most wanton manner. Tired of the inactive life he led in Rome, Severus marched into the east with his two sons Caracalla and Geta, and with uncommon success made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced without opposition far into the Parthian territories. From Parthia the emperor marched towards the more southern provinces of Asia, and after he had visited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria; and after he had granted a senate to that celebrated city, he viewed with the most criticising and inquisitive curiosity the several monuments and ruins which that antient kingdom contains. The revolt of Britain recalled him from the east. After he had reduced it under his power, he built a wall across the northern parts of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians. [illegible] therto successful against his enemies, [illegible] now found the peace of his family [illegible] Caracalla attempted to murder his [illegible] he was concluding a treaty of peace [illegible] the Britons, and the emperor was so [illegible] at the undutifulness of his son, that [illegible] return home he called him in his presence, and after he had upbraided him for his ingratitude and perfidy, he offered him a drawn sword, adding, *if you are so [illegible] of reigning alone, now imbrue your [illegible] the blood of your father, and let not the [illegible] the world be witnesses of your want of filial [illegible]dernesses.* If these words checked Caracalla, yet he did not shew himself concerned [illegible] Severus worn out with infirmities viz. the gout and the uneasiness of his mind increased, soon after died exclaiming that [illegible] had been every thing man could wish, [illegible] that he was then nothing. Some [illegible] he wished to poison himself, but [illegible] this was denied, he eat to great excess [illegible] soon after expired at York in the [illegible] year of the christian era in the 66th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years 8 months and 3 days. Severus has been so much admired for his military talents, that [illegible] have called him the most warlike [illegible] Roman emperors. As a monarch he was cruel, and it has been observed that he never did an act of humanity, or forgiven a fault. In his diet he was temperate, [illegible] he always showed himself an open [illegible] to pomp and splendor. He loved the [illegible] pellation of a man of letters, and he [illegible] composed an history of his own [illegible] which some have praised for its correctness and veracity. However cruel Severus [illegible] appear in his punishments and in his [illegible] venge, many have endeavoured to excuse him, and observed that there was [illegible] of severity in an empire whose morals were so corrupted, and where no less than [illegible] persons were accused of adultery during the space of 17 years. Of him, as of Augustus, some were fond to say, that it would have been better for the world, if he had never been born, or had never died. *Dio—Herodian.—Victor, &c.*

Severus Alexander, (Marcus Aurelius), a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus. His father's name was Gessius Marcianus, and his mother's, Julia Mammæa, and he received the surname of Alexander, because he was born in a temple consecrated to Alexander the Great. He was carefully educated, and his mother, by paying particular attention to his morals, and the character of his preceptors, preserved him from those infirmities, and that licentiousness, which old age too often attends

:e depravity of youth. At the death Heliogabalus, Alexander, though only :e 14th year of his age, was proclaimed nero:, and his nomination was approved he universal shouts of the army, and the gratulations of the senate. He had not been on the throne before the peace of empire was disturbed by the incursions the Persians. Alexander marched into east without delay, and soon obtained ecisive victory over the barbarians. At return to Rome he was honored with a mph, but the revolt of the Germans n after called him away from the indo- ce of the capital. His expedition in rmany was attended with some success, the virtues and the amiable qualities of exander were forgotten in the stern and len strictness of the disciplinarian. His diers, fond of repose, murmured against severity, their clamors were fomented the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexan- r was murdered in his tent, in the midst his camp, after a reign of 13 years and e days, A. D. 235. His mother Mam- ea shared his fate with all his friends; t this was no sooner known than the sol- ns punished with immediate death all h as had been concerned in the murder, cept Maximinus. Alexander has been mired for his many virtues, and every torian, except Herodian, is bold to assert at if he had lived, the Roman empire ight soon have been freed from those tu- lts and abuses which continually dis- rbed her peace, and kept the lives of her perors and senators in perpetual alarms. is severity in punishing offences was great, d such as had robbed the public, were ey even the most intimate friends of the nperor, were indiscriminately sacrificed the tranquility of the state which they ad violated. The great offices of the state, hich had before his reign been exposed sale, and occupied by favorites, were ow bestowed upon merit, and Alexander uld boast that all his officers were men f trust and abilities. He was a patron of terature, and he dedicated the hours of laxation to the study of the best Greek nd Latin historians, or tors, and poets, and the public schools which his liberality nd the desire of encouraging learning had ounded, he often heard with pleasure nd satisfaction the eloquent speeches and eclamations of his subjects. The provinces vere well supplied with provisions, and Rome was embellished with many stately uildings and magnificent porticos. *Alex. it.—Herodian—Zosim.—Victor.*

Ulpia Severīna, the wife of the emperor Aurelian, rendered herself known by her beneficence, liberality, and conjugal affection. She followed Aurelian in many of his expeditions. She survived him, and had by him one daughter.

Severus Flavius Valerius, a native of Illyricum nominated Cæsar by Galerius. He was put to death by Maximianus, A. D. 307. —— Libius, a man proclaimed emperor of the west, at Ravenna, after the death of Majorianus. He was soon after poisoned. —— Lucius Cornelius, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus. —— Cassius, an orator banished into the island of Crete by Augustus, for his illiberal language. He was banished 17 years, and died in Seriphos.——An officer under the emperor Julian. —— Aquilius, a native of Spain, who wrote an account of his own life in the reign of the emperor Valens.——An officer of Valentinian, &c.——A prefect of Rome, &c.——A celebrated architect employed in building Nero's golden palace at Rome, after the burning of that city.——A mountain of Italy.

Seuthes, a man who dethroned his monarch, &c.——A friend of Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals.——A Thracian, who encouraged his countrymen to revolt, &c.

Sextia, a woman celebrated for her virtue and her constancy, put to death by Nero.

Sextia Licinia Lex, *de Magistratibus*, by C. Licinius and L. Sextius the tribunes; A. U. C. 386. It ordained that one of the consuls should be elected from among the plebeians.——Another *de religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 385. It enacted that a decemvirate should be chosen from the patricians and plebeians instead of the *decemviri sacris faciundis.*

Sextiæ Aquæ, a place in Italy where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius.

Sextilia, the wife of Vitellius. She became mother of two children.

Sextilius, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius when he landed there to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and told the messenger, *go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage. Plut in Mar.*——A Roman preceptor who was seized and carried away by pirates, &c.——One of the officers of Lucullus.

Sextius, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul. ——A seditious tribune in the first ages of the republic.——The first plebeian consul. ——A dictator.——One of the sons of Tarquin. *Vid.* Tarquinius.

SEXTUS, a son of Pompey the great. *Vid.* Pompeius.——A Stoic philosopher, born at Cheronæa in Bœotia. Some suppose that he was Plutarch's nephew. He was preceptor to M. Aurelius, and L. Verus.——A governor of Syria.——A philosopher in the age of Antoninus. He was one of the followers of the doctrines of Pyrrho. Some of his works are still extant.

SIBINI, a people near the Suevi.

SIBURTIUS, a satrap of Arachosia, in the age of Alexander, &c.

SIBYLLÆ, certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned. These ten Sibyls generally resided in the following places, Persia, Libya, Delphi, Cumæ in Italy, Erythræa, Samos, Cumæ in Æolia, Marpessa on the Hellespont, Ancyra in Phrygia, and Tiburtis. The most celebrated of the Sibyls is that of Cumæ in Italy, whom some have called by the different names of Amalthæa, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Manto, Phemonoe, and Deiphobe. It is said that Apollo became enamoured of her, and that to make her sensible of his passion, he offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but unfortunately forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigor, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her her request, but she refused to gratify the passion of her lover, though he offered her perpetual youth and beauty. Some time after she became old and decrepit, her form decayed, melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas came to Italy, and as some have imagined, she had three centuries more to live before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand which she had in her hand. She gave Æneas instructions how to find his father in the infernal regions, and even conducted him to the entrance of hell. It was usual in the Sibyl to write her prophecies on leaves which she placed at the entrance of her cave, and it required particular care in such as consulted her to take up these leaves before they were dispersed by the wind, as their meaning then became incomprehensible. According to the most authentic historians of the Roman republic, one of the Sibyls came to the palace of Tarquin the second, with nine volumes which she offered to sell for a very high price. The monarch disregarded her, and she immediately disappeared, and soon after returned when she had burned three of the volumes. She asked the same price for the remaining six books, and when Tarquin refused to buy them, she burned three more, and still persisted in demanding the same sum of money for the three that were left. This extraordinary behaviour astonished Tarquin, he bought the books, and the Sibyl instantly vanished, and never more appeared to the world. These books were preserved with great care by the nation, and called the *Sibylline verses*. A college of priests was appointed to have the care of them, and such reverence did the Romans entertain for these prophetic books, that they were consulted with the great solemnity, and only when the state seemed to be in danger. When the capitol was burnt in the troubles of Sylla, the Sibylline verses which were deposited there, perished in the conflagration, and to repair the loss which the republic seemed to have sustained, commissioners were immediately sent to different parts of Greece, to collect whatever verses could be found of the inspired writings of the Sibyls. The fate of these Sibylline verses which were collected after the conflagration of the capitol is unknown. There are now many Sibylline verses extant, but they are universally reckoned spurious, and it is evident that they were composed in the second century by some of the followers of Christianity, who wished to convince the heathens of their error, by assisting the cause of truth with the arms of pious artifice. The word *Sibyl* seems to be derived from σιος Jovis for διος *Jovis* and βουλη *consilium*. *Plut. in Phæd.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12. c. 35.—*Pans.* 10, c. 12, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid.* Met. 14. v. 109, & 140.—*Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 441. l. 6, v. 36.—*Lucan.* 1. v. 564.—*Plin.* 13.—*Flor.* 4, c. 1.—*Sallust.*—*Cic. Cat.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1, l. 8. c. 15, &c.

SICA, a man who shewed much affection to Cicero in his banishment.

SICAMBRI or SYGAMBRI, a people of Germany, conquered by the Romans. They revolted under Augustus who marched against them, but did not totally reduce them. Drusus conquered them, and they were carried away from their native country to inhabit some of the more wealthy provinces of Gaul. *Dio.* 54.—*Strab.* 4.—*Horat.* 4 *Od.* 2, v. 36, *Od.* 14, v. 51.—*Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 26.

SICANI, a people of Spain, who left their native country and passed into Italy and afterwards into Sicily, which was called Sicania. They inhabited the western

urhood of mount Ætna, where they lit some cities and villages. Some reckned them the next inhabitants of the ind after the Cyclops. They were afwards driven from their antient possesns by the Siculi, and retired into the ftern parts of the island. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. *Ovid. Met.* 5 & 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*id.* 5.

Sicania, an antient name of Italy, nich it received from the Sicani, or from anus, their king, or from Sicanus, a small ver in Spain, in the territory where they ed, as some suppose. *Vid.* Sicani.

Sicĕlis, (Sicĕlĭdes, plur.) an epithet plied to the inhabitants of Sicily. The lises are called *Sicelides* by Virgil, because heocritus was a native of Sicily, whom e Latin poet, as writer of Bucolic poetry, rofessed to imitate.

Sichæus, called also Sicharbas and Aherbas, was a priest of the temple of Hercules in Phœnicia. His father's name was Misthenes. He married Elisa the daughter Belus, and sister of king Pygmalion, etter known by the name of Dido. He as so extremely rich, that his brother-in-w murdered him to obtain his possessions. his murder Pygmalion concealed from is sister Dido, and he amused her by telling her that her husband was gone upon an fair of importance, and that he would on return. This would have perhaps succeeded had not the shades of Sichæus ppeared to Dido, and related to her the cruelty of Pygmalion, and advised her to fly from Tyre, after she had previously secured some reasures which, as he mentioned were concealed in an obscure and unknown place. According to Justin, Acerbas was the uncle of Dido. *Virg. Æn.* 1. v. 347, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Justin.* 18, c. 4.

Sicilia, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of Italy. It was antiently called Sicania, Trinacria, and Triquetra. It is of a triangular form, and has three celebrated promontories, one looking towards Africa, called Lilybæum; Pachynum looking towards Greece; and Pelorum towards Italy. It is about 600 miles in circumference. Sicily is celebrated for its fertility, so much that it was called one of the granaries of Rome, and Pliny says that it rewards the husbandman an hundred fold. Its most famous cities were Syracuse, Messana Leontini, Lilybæum, Agrigentum, Gela, Drepanum, Eryx, &c. The highest and most celebrated mountain in the island is Ætna, whose frequent eruptions are dangerous and often fatal to the country and its inhabitants, from which circumstance the antients supposed that the forges of Vulcan and the Cyclops were placed there. The poets feign that the Cyclops were the original inhabitants of this island, and that after them it came in the possession of the Sicani, a people of Spain, and at last of the Siculi, a nation of Italy. [*Vid Siculi.*] The plains of Enna are well known for their excellent honey. According to Diodorus the hounds lost their scent in hunting on account of the many odoriferous plants that grow every where. Ceres and Proserpine were the chief deities of the place, and it was there, according to poetical tradition, that the latter was carried away by Pluto. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies there, and at last the Carthaginians became masters of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the streights of the Charybdis were formed. The inhabitants of Sicily were so fond of luxury that *Siculæ mensæ* became proverbial. *Homer. Od* 9, &c —*Justin.* 4, c. 1, &c —*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 414, &c.—*Ital.* 14, v. 11, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 8, &c.——The island of Naxos in the Ægean, was called little Sicily, on an account of its fruitfulness.

Sicinius Dentātus, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valor and the honors he obtained in the field of battle during the period of 40 years, in which he was engaged in the Roman armies. He was present in 121 battles, he obtained 14 civic crowns, 3 mural crowns, 8 crowns of gold, 83 golden collars, 60 bracelets, 18 lances, 23 horses with all their ornaments, and all as the reward of his uncommon services. He could show the scars of 45 wounds, which he had received all in the breast, particularly in opposing the Sabines when they took the capitol. The popularity of Sicinius became odious to Appius Claudius, who wished to make himself absolute at Rome, and therefore to remove him from the capitol, he sent him to the army, by which soon after his arrival he was attacked and murdered. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, Sicinius killed 15 and wounded 30. and according to Dionysius, the surviving number had recourse to artifice to overpower him, by killing him with a shower of stones and darts thrown at a distance, about 405 years before the Christian era. For this uncommon courage Sicinius has been called the Roman Achilles. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Dionys.* 8.——Vellutus, one of the first tribunes in Rome. He raised cabals against Coriola-

Coriolanus, and was one of his accusers. *Plut. in Cor.*——Sabinus, a Roman General who defeated the Volsci.

SICĪNUS, a man privately sent by Themistocles to deceive Xerxes, and to advise him to attack the combined forces of the Greeks. He had been preceptor to Themistocles. *Plut.*——An island, &c.

SICŎRUS, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, rising in the Pyrenæan mountains. It was near this river that J. Cæsar conquered the partizans and sons of Pompey. *Lucan.* 4, v. 14, 130, &c.

SICŬLI, a people of Italy. They were driven from their possessions by the Opici, and fled into Sicania or Sicily, where they settled in the territories which the Sicani inhabited. They soon extended their borders, and after they had conquered their neighbours, the Sicani, they gave their name to the island. This as some suppose happened about 300 years before Greek colonies settled in the island, or about 1059 years before the Christian era. *Diod.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Strab.*

SICYON, a town of Peloponnesus, the capital of Sicyonia. It is celebrated as being the most antient kingdom of Greece, which existed for the space of 960 years under a succession of 26 different monarchs, of which Ægialeus was the first. Agamemnon made himself master of it, and afterwards it fell into the hands of the Heraclidæ. It became very powerful in the time of the Achæan league, under Aratus. The inhabitants of Sicyon are mentioned by some authors as effeminate, and fond of luxury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Pauf.* 2 c. 1, *&c.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 53.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 519.

SICYONIA, a province of Peloponnesus, on the bay of Corinth, of which Sicyon was the capital. It is the most eminent kingdom of Greece, and in its flourishing situation not only its dependent states, but also the whole Peloponnesus were called Sicyonia. The territory is said to abound with corn, wine and olives, and also with iron mines. It produced many celebrated men, particularly artists. *Vid.* Sicyon.

SIDE, the wife of Orion, thrown into hell by Jupiter. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Belus.——A daughter of Danaus.——A town of Pamphylia.

SIDĒRO, the stepmother of Tyro, killed by Pelias.

SIDICĪNUM, a town of Campania, called also Teanum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727.

SIDON, an antient city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country. It is situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the distance of about 50 miles from Damascus, and 24 from Tyre. It had a celebrated harbour. The people of Sidon are well known for their industry, their skill in commercial affairs, and sea voyages. They however bear the character of being very dishonest. The women were peculiarly happy in weaving embroidery. The invention of glass and linen is attributed to them. The city Sidon was taken by Ochus, king of Persia, and reduced to ashes, but it was afterwards rebuilt by its antient inhabitants. *Lucan.* 3, v. 217, l. 10, v. 141.—*Diod.* 16.—*Just.* 11, c. 10.—*Plin.* 36, c. 26.—*Homer.* Il. 15. v. 411.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.

SIDONIORUM INSULÆ, islands in the Persian gulf.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, a Christian writer born A. D. 430. He died in the 58th year of his age. There are remaining of his compositions some letters and different poems.

SIGA, a town of Numidia.

SIGÆUM, or SIGĒUM, a town of Troas, on a promontory of the same name. The Scamander fell into the sea near it. Achilles was buried there. It was near Sigæum that the greatest part of the battles between the Greeks and Trojans were fought, as Homer mentions. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 312; 7, v. 294.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 71.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 962.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.* 13.—*Diod. Cret.* 5, c. 12.

SIGNIA, an antient town of Latium, whose inhabitants were called Signini. The wine of Signia was used by the antients for medicinal purposes. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 111.

SIGOVESSUS, a prince among the Celtæ in the reign of Tarquin.

SIGŸNI, SIGUNÆ, or SIGYNNÆ, a nation of European Scythia, beyond the Danube. *Herodot.* 5, c. 9.

SILA, or SYLA, a large wood in the country of the Brutii near the Apennines, abounding with much pitch. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 715.

SILĀNA JULIA, a woman at the court of Nero, remarkable for her licentiousness and impurities. She had married C. Junius, by whom she had been divorced.

SILĀNUS, a son of T. Manlius Torquatus, accused of extortion in the management of the province of Macedonia. The father himself desired to hear the complaints laid against his son, and after he had spent two days in examining the charges of the Macedonians, he pronounced on the third day his son guilty of extortion, and unworthy to be called a citizen of Rome. He also banished him from his presence, and so struck was the son at the severity of his father, that he hanged himself on the following

g night. *Liv.* 54.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val.* x. 5, c. 8.——L. Junius, a consul un-r Tiberius, accused of extortion, and ba-shed to the island of Cytheræa. *Tacit* — Marcus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's armies Gaul.——The father in law of Caligu-——A propretor in Spain, who routed e Carthaginian forces there, while Anni-l was in Italy.——Turpilius, a lieutenant Metellus against Jugurtha. He was ac-sed by Marius, though totally innocent. d condemned by the malice of his judges. —Torquatus, a man put to death by ero.——Lucius, a man betrothed to Oc-via, the daughter of Claudius. Nero took ctavia away from him, and on the day f her nuptials, Silanus killed himself.—An ugur in the army of the 10,000 Greeks, at heir return from Cunaxa.

SILĂRUS, a river of Picenum, rising the Apennine mountains, and falling in-the Tyrrhene sea. Its waters, as it is epo'ted, petrified all leaves that fell into . *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. G.* 3. 146.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

SILĒNUS, a demi-god, who became the urse and the preceptor and attendant of the d Bacchus. He was, as some suppose, on of Pan, or according to others of Mer-ary, or of Terra. Malea in Lesbos was e place of his birth. After death he re-ived divine honors, and had a temple Elis. Silenus is generally represented as fat and jolly old man, riding on an ass, rowned with flowers, and always intoxi-ated. He was once found by some pea-nts in Phrygia, after he had lost his way nd could not follow Bacchus, and he was arried to king Midas, who received him ith great attention. He detained him for en days, and afterwards restored him to Bacchus, for which he was rewarded with he power of turning into gold whatever e touched. Some authors assert, that Si-enus was a philosopher, who accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition, and as-isted him by the soundness of his counsels. From this circumstance therefore, he is of-en introduced speaking with all the gra-ity of a philosopher concerning the forma-tion of the world, and the nature of things. The Fauns in general, and the Satyrs are of-en called Sileni. *Paus.* 3, c. 25.—*Philost.* —*Ovid. Met.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 191—*Diod.* 3, &c.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 48.—*Elian. V. H.* 3, c. 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 13.——A Cartha-ginian historian who wrote an account of the affairs of his country, in the Greek lan-guage.——An historian who wrote an ac-count of Sicily.

SILICENSE, a river of Spain.

C. SILIUS ITALĪCUS, a Latin poet in the age of Nero. He was originally at the bar, where he for some time distinguished himself, till he retired from Rome more particularly to consecrate his time to study. He was consul the year that Nero was murdered. Pliny has observed, that when Trajan was invested with the imperial purple, Silius refused to come to Rome, and congratulate him like the rest of his fellow citizens, a neglect which was never resented by the emperor, or insolently mentioned by the poet. Silius was in possession of a house, where Cicero had lived, and another in which was the tomb of Virgil, and it has been justly remarked, that he looked upon no temple with greater reverence than upon the sepulcre of the immortal poet, whose steps he followed, but whose fame he could not equal. The birth day of Virgil was yearly celebrated with unusual pomp and solemnity by Silius, and for the partiality, not only to the memory, but to the compositions of the Mantuan poet, he has been called the ape of Virgil. Silius starved himself when laboring under an impostheme which his physicians were unable to remove, in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the 75th year of his age. There remains a poem of Italicus, on the second Punic war, greatly commended by Martial. The moderns have not been so favorable in their opinions concerning its merit. The poetry is weak and inelegant, yet the author deserves to be commended for his purity, the authenticity of his narrations, and his interesting descriptions. He has every where imitated Virgil, but with little success. Silius was a great collector of antiquities. His son was honored with he consulship during his life time. *Mart.* 11, *ep.* 49. &c.——Caius, a man of consular dignity, greatly loved by Messalina for his comely appearance, and elegant address, Messalina obliged him to divorce his wife that she might enjoy his company without intermission. Silius was forced to comply, though with great reluctance, and he was at last put to death for the adulteries which the empress obliged him to commit. *Tacit.* —*Suet.*—*Dio.*——A tribune in Cæsar's legions in Gaul.

SILPHIUM, a part of Libya.

SILVĀNUS, a rural deity, son of an Italian shepherd by a goat. From this circumstance he is generally represented as half a man and half a goat. According to Virgil, he was son of Picus, or as others report of Mars, or according to Plutarch of Valeria Tusculanaria, a young woman who introduced herself into her father's bed, and became pregnant by him. The worship of Silvanus was established only in Italy,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

d favorable to their return, and that rafe the lot had fallen upon him, at the gation of Ulyſſes, he had fled away from r camp, not to be cruelly immolated. ſe falſe aſſertions were immediately lited by the Trojans, and Sinon adviſed m to bring into his city the wooden ſe which the Greeks had left behind n, and to conſecrate it to Minerva. His ice was followed, and Sinon in the ht, to complete his perfidy, opened the of the horſe, from which iſſued a num- of armed Greeks, who ſurprized the yans, and pillaged their city. *Dares.* ys.—*Homer. od.* 8, v. 492, l. 11. v. 521. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 79, &c. —*Pauſ.* 10, c. .—*Q. Smyrn.* 12, &c.

Sinope, a daughter of the Aſopus by asthone. She was beloved by Apollo who rried her away to the borders of the Eux- e ſea, in Aſia Minor, where ſhe gave rth to a ſon called Syrus. *Diod.* 4 —— ſea-port town of Aſia Minor in Pontus, nded by a colony of Mileſians. It was g an independent ſtate, till Pharnaces, ng of Pontus, ſeized it about the year of me 570. It was the capital of Pontus, der Mithridates. Diogenes, the cynic iloſopher was born there. It received name from Sinope, whom Apollo car- d there. *Ovid. Pont.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 67.—*Strab.* &c. 12.—*Diod.* 4.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—— he original name of Sinueſſa.

Sinorix, a governor of Gaul, &c.

Sintii, a nation of Thracians, who in- bited Lemnos, when Vulcan fell there om heaven. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 593.

Sinuessa, a town of Campania, origi- ally called Sinope. It was celebrated for s hot-baths and mineral waters, which ured people of inſanity, and rendered omen prolific. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 715.— *Mela.* 2, c. 4. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 22, c. 13.— *Mart.* 6, *ep.* 42, l. 11, *ep.* 8.

Siphnos, one of the Cyclades, ſituate at e weſt of Paros. It is twenty miles in rcumference according to Pliny, or ac- rding to modern travellers 40. Siphnos d many excellent harbours. The inha- tants were very depraved, ſo that their centiouſneſs became proverbial. The ſland produced great plenty of delicious uits. There were alſo there ſome gold mines, of which Apollo demanded the enth part. When the inhabitants refuſed o continue to offer part of their gold to the od of Delphi, the iſland was inundated, nd the mines diſappeared. The air is ſo wholeſome, that many of the natives live to heir 100th year. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11. —*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab* 10.

Sipontum, Sipus, or Sepus, a maritime town of Apulia in Italy, founded by Diomedes, after his return from the Trojan war. *Strab.* 6.—*Lucan.* 5. v. 377.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Sipylum and Sipylus, a town of Lydia, with a mountain of the ſame name near the Meander, formerly called Ceraunius. The town was deſtroyed by an earthquake with 12 others in the neighbourhood, in the reign of Tiberius. *Strab.* 1. & 12.— *Pauſ.* 1, c. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 24.—*Hygin. fab.* 9.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 47.

Sirenes, ſea nymphs who charmed ſo much with their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to liſten with more attention, and at laſt died for want of food. They were daughters of the Achelous, by the Muſe Calliope, or according to others Melpomene or Terpſichore. They were three in number, Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucoſia, and uſually lived in a ſmall iſland near the cape Pelorus in Sicily. Some authors ſuppoſe that they were monſters, and had the body of a woman above the waiſt, and the reſt of the body like that of a bird, or rather that the whole body was covered with feathers, and had the ſhape of a bird, except the head, which was that of a beautiful female. This monſtrous form they had received from Ceres, who wiſhed to puniſh them, becauſe they had not aſſiſted her daughter when carried away by Pluto. But according to Ovid, they were ſo diſconſolate at the rape of Proſerpine, that they prayed the gods to give them wings that they might ſeek her in the ſea as well as by land. The Sirens were informed by the oracle, that as ſoon as any perſon paſſed by them without ſuffering themſelves to be charmed by their ſongs, they ſhould periſh, and their melody had prevailed in calling the attention of all paſſengers, till Ulyſſes, informed of the power of their voice by Circe, ſtopped the ears of his companions with wax, and ordered himſelf to be tied to the maſt of his ſhip, and no attention to be paid to his commands, ſhould he wiſh to ſtay and liſten to the ſong. This was a ſalutary precaution, Ulyſſes made ſigns for his companions to ſtop, but they were diſregarded, and the fatal coaſt was paſſed with ſafety. Upon this artifice of Ulyſſes, the Sirens were ſo diſappointed, that they threw themſelves into the ſea and periſhed. Some authors ſay, that the Sirens challenged the Muſes to a trial of ſkill in ſinging, and that the latter proved victorious, and plucked the feathers from the wings of their adverſaries, with which they made themſelves crowns. The place where the Sirens deſtroyed themſelves was afterwards

wards called Sirenis, on the coast of Sicily. Some suppose that the Sirens were a number of lascivious women in Sicily, who prostituted themselves to strangers, and made them forget their pursuits while drowned in unlawful pleasures. The Sirens are often represented holding, one a lyre, a second a flute, and the third singing. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.—*Homer. Od.* 12, v. 167.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ammian.* 29, c. 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 141.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 555, *de art. am.* 3, v. 311.—*Ital.* 12, v. 33.

Siris, a town of Magna Græcia, at the mouth of a river of the same name. There was a battle fought near it between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Dionys. Perieg.* v. 221.—— A town of Pæonia in Thrace.

Sirius, the dog-star, whose appearance, as the antients supposed, always caused great heat on the earth.

Sirmium, a town of Pannonia, very celebrated during the reign of the Roman emperors.

Sisamnes, a judge flead alive for his partiality by order of Cambyses. His skin was nailed on the bench of the other judges to incite them to act with candor and impartiality. *Herodot.* 5, c. 25.

Sisapho, a Corinthian who murdered his brother, because he had put his children to death. *Ovid in Ib.*

Sisenes, a Persian deserter who conspired against Alexander, &c.

L. Sisenna, an antient historian among the Romans. He wrote an account of the republic, of which Cicero speaks with great warmth. Some fragments of his compositions are quoted by different authors. *Ovid Trist.* 2, v. 443.—*Cic. in Brut.* 64 & 67.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9.

Sisigambis or Sisygambis, the mother of Darius the last king of Persia. She was taken prisoner by Alexander the great at the battle of Issus with the rest of the royal family. The conqueror treated her with uncommon tenderness and attention; he saluted her as his own mother, and what he had sternly denied to the petitions of his favorites and ministers, he often granted to the intercession of Sisygambis. The regard of the queen for Alexander was uncommon, and indeed she no sooner heard that he was dead, than she killed herself, unwilling to survive the loss of so generous an enemy, though she had seen with less concern, the fall of her son's kingdom, the ruin of his subjects, and himself murdered by his servants. She had also lost in one day her husband and 80 of her brothers, whom Ochus had assassinated to make himself master of the kingdom of Persia. *Curt.* 4, c. 9, l. 10, c. 5.

Sisocostus, one of the friends of Alexander, entrusted with the care of the city Aornus. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

Sisyphus, a brother of Athamas and Salmoneus, son of Æolus and Enarete, the most crafty prince of the heroic ages. He married Merope the daughter of Atlas, or according to others of Pandareus, by whom he had several children. He built Ephyra, called afterwards Corinth, and he deceived Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus because he had been told by an oracle that her children by his brother's daughter would avenge the injuries which he had suffered from the malevolence of Salmoneus. They however, as Hyginus says, destroyed the two sons whom she had had by her uncle. It is reported that Sisyphus, mistrusting Autolycus, who stole the neighbours' flocks, marked his bulls under the feet when they had been carried away by the dishonesty of his friend, he confounded and astonished the thief by selecting from the numerous flocks those bulls, which bore a mark he knew to be his own. The address of Sisyphus was so pleasing to Autolycus, who had now found one more cunning than himself, that he permitted him to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, whom a few days after he gave in marriage to Laertes of Ithaca. After his death Sisyphus was condemned in hell, to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which had no sooner reached the summit than it rolled back into the plain with impetuosity, and rendered his punishment eternal. The causes of this rigorous sentence are variously reported. Some attribute it to his continual depredations in the neighbouring country, others to his cruelty in laying heaps of stones on those whom he had plundered, and suffering them to expire in the most agonizing torments. Others, to the insult offered to Pluto in chaining death in his palace and detaining her till Mars, at the request of the god of hell, went to deliver her from confinement. Others suppose that Jupiter inflicted this punishment upon him because he told Asopus where his daughter Ægina had been carried away by her ravisher. The more followed opinion, however, is that Sisyphus, on his death bed, entreated his wife to leave his body unburied, and when he came into Pluto's kingdom, he received permission of returning upon earth to punish this seeming negligence of his wife, but, however, on promise of immediately returning. But he was no sooner out of the infernal regions, than he violated

engagements, and when he was at last ought back to hell by Mars, Pluto, to pu-h his want of fidelity and honor, con-nned him to roll a huge stone to the top a mountain. The institution of the Py-an games is attributed by some to Sisy-s. To be of the blood of Sisyphus was med disgraceful among the antients. *er Od.* 1, v. 592.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 616 *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 459. *Fast.* 4, v. 175. *in d.* 191.—*Paus.* 2, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 60.—*rat.* 2, od. 14, v. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.

SITACES, one of Alexander's generals prisoned for his cruelty and avarice in e government of his province. *Curt.* 2, c. 1.

SITHUSIDES, certain nymphs of a foun-in in Megara. *Paus.* 1, c. 40.

SITHON, a king of Thrace.——An island the Ægean.

SITHONIA, a country of Thrace be-een mount Hæmus and the Danube. Si-onia is often applied to all Thrace. It ceived its name from king Sithon. *Horat.* od. 18, v. 9.—*Ovid Met.* 6, v. 588. l. 7, 466. l. 13, v. 571.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

SITIUS, a Roman who assisted Cæsar in frica with great success. He was re-arded with a province of Numidia.

SMENUS, a river of Laconia rising in ount Taygetus. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

SMERDIS, a son of Cyrus, put to death by der of his brother Cambyses, about 524 ars before the Christian era. As his ex-ution was not public, and as it was only own to one of the officers of the mo-rch, one of the Magi of Persia, who was mself called Smerdis, and who greatly sembled the deceased prince, declared imself king, at the death of Cambyses. his usurpation would not perhaps have been known, had not he taken too many cautions o conceal it. After he had reigned for six onths with universal approbation, seven oblemen of Persia conspired to dethrone im, and when this had been executed with ccess, they chose one of their number to ign in the usurper's place. This was Da-ius, the son of Hystaspes. *Herodot.* 3, c. 9.—*Justin* 1, c. 9

SMILAX, a beautiful shepherdess who ecame enamoured of Crocus. She was hanged into a flower, as also her lover. *vid Met.* 4, v. 283.

SMILIS, a statuary of Ægina in the age f Dædalus. *Paus.* 7.

SMINDYRIDES, a native of Sybaris, fa-nous for his luxury. *Ælian V. H.* 9 & 12.

SMINTHEUS, one of the surnames of Apollo in Phrygia, where the inhabitants raised him a temple, because he had de-stroyed a number of rats that infested the country. These rats were called σμινθοί, in the language of Phrygia, whence the sur-name. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid Met* 12, v. 585.

SMYRNA, a celebrated sea port town of Ionia in Asia Minor, built, as some suppose, by Tantalus, or according to others, by the Æolians. It has been subject to many re-volutions. It was severally in the possession of the Æolians, Ionians, Lydians, and Mace-donians. Alexander, or according to Strabo, Lysimachus rebuilt it 400 years after it had been destroyed by the Lydians. It was one of the richest and most powerful cities of Asia, and became one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy. The inhabitants were given much to luxury and indolence, but they were universally esteemed for their valor and intrepidity when called to action. Marcus Aurelius repaired it after it had been destroyed by an earthquake, about the 180th year of the Christian era. Smyrna still con-tinues to be a very commercial town. The river Meles flows near its walls. The in-habitants of Smyrna believed that Homer was born among them, and to confirm this opinion they showed a place which bore the poet's name, and they had a brass coin in circulation which was called Ho-merium. Some suppose that it was called Smyrna from an Amazon of the same name who took possession of it. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, &c.—*Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Ital.* 8, v. 595.—*Paus.* 5, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.——A daughter of Thias, mother of Adonis.——An Amazon.——The name of a poem which Cinna, a Latin poet, composed in nine years, and which was worthy of admiration ac-cording to Catullus.

SOANA, a river of Albania.

SOANDA, a town of Armenia.

SOANES, a people of Colchis, near Cau-casus, in whose territories the rivers abound with golden sands, which the inhabitants gather in wool skins, whence perhaps arose the fable of the golden fleece. *Strab.* 11.

SOCRATES, the most celebrated philoso-pher of all antiquity, was born at Athens about 469 years before Christ. His father Sophronisceus was a statuary, and his mo-ther Phenarete was by profession a mid-wife. For some time he followed the oc-cupation of his father, and some have men-tioned the statues of the Graces, admired for their simplicity and elegance, as the work of his own hands. He was called away from this meaner employment, of which however he never blushed, by Crito, who admired his genius, and courted his friendship. Philosophy soon became the study of Socrates, and under Archelaus and Anaxagoras he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which succeeding ages have

made other laws, on the call of Rome, against luxury, and against the number of slaves; the latter, however, was only prohibited therefore in Europe, and Rome, and Italy, and Greece, and dressed in scarlet clothes. The ancients represented Sorrow, and Pleasure, and Fear, and Hope, and Joy, Peace, and Prudence, and Modesty, and Fortune, and Chance, and Fate, and Death, and Life, and Time, and Eternity, and Fame, and Infamy, and Fortune, and Misfortune, and Pleasure, and Pain, and Sorrow, and Joy, and Hope, and Fear, and Life, and Death, and Fate, and Chance, and Fortune, and Misfortune, and Infamy, and Fame, and Eternity, and Time, and Life, and Death, and Joy, and Sorrow, and Pleasure, and Pain, and Hope, and Fear, and Prudence, and Modesty, and Peace, and Fortune, and Misfortune, and Chance, and Fate, and Death, and Life, and Time, and Eternity, and Fame, and Infamy, and Fortune, and Misfortune, and Pleasure, and Pain, and Sorrow, and Joy

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duced the government of the univerfe.
From the refources of experience as well as
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evil to mankind by the hand of heaven,
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the relation of one nation with another, and
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have ever loved and venerated. He appeared like the rest of his countrymen in the field of battle, he fought with boldness and intrepidity, and to his courage two of his friends and disciples, Xenophon and Alcibiades, owed the preservation of their life. But the character of Socrates appears more conspicuous as a philosopher and moralist than as that of a warrior. He was fond of labor, he inured himself to suffer hardships, and he acquired that serenity of mind and firmness of countenance which the most alarming dangers could never destroy, or the most sudden calamities alter. If he was poor, it was from choice, and not the effects of vanity, or the wish of appearing singular. He bore injuries with patience, and the insults of malice or resentment he not only treated with contempt, but even received with a mind that expressed some concern, and felt compassion for the depravity of human nature. So singular and so venerable a character was admired by the most enlightened of the Athenians. Socrates was attended by a number of illustrious pupils, whom he instructed by his exemplary life, as well as by his doctrines. He had no particular place where to deliver his lectures, but as the good of his countrymen, and the reformation of their corrupted morals, and not the aggregation of riches was the object of his study, he was present every where, and drew the attention of his auditors either in the groves of Academus, the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilyssus. He spoke with freedom on every subject, religious as well as civil, and had the courage to condemn the violence of his countrymen, and to withstand the torrent of resentment, by which the Athenian generals were capitally punished for not burying the dead at the battle of Arginusæ. This independence of spirit, and that visible superiority of mind and genius over the rest of his countrymen, created many enemies to Socrates, but as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, and void of all obscurity, the voice of malevolence was silent. Yet Aristophanes soon undertook, at the instigation of Melitus, in his comedy of the clouds, to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the stage, and when once the way was open to calumny and defamation, the fickle and deceitful populace paid no reverence to the philosopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a superior order. When this had succeeded, Melitus stood forth to criminate him, together with Anitus and Lycon, and the philosopher was summoned before the tribunal of the five hundred. He was accused of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of rejecting the many gods which the Athenians worshiped, yet false as this might appear, his accusers relied for the success of their cause upon the perjury of false witnesses, and the envy of the judges, whose ignorance was readily yield to misrepresentation, and influenced and guided by eloquence and artifice. In this their expectations were not frustrated, and while the judges expected submission from Socrates, and the meanness of behaviour, and servility of defence which distinguished criminals, the philosopher perhaps accelerated his fall by the firmness of his mind, and uncomplying integrity. Lysias, one of the most celebrated orators of the age, composed an oration in a labored and artful style, which he offered to his friend to be pronounced as his defence in the presence of his judges, but Socrates refused it, and observed that a philosopher ought to be conspicuous for magnanimity and greatness of soul. In his apology he spoke with great animation, and confessed that as others boasted that they were acquainted with every thing, he himself knew nothing. The whole discourse was full of simplicity and noble grandeur, the energetic language of offended innocence. He modestly said that what he possessed was appointed for the service of the Athenians, it was his wish to make his fellow citizens happy, and it was a duty which he performed by the special command of the gods, whose authority said he emphatically, to his judges, *I regard more than yours.* Such language from a man who was accused of a capital crime, astonished and irritated the judges. Socrates was condemned, but only by a majority of three voices, and when he was demanded, according to the spirit of the Athenian laws, to pass sentence on himself, and to mention the death he preferred, the philosopher said, *For my attempts to render the Athenian youth justice and moderation, and to render the rest of my countrymen more happy, let me be maintained at the public expence during the remaining years of my life in the Prytaneum, honor, O Athenians, which I deserve more than the victors of the Olympic games. They make your countrymen more happy in appearance, but I have made you so in reality.* This exasperated the judges in the highest degree, and he was condemned to drink hemlock. To this he addressed the court, and more particularly the judges who had decided in his favour, in a pathetic speech. He told them that to die was a pleasure, since he was going to hold converse with the great heroes of antiquity; he recommended

ıeir paternal care his defenceleſs children, td as he returned to the priſon, he ex-laimed, *I go to die; you to live, but which is e beſt the divinity alone can know* The fo-mn celebration of the D lian feſtivals *Vid. Delia*] prevented his execution for 30 ays, and during that time he was confined i the priſon and loaded with irons. His ıiends, and particularly his diſciples, were s conſtant attendants, he diſcourſed with ıem upon different ſubjects with all his lual chearfulneſs and ſerenity. He re-roved them for their ſorrow, and when ne of them was uncommonly grieved be-ıuſe he was to ſuffer tho' innocent, the ıuloſopher replied, *would you then have me ſe guilty?* With this compoſure did he ſpend his laſt days, he continued to be a ıceptor till the moment of his death, nd inſtructed his pupils on queſtions of he greateſt importance, he told them hi-pinions in ſupport of the immortality of ıe ſoul, and reprobated with acrimony he prevalent cuſtom of ſuicide. He diſre-arded the interceſſion of his friends, and hen it was in his power to make his ſcape out of p iſon he refuſed it, and aſked ith his uſual pleaſantry, where he could ſcape death, *where*, ſays he to Crito, who ad bribed the ga ler, and made his eſcape ertain, *where ſhall I fly to avoid this irrevoca-le doom paſſed on all mankind?* When the ıur to drink the poiſon was come, the xecutioner preſented him the cup with ears in his eyes. Socrates received it with ompoſure, and after he had made a liba-ion to the g ds, he drank it with an un-kered coun enance, and a few moments fter he expired. Such was the end of a nan whom the uninfluenced anſwer of the racle of Delphi had pronounced the wiſeſt f mankind. Socrates died about 400 years before Chriſt, in the 70th year of his age. He was no ſooner buried than the Athenı-ans repented of their cruelty, his accuſers were univerſally deſpiſed and ſhunned, one ſuffered death, ſome were baniſhed, and others with their own hands put an end to the life, which their ſeverity to the beſt of the Athenians had rendered inſupport-able. The actions, ſayings and opinions of Socrates have been faithfully recorded by two of the moſt celebrated of his pupils, Xenophon and Plato, and every thing which relates to the life and circumſtances of this great philoſopher are now minutely known. To his poverty, his innocence, and his example, the Greeks were particu-larly ind bted for their greatneſs and ſplen-dor; and the l arning which was univer-ſally diſſeminated by his pupils, gave the whole nation a conſciouſneſs of their ſupe-riority over the reſt of the world, not only in the polite arts, but in the more laborious exerciſes, which their writings celebrated. The philoſophy of Socrates forms an in-tereſting epoch in the hiſtory of the human mind. The ſon of Sophroniſcus deriſed the more abſtruſe enquiries and metaphy-ſical reſearches of his predeceſſo s, and by firſt introducing moral philoſophy, he in-duced mankind to conſider themſelves, their paſſions, their opinions, their duties, actions and faculties. From this it was ſaid, that the founder of the Socratic ſchool drew philoſophy d wn fr m heaven, upon the earth. In his attendance upon religi-ous worſhip Socrates was himſelf an exam-ple; he believed the divine origin of dreams and omens, and publicly declared that he was accompanied by a dæmon or inviſible conductor [*Vid. Dæmon*] whoſe frequent interpoſition ſtopped him from the c m-miſſion of evil, or guilt of miſconduct. This familiar ſpirit however, according to ſome was nothing more than a ſound judgment aſſiſted by prud nce and long experience, which warned him at the approach of dan-ger, and from a general ſpeculation of mankind could foreſee what ſucceſs would attend an enterprize, or what calamities would follow an ill managed adminiſtra-tion. As a ſupporter of the immortality of the ſoul, he allo ed the pe fection of a ſupreme knowledge, from which he de-duced the government of the univerſe. From the reſources of experience as well as nature and obſervation, he perceived the indiſcriminate diſpenſation of good and evil to mankind by the hand of heaven, and he was convinced that nothing but the moſt inconſiderate would incur the diſplea-ſure of their creator to avoid poverty or ſickneſs or gratify a ſenſual appetite, which muſt at the end harraſs their ſoul with re-morſe and the conſciouſneſs of guilt. From this natural view of things he perceived the relation of one nation with another, and how much the tranquility of civil ſociety depended upon the proper diſcharge of theſe reſpective duties. The actions of men furniſhed materials alſo for his diſcourſe, to inſtruct them was his aim, and to ren-der them happy was the ultimate object of his daily leſſons. From principles like theſe, which were inforced by the unpara-leled example of an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a warlike ſoldier, and a patriotic citizen in Socrates, ſoon after the celebrated ſects of the Platoniſts, the Peripatetics Academics, Cyrenaics, Stoics, &c. aroſe. Socrates never wrote for the public eye, yet many ſupport that the tra-gedies of his pupil Euripides were partly com-

composed by him. He was naturally of a licentious disposition, and a physiognomist observed in looking in the face of the philosopher, that his heart was the most depraved, immodest and corrupted that ever was in the human breast. This nearly cost the satyrist his life, but Socrates upbraided his disciples, who wished to punish the physiognomist, and declared that his assertions were true, but that all his vicious propensities had been duly corrected and curbed, by means of reason. Socrates made a poetical version of Æsop's fables, while in prison. *Laert.—Xenoph.—Plato.—Pauf.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut. de op. Phil. &c.—Cic. Tuſ.* 1, c. 41, *&c.—Val. Max.* 3, c. 4.——A leader of the Achæans, at the battle of Cunaxa. He was seized and put to death by order of Artaxerxes.——A governor of Cilicia under Alexander the Great.——A painter.——A Rhodian in the age of Augustus. He wrote an account of the civil wars.——A scholiast born A. D. 380, at Constantinople. He wrote an ecclesiastical history.——An island on the coast of Arabia.

Sœmias, (Julia) mother of the emperor Heliogabalus, was made president of a senate of women, which she had elected to decide the quarrels and the affairs of the Roman matrons. She at last provoked the people by her debaucheries, extravagance, and cruelties, and was murdered with her son and family. She was a native of Apamea; her father's name was Julius Avitus, and her mother's, Mala. Her sister Julia Mammæa married the emperor Septimius Severus.

Sogdiāna, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Scythia, east by the Sacæ, south by Bactriana, and west by Margiana. The people are called Sogdiani. The capital was called Marcanda. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.—*Curt.* 7, c. 10.

Sogdiānus, a son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who murdered his elder brother, king Xerxes, to make himself master of the Persian throne. He was but seven months in possession of the crown. His brother Ochus, who reigned under the name of Darius Nothus, conspired against him, and suffocated him in a tower full of warm ashes.

Sol (the sun) was an object of veneration among the antients. It was particularly worshipped by the Persians, under the name of Mithras. The Massagetæ sacrificed horses to the sun on account of their swiftness. According to some of the antient poets, Sol and Apollo were two different persons. Apollo, however, and Phœbus and Sol, are universally supposed to be the same deity.

Solis Fons, a celebrated fountain in Libya. *Vid.* Ammon.

Soloe or Soli, a town of Cyprus built on the borders of the Clarius by an Athenian colony. It was originally called Aræ, till Solon visited Cyprus and advised Pheacyprus, one of the princes of the island, to change the situation of his capital. His advice was followed, a new town was raised in a beautiful plain, and called after the name of the Athenian philosopher. *Strab.* 14.—*Plut. in Sol.*——A town of Cilicia on the sea coast, built by the Greeks and Rhodians. It was afterwards called Pompeiopolis from Pompey, who settled a colony of pirates there. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Dion.*

Solœis, a promontory of Libya at the extremity of mount Atlas.——A town in Sicily.

Solīnus, (C. Julius) a grammarian at the end of the first century. He wrote a book called Polyhistor, which is a collection of historical remarks and geographical annotations on the most celebrated places in every country. He has been called Pomponius, because he imitated that well known naturalist. His book is extant.

Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis and educated at Athens. His father's name was Eupatrion, or Execestides, one of the descendants of king Codrus, and by his mother's side he reckoned among his relations, the celebrated Pisistratus. After he had devoted part of his time to philosophical and political studies, Solon travelled over the greatest part of Greece, but at his return home he was distressed with the dissensions which were kindled among his countrymen. All fixed their eyes upon Solon as a deliverer, and he was unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. He might have become absolute, but he refused the dangerous office of king of Athens, and in the capacity of lawgiver he began to make a reform in every department. The complaints of the poorer citizens found redress, all debts were remitted, and no one was permitted to seize the person of his debtor if unable to make a restoration of his money. After he had made the most salutary regulations in the state, and bound the Athenians by a solemn oath, that they would faithfully observe his laws for the space of 100 years, Solon resigned the office of legislator, and removed himself from Athens. He visited Egypt, and in the court of Crœsus king of Lydia, he convinced the monarch of the instability of fortune, and told him, when he wished to know whether he was not the happiest of mortals, that Tellus, an Athenian who had sh

ays seen his country in a florishing state, ho had seen his children lead a virtuous fe, and who had himself fallen in defence f his country, was more entitled to happiness than the possessor of riches, and the aster of empires. After ten year's absence olon returned to Athens, but he had the ortification to find the greatest part of his gulations disregarded by the factious spirit of his countrymen, and the usurpation f Pisistratus. Not to be longer a spectator of the divisions that reigned in his ountry, he retired to Cyprus, where he ied at the court of king Philocyprus, in e 80th year of his age, 559 years before e christian era. The salutary consequences of the laws of Solon can be discovered in the length of time they were in force in the republic of Athens. For above 200 years they florished in full vigor, and Cicero, who was himself a witness of their benign influence, passes the highest encomiums upon the legislator, whose superior wisdom framed such a code of regulations. It was the intention of Solon to protect the poorer citizens, and by dividing the whole body of the Athenians into four classes, three of which were permitted to discharge the most important offices and magistracies of the state, and the last to give their opinion in the assemblies, but not have a share in the distinctions and honors of their superiors, the legislator gave the populace a privilege which, though at first small and inconsiderable, soon rendered them masters of the republic, and of all the affairs of government. He made a reformation in the Areopagus, he increased the authority of the members, and permitted them yearly to enquire how every citizen maintained himself, and to punish such as lived in idleness and were not employed in some honorable and lucrative profession. He also regulated the Prytaneum, and fixed the number of its judges to 400. The sanguinary laws of Draco were all cancelled, except that against murder, and the punishment denounced against every offender was proportioned to his crime, but Solon made no law against parricide or sacrilege. The former of these crimes, he said, was too horrible to human nature, for a man to be guilty of it, and the latter could never be committed, because the history of Athens had never furnished a single instance. Such as had died in the service of their country, were buried with great pomp, and their family was maintained at the public expence, but such as had squandered away their estates, such as refused to bear arms in defence of their country, or paid no attention to the infirmities and distress of their parents, were branded with infamy. The laws of marriage were newly regulated, it became an union of affection and tenderness, and no longer a mercenary contract. To speak with ill language against the dead as well as the living, was made a crime, and the legislator wished that the character of his fellow citizens should be freed from the aspersions of malevolence and envy. A person that had no children, was permitted to dispose of his estates as he pleased, and the females were not allowed to be extravagant in their dress or expences. To be guilty of adultery, was a capital crime, and the friend and associate of lewdness and debauchery, was never permitted to speak in public, for, as the philosopher observed, a man that has no shame, is not capable of being intrusted with the people. These celebrated laws were engraved on several tables, and that they might be the better known and more familiar to the Athenians, they were written in verse. The indignation which Solon expressed on seeing the tragical representations of Thespis, is well known, and he sternly observed, that if falsehood and fiction were tolerated on the stage, they would soon find their way in the common occupations of men. According to Plutarch, Solon was reconciled to Pisistratus, but this seems to be false, as the legislator refused to live in a country where the privileges of his fellow citizens were trampled upon by the usurpation of a tyrant. *Vid.* Lycurgus. *Plut. in Sol.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 29—*Diog.* 1—*Paus.* 1, c. 40.—*Cu.*

SOLONIUM, a town of Latium on the borders of Etruria. *Plut. in Mar.*

SOLUS, a maritime town of Sicily. *Strab.* 14.

SOLŸMA, and SOLŸMI, a town of Lycia. The inhabitants called Solymi were antiently called Milyades, and afterwards Termili and Lycians. Sarpedon settled among them. *Strab* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27. & 29.

SOMNUS, son of Erebus and Nox, was one of the infernal deities, and presided over sleep. His palace according to some mythologists, is a dark cave, where the sun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and somniferous herbs. The god himself is represented as asleep on a bed of feathers with black curtains. The dreams stand by him, and Morpheus as his principal minister watches to prevent the noise from awaking him. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 893.—*Ovid. Met.* 11.

SONCHIS, an Egyptian priest in the age of Solon. It was he who told that celebrated

brated philosopher, a number of traditions particularly about the Atlantic isle, which he represented as more extensive than the continent of Africa and Asia united. This island disappeared, as it is said, in one day and one night. *Plat. in Isid.* &c.

Sontiates, a people in Gaul.

Sopater, a philosopher of Apamea, in the age of the emperor Constantine. He was one of the disciples of Iamblicus, and after his death he was at the head of the Platonic philosophers.

Sophax, a son of Hercules who founded the kingdom of Tingis, in Mauritania. *Strab.* 3.

Sophene, a country of Armenia, on the borders of Mesopotamia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 593.

Sophocles, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, educated in the school of Æschylus. He distinguished himself not only as a poet, but also as a statesman. He commanded the Athenian armies, and in many battles, he shared the supreme command with Pericles, and exercised the office of archon with credit and honor. The first appearance of Sophocles as a poet, reflects great honor on his abilities. The Athenians had taken the island of Scyros, and to celebrate that memorable event, a yearly contest for tragedy was instituted. Sophocles on this occasion obtained the prize over many competitors, in the number of whom was Æschylus, his friend and his master. This success contributed to encourage the poet, he wrote for the stage with applause, and obtained the poetical prize 20 different times. Sophocles was the rival of Euripides for public praise, they divided the applause of the populace, and while the former surpassed in the sublime and majestic, the other was not inferior in the tender and pathetic. The Athenians were pleased with their contention, and as the theatre was at that time an object of importance and magnitude, and deemed an essential and most magnificent part of the religious worship, each had his admirers and adherents, yet the two poets were famous for their friendship and intimacy. Of 120 tragedies which Sophocles composed, only seven are extant, Ajax, Electra, Œdipus the tyrant, Antigone, the Trachiniæ, Philoctetes, and Œdipus at Colonos. The ingratitude of the children of Sophocles is well known. They wished to become immediate masters of their father's possessions, and therefore tired of his long life, they accused him before the Areopagus of insanity. The only defence the poet made was to read his tragedy of Œdipus at Colonos, which he had lately finished, and then he asked his judges, whether the author of such a performance could be [illegible] with insanity? The father upon this was acquitted, and the children returned covered with shame and confusion. Sophocles died in the 85th year of his age, in 406 years before Christ, through excess of joy, as some authors report, of having obtained a poetical prize at the Olympic games. Athenæus has accused Sophocles of licentiousness and debauchery, particularly when he commanded the armies of Athens. *Cic. in Cat. de Div.* 1, c. 23.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10, l. 12, c. 1.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7, l. 9, c. 12.—*Pl.* [illegible] c. 53. *Athen.* 10, &c.

Sophonisba, a daughter of Asdrubal the Carthaginian, celebrated for her beauty. She married Syphax a prince of Numidia, and when her husband was conquered by the Romans, and Masinissa, she fell a captive into the hands of the enemy. Masinissa became enamoured of her and married her. This behaviour displeased the Roman Scipio, who at that time had the command of the armies of the republic in Africa, rebuked the monarch severely, and drew him to part with Sophonisba. This was an arduous task for Masinissa, yet he dreaded the Romans. He entered Sophonisba's tent with tears in his eyes, and told her that as he could not deliver her from captivity and the jealousy of the Romans, he recommended her as the strongest pledge of his love and affection for her person to dispose of the daughter of Asdrubal. Sophonisba obeyed, and drank with uncommon composure and serenity, the cup of poison which Masinissa sent to her about 203 years before Christ. *Liv.* 30, c. 12, &c.—*Trog. de Jug.*—*Justin.*

Sophron, a comic poet of Syracuse, son of Agathocles, and Damasyllis. His compositions were so universally esteemed, that Plato is said to have read them with rapture. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.

Sophroniscus, the father of Socrates.

Sophronia, a Roman lady whom Mezentius took by force from her husband's house and married. Sophronia killed herself when she saw her affections were abused by the tyrant.

Sopolis, the father of Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 7.

Sora, a town of the Volsci. Its inhabitants were called Sorani. *Val.* 8, v. [illegible]—*Cic. pro. Pl.*

Soracte and Soracte, a mount of Etruria, near the Tiber, seen from Rome though at the distance of 26 miles. It was sacred to Apollo, who is from thence [illegible]

med Soractis. The priests of the god uld walk over burning coals without urting themselves. There was as some port, a fountain on mount Soracte, whose ters boiled at sun-rise, and instantly kilid all such birds as drank there. *Strab.* 5. *Plin.* 2, c. 93, l. 7, c. 2.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 9. *irg. Æn.* 11, v. 785.—*Itid.* 5.

Sorānus, a man put to death by Nero. *d.* Valerius.——The father of Atilia, the t wife of Cato.

Sosex, a favorite of Sylla, and the commion of his debaucheries. *Plut.*

Soritia, a town of Spain.

Sosia Galla, a woman at the court of lerius, banished, &c.

Sosibius, a grammarian of Laconia. le was a great favorite of Ptolemy Philotor, and advised him to murder his brother, and the queen his wife, called Arsinoe. He lived to a great age, and was on it account called *Polychronos*. He was afterwards permitted to retire from the court, d to spend the rest of his days in peace d tranquility, after he had disgraced the me of minister by the most abominable mes, and the murder of many of the royal mily. His son of the same name, was receptor to king Ptolemy Epiphanes.——he preceptor of Britannicus the son of laudius.

Sosicles, a Greek who behaved with eat valor when Xerxes invaded Greece.

Sosicrātes, a noble senator among the theans, put to death because he wished s countrymen to make peace with the omans.

Sosigenes, an Egyptian mathematician, ho assisted J. Cæsar in regulating the Roman calendar. *Suet.*—*Dio.*—*Plin.* 18, c. 5.——A commander of the fleet of Eumenes.——A friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Sosii, celebrated booksellers at Rome, the age of Horace.

Sostrāter, a grammarian in the reign f Honorius. He published five books of bservations on grammar still extant.——A racusan magistrate.——A general of Philip, ng of Macedonia.

Sosis, a seditious Syracusan, who raised mults against Dion. When accused before e people, he saved himself by flight, and us escaped a capital punishment.

Sosistrātus, a tyrant of Syracuse, in e age of Agathocles. He invited Pyrrhus to Sicily, and afterwards revolted from im. He was at last removed by Hermocrates.

Sosius, a consul who followed the interest of Mark Antony.——A governor of Syria.——A Roman of consular dignity, to whom Plutarch dedicated his lives.

Sosthenes, a king of Macedonia, after Antipater. He reigned 11 years, and defeated the Gauls under Brennus. He was killed in the battle A. U. C. 476. *Justin.* 24, c. 5.——A native of Cnidos, who wrote an history of Iberia. *Plut.*

Sostrātus, a friend of Hermolaus, put to death for conspiring against Alexander. *Curt.*——A grammarian in the age of Augustus. He was Strabo's preceptor.——A statuary.——An architect of Cnidos, who built the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. He inscribed his name upon it. *Vid.* Pharos.——A priest of Venus at Paphos among the favorites of Vespasian.——A favorite of Hercules.——A Greek historian who wrote an account of Etruria.

Sotādes, an athlete.——A Greek poet of Thrace. He wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead. He was called Cinædus, not only because he was addicted to the abominable crime which the surname indicates, but because he wrote a poem in commendation of it. Some suppose, that instead of the word *Socraticos* in the 2d satyr, verse the 10th, of Juvenal, the word *Sotadicos* should be inserted as the poet Sotades, and not the philosopher Socrates deserved the appellation of Cinædus. Obscene verses were generally called *Sotadica carmina* from him. They could be turned and read different ways without losing their measure or sense, such as the following, which can be read backwards:

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.
Si bene te tua laus taxat, sua laute tenebis.
Sole medere pede, ede, perede meles.

Soter, a surname of the first Ptolemy.——It was also common to other monarchs.

Soteria, days appointed for thanksgivings and the offering of sacrifices for deliverance from danger. One of these was observed at Sicyon, to commemorate the deliverance of that city from the hands of the Macedonians, by Aratus.

Soterichus, a poet and historian in the age of Diocletian. He wrote a panegyric on that emperor, as also a life of Apollonius Thyanæus. His works were greatly esteemed. They are now lost, except some few fragments preserved by the scholiast of Lycophron.

Sothis, an Egyptian name of the constellation, called Sirius, which received divine honors in that country.

Sotius.

SOTIUS, a philosopher in the reign of Tiberius.

SOUS, a king of Sparta, who made himself known by his valor.

SPACO, the nurse of Cyrus. *Justin* 1, c. 4.

SPARTA, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia. It was situate on the Eurotas, at the distance of about 30 miles from its mouth. It received its name from Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, who married Lacedæmon. It was also called Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

SPARTĂCUS, a king of Pontus.——Another, king of Bosporus.——A Thracian shepherd celebrated for his abilities and the victories he obtained over the Romans. Being one of the gladiators who were kept at Capua in the house of Lentulus, he escaped from the place of his confinement with 30 of his companions, and took up arms against the Romans. He soon found himself with 10,000 men equally resolute with himself, and tho' at first obliged to hide himself in the woods and solitary retreats of Campania, he soon laid waste the country; and when his followers were encreased by additional numbers, and better disciplined, and more completely armed, he attacked the Roman generals in the field of battle. Two consuls and other officers were defeated with much loss, and Spartacus superior in counsel and abilities, appeared more terrible, tho' often deserted by his fickle attendants. Crassus was at last sent against him, but this celebrated general at first despaired of success. A bloody battle was fought, in which at last the gladiators were defeated. Spartacus behaved with great valor; when wounded in the leg, he fought on his knees, covering himself with his buckler in one hand, and using his sword with the other; and when at last he fell, he fell upon a heap of Romans, whom he had sacrificed to his fury. In this battle no less than 40,000 of the rebels were slain, and the war totally finished. *Flor.* 3, c. 20.—*Liv.* 95.—*Eutrop.* 6, c. 2.—*Plut. in Crass.*—*Patere.* 2, c. 30.—*Appian.*

SPARTÆ, or SPARTI, a name given to those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed. They all destroyed one another, except five, who survived and assisted Cadmus in building Thebes.

SPARTĀNI, or SPARTIĀTÆ, the inhabitants of Sparta. *Vid.* Sparta, Lacedæmon.

SPARTIĀNUS ÆLIUS, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from J. Cæsar to Diocletian. He dedicated them to Diocletian, to whom, according to some, he was related. Of these compositions only the life of Adrian, Verus, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta are extant. Spartianus is not esteemed as an historian or biographer.

SPECHIA, an antient name of the city of Cyprus.

SPENDIUS, a Campanian deserter, who rebelled against the Romans, and raised tumults, and made war against Amilcar, a Carthaginian general.

SPENDON, a poet of Lacedæmon.

SPERCHĪUS, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Œta, and falling into the sea at the bay of Malia, near Anticyra. It was vowed to the god of this river, the hair of his son Achilles, if ever he returned safe from the Trojan war. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 23, v. 144.—*Diod.* 3, c. 13.—*Mela.* 2. c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* v. 579, l. 2, v. 250, l. 7, v. 230.

SPERMATOPHĀGI, a people that lived in the extremest parts of Egypt. They fed upon the fruits that fell from the trees.

SPEUSIPPUS, an Athenian philosopher. He was the nephew, as also the successor, of Plato. His father's name was Eurymedon, and his mother's Potone. He presided in Plato's school for eight years, and disgraced himself by his extravagance and debauchery. Plato attempted to check him, but to no purpose. He died of the lethargic sickness, or killed himself according to some accounts. *Plut. in Lys.*—*Diog.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 4. c. 1.

SPHACTERIÆ, three small islands opposite Pylos, on the coast of Messenia. They are also called Sphagiæ.

SPHERUS, an arm bearer of Pelops, son of Tantalus. He was buried in a little island near the Isthmus of Corinth, which from him was called Spheria. *Paus.* 5, c. 10.——A Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno of Cyprus. He came to Sparta in the age of Agis and Cleomenes, and opened a school there. *Plut. in Ag.*—*Ibid.*

SPHINX, a monster which had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and an human voice. It sprang from the union of Orthos with the Chimæra, or of Typhon with Echidna. The Sphinx had been sent into the neighbourhood of Thebes by Juno, who wished to punish the family of Cadmus, which she persecuted with immortal hatred, and ravaged this part of Bœotia under continual alarms by proposing enigmas, and devouring the inhabitants if unable to explain them. In the midst of their consternation the Thebans were told by the oracle, that the Sphinx would destroy herself as soon as one of the enigmas she proposed was explained. In the

is enigma she wished to know what animal walked on four legs in the morning, o at noon, and three in the evening. pon this Creon, king of Thebes, proised his crown and his sister Jocasta in arriage to him who could deliver his untry from the monster by a successful planation of the enigma. It was at t happily explained by Œdipus, who served that man walked on his hands d feet when young or in the morning of e, at the noon of life he walked erect, d in the evening of his days he supportd his infirmities upon a stick. [*Vid. OEdi-s.*] The Sphinx no sooner heard this xplanation than she dashed her head aainst a rock and immediately expired. me mythologists wish to unriddle the fabulous traditions about the Sphinx by the supposition that one of the daughters of dipus, or Laius, infested the country of hebes by her continual depradations, beause she had been refused a part of her father's possessions. The lion's paw expressed, they observe, her cruelty, the body f the dog her lasciviousness, her enigas the snares she laid for strangers and avellers, and her wings the dispatch she sed in her expeditions. *Plut.*—*Hesiod. heog.* v. 326.—*Hygin.* fab. 68.—*Apollod.* 3, 5.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 378.—*Strab.* 9.—*Sophocl. in OEdip. tyr.*

Spio, one of the Nereides.

Sphodrias, a Spartan who attempted to ize the Piræus.

Sphragidium, a cave on mount Cithæon in Bœotia. The nymphs of the place were called Sphragitides. *Paus.* 9, c. 3.—*Plut. in Arist.*

Spicillus, a favorite of Nero. He refused to assassinate his master, for which he was put to death in a cruel manner.

Spintharus, a Corinthian architect who built Apollo's temple at Delphi. *Paus.* 10, c. 5.

Spinther, a Roman consul. He was one of Pompey's friends and accompanied him at the battle of Pharsalia, where he betrayed his meanness by being too confident of victory, and contending for the possession of Cæsar's offices and gardens before the action. *Plut.*

Spitamines, one of the officers of king Darius. He assisted to deliver Bessus to Alexander.

Spithobates, a satrap of Ionia, son in law of Darius. He was killed at the battle of the Granicus. *Diod.* 17.

Spithridates, a Persian killed by Clitus, as he was going to strike Alexander dead.——A Persian satrap in the age of Lysander.

Spoletium, a town of Umbria, which bravely withstood Annibal while he was in Italy. The people were called Spoletani. *Mart.* 13, ep. 120.

Sporades, a number of islands in the Ægean sea. They received their name ἀ σπείρω, *spargo*, because they are scattered here and there; at some distance from Delos, and in the neighbourhood of Crete. Those islands that are contiguous to Delos, and that encircle it, are called Cyclades. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 2.

Spurina, a mathematician and astrologer, who told J. Cæsar to beware of the ides of March. As he went to the senatehouse on the morning of the ides, Cæsar said to Spurina, *the ides are at last come. Yes*, replied Surina, *but not yet past.* Cæsar was murdered a few moments after. *Suet. in Cæs.* 81.—*Val. Max.* 1 & 8.

Spurius, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.——One of Cæsar's murderers.——Lartius, a Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against Porsenna's army.——A friend of Otho, &c.

L. Staberius, a friend of Pompey set over Apollonia, which he was obliged to yield to Cæsar, because the inhabitants favored his cause. *Cæsar.*

Stabiæ, a maritime town of Campania. It was destroyed by Sylla. There was there in the reign of Titus, a dreadful earthquake which proved fatal to Pliny. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Stagira, a town on the borders of Macedonia, near the bay into which the Strymon discharges itself, at the south of Amphipolis. It was founded 665 years before Christ. Aristotle was born there, from which circumstance he is called Stagirites. *Paus.* 6, c. 4.—*Lacrt. in Sol.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 3.

Staphylus, a son of Theseus, or according to others, of Bacchus, and Ariadne.

Stasander, an officer of Alexander, who had Aria at the general division of the provinces.

Stasileus, an Athenian, killed at the battle of Marathon. He was one of the 10 pretors.

Statilia, a woman who lived to a great age, as mentioned by *Seneca*, ep. 77.——Another. *Vid.* Messalina.

Statilius, a young Roman celebrated for his courage and constancy. He was an inveterate enemy to Cæsar, and when Cato murdered himself he attempted to follow his example, but was prevented by his friends. The conspirators against Cæsar wished him to be in the number, but the answer which he gave displeased Brutus. He

He was at last killed by the army of the triumvirs. *Plut.*——Lucius, one of the friends of Catiline. He joined in his conspiracy, and was put to death.——A young general in the war which the Latins undertook against the Romans. He was killed with 25,000 of his troops ——A general who fought against Antony.——Taurus, a pro-consul of Africa He was accused of consulting magicians, upon which he put himself to death.

STATINÆ, islands on the coast of Campania, raised from the sea by an earthquake.

STATĪRA, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander. The conqueror had formerly refused her, but when she had fallen into his hands at Issus, the nuptials were celebrated with uncommon splendor. No less than 9000 persons attended, to each of whom Alexander gave a golden bottle to be offered to the gods. Statira had no children by Alexander. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death. *Justin.* 12, c. 12.——A sister of Darius, the last king of Persia. She also became his wife, according to the manners of the Persians. She died after an abortion, in Alexander's camp, where she was detained as prisoner. She was buried with great pomp by the conqueror. *Plut. in. Alex.*——A wife of Artaxerxes Memnon, poisoned by her mother in law queen Parysatis. *Plut. in Art.*——A sister of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

STATIUS, (Cæcilius) a comic poet in the age of Ennius. He was a native of Gaul, and originally a slave. His latinity was bad, yet he acquired great reputation by his comedies. He died a little after Ennius. *Cic. de sen.*——Annæus, a friend of the philosopher Seneca.——P. Papinius, a poet born at Naples in the reign of the emperor Domitian. His father's name was Statius of Epirus, and his mother's Agelina. Statius has made himself known by two epic poems, the Thebais in 12 books, and the Achilleis in two books, which remained unfinished on account of his premature death. There are besides other pieces composed on several subjects, which are extant, and well known under the name of *Sylvæ*, divided into four books. The two epic poems of Satius are dedicated to Domitian, whom the poet ranks among the gods. They were universally admired in his age at Rome, but the taste of the times was corrupted, though some of the moderns have called them inferior to no Latin composition except Virgil's. The stile of Statius is bombastic and affected, he often forgets the poet to become the declaimer and the historian. In his *Sylvæ*, which were written generally extempore, are many beautiful expressions and strokes of genius. Statius, as some suppose, was poor, and was obliged to maintain himself by acting for the stage. None of his dramatic pieces are extant. Martial has satyrized him, what Juvenal has written in his praise we have interpreted as an illiberal reflection upon him. Statius died about the tenth year of the Christian era.——Domitius, a tribune in the age of Nero, deprived of his office when Pisc's conspiracy was discovered.——A general of the Samnites.——An officer of the pretorian guards, who conspired against Nero.

STASICRĀTES, a statuary and architect in the wars of Alexander, who offered to make a statue of mount Athos, which was rejected by the conqueror, &c.

STATOR, a surname of Jupiter, given him by Romulus, because he *stopped* the flight of the Romans in a battle against the Sabines. The conqueror erected a temple under that name.

STELLATIS, a field remarkable for its fertility, in Campania. *Sueton.*

STELLIO, a youth turned into an ass by Ceres, because he derided the goddess. *Met.* 5, v, 445.

STENA, a narrow passage on the mountains near Antigonia, in Chaonia. *Liv.* c. 5.

STENOBŒA. *Vid.* Sthenobœa.

STENOCRĀTES, an Athenian who conspired to murder the commander of a garrison which Demetrius had placed in the citadel, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

STENTOR, one of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. His voice alone was louder than that of 50 men together. *Homer. Il.* 5. v, 784.—*Juv.* 13, v. 112

STEPHĀNUS, a musician of Media, on whose body Alexander made an experiment in burning a certain sort of bitumen called napththe. *Strab.* 16.—*Plut.* in *Alex.*

STERŌPE, one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. She married Œnomaus, king of Pisæ, by whom she had Hippodamia.——A daughter of Parthaon, supposed by some to be the mother of the Sirens.——A daughter of Cepheus.——A daughter of Pleuron,——of Acastus,——of Danaus,——of Cebrion.

STEROPS, one of the Cyclops.

STESICHŌRUS, a lyric Greek poet of Himera, in Sicily, about 556 years before Christ. He was originally called Tisias, and obtained the name of Stesichorus from the alterations he made in music and singing. His compositions were written in the Doric dialect, and comprised in 26 books, all now lost except a few fragments.

y he loſt his eye ſight for writing invec-
ves againſt Helen, and that he received it
ily upon making a recantation of what he
ad ſaid. He was the firſt inventor of that
ble of the horſe and the ſtag, which Ho-
ace and ſome other poets have imitated,
nd this he wrote to prevent his country-
men from making an alliance with Phalaris.
ccording to ſome he was the firſt who
rote an epithalamium. He died at Cata-
a in the 85th year of his age. *Iſocrat. in
el.—Ariſtot. rhet.—Strab.* 3.—*Lucian in
ucr.—Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 35.—*Plut. de Muſ.
—Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 19. l. 10,
. 26.

STESAGŎRAS, a brother of Miltiades.
id. Miltiades.

STESILĒA, a beautiful woman of Athens,
&c.

STESIMBRŎTUS, an hiſtorian very incon-
ſtent in his narrations. He wrote an ac-
ount of Cimon's exploits.——A ſon of
Epaminondas put to death by his father,
ecauſe he had fought the enemy without
is orders, &c.——A muſician of Thaſos.

STHENĒLE, a daughter of Acaſtus.——
daughter of Danaus.

STHENĒLUS, a king of Mycene, ſon of
Perſeus and Andromeda. He married Ni-
ippe the daughter of Pelops, by whom he
ad two daughters, and a ſon called Euryſ-
heus, who was born, by Juno's influence,
wo months before the natural time, that
e might obtain a ſuperiority over Hercu-
es, as being older. Sthenelus made war
gainſt Amphitryon, who had killed Elec-
tryon and ſeized his kingdom. He fought
with ſucceſs, and took his enemy priſoner,
which he tranſmitted to Eurytheus. *Homer.
Il.* 19, v. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of
he ſons of Ægyptus.——A ſon of Capa-
eus. He was one of the Epigoni, and of
he ſuitors of Helen. He went to the Tro-
an war, and was one of thoſe who were
hut up in the wooden horſe, according to
Virgil. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 10.
——A ſon of Androgeus the ſon of Minos.
Hercules made him king of Thrace.——A
king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father
Gorgophonus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.——A ſon of Ac-
tor, who accompanied Hercules in his ex-
pedition againſt the Amazons. He was
killed by one of theſe females.

STHENIS, a ſtatuary of Olynthus.——
An orator of Himera, in Sicily, during the
civil wars of Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

STHENO, one of the three Gorgons.

STHENOBŒA, a daughter of Jobates,
king of Lycia, who married Prœtus, king
of Argos. She became enamoured of Belle-
rophon, who had taken refuge at her huſ-
band's court, after the murder of his bro-
ther, and when he refuſed to gratify her
criminal paſſion, ſhe accuſed him before
Prœtus of attempts upon her virtue. *Homer.
Il.* 6, v. 162.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.——Many
mythologiſts call her Antæa.

STILBE or STILBIA, a daughter of Pe-
neus by Creuſa. She became mother of Cen-
taurus and Lapithus, by Apollo. *Diod.* 4.

STILICHO, a general of the emperor
Theodoſius the Great. He behaved with
much courage, but under the emperor Ho-
norius he ſhowed himſelf turbulent and
diſaffected. As being of barbarian extrac-
tion, he wiſhed to ſee the Roman provinces
laid deſolate by his countrymen, but in
this he was diſappointed. Honorius diſco-
vered his intrigues, and ordered him to be
beheaded, about the year of Chriſt 408
His family were involved in his ruin.

STILPO, a celebrated philoſopher of Me-
gara, about 306 years before Chriſt, greatly
eſteemed by Ptolemy Soter. He was natu-
rally addicted to riot and debauchery, but he
reformed his manners when he opened a
ſchool at Megara. He was univerſally reſ-
pected, his ſchool was greatly frequented,
and Demetrius, when he plundered Me-
gara, ordered the houſe of the philoſopher
to be left ſafe and unmoleſted. It is ſaid
that he intoxicated himſelf when ready to
die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He
was one of the chiefs of the Stoics. *Plut.
in Dem.—Diog.* 2.—*Seneca de Conſt.*

STIMICON, a ſhepherd's name in Virgil's
eclogues.

STIPHILUS, one of the Lapithæ, killed
in the houſe of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.

STŒCHĂDES, an iſland in the Mediter-
ranean, on the coaſt of Gaul.

STOICI, a celebrated ſect of philoſophers
founded by Zeno of Citium. They re-
ceived their name from the portico, στοα,
where the philoſopher delivered his lec-
tures. They preferred virtue to every thing
elſe, and whatever was oppoſite to it they
looked upon as the greateſt of evils. They
required, as well as the diſciples of Epicu-
rus, an abſolute command over the paſſions,
and they ſupported that man alone in the
preſent ſtate of his exiſtence could attain
perfection and felicity. They encouraged
ſuicide, and believed that the doctrine of
future puniſhments and rewards was un-
neceſſary to excite or intimidate their fol-
lowers. *Vid.* Zeno.

STRABO, a name among the Romans,
given to ſuch as were naturally deformed.
Pompey's father was diſtinguiſhed by that
name.——A native of Amaſia, on the bor-
ders of Cappadocia. He floriſhed in the
age of Auguſtus and Tiberius. He firſt
ſtudied under Xenarchus the peripatetic,
and

and afterwards warmly embraced the tenets of the Stoics. Of all his compositions nothing remains but his geography, divided into 17 books, a work justly celebrated for its elegance purity, the erudition and universal knowledge of the author. It contains an account, in Greek, of the most celebrated places of the world, the origin, the manners, religion, prejudices, and government of nations, the foundation of cities, and the accurate history of each separate province. Strabo travelled over great part of the world in quest of information, and to examine with the most critical enquiry, not only the situation of the places, but also the manners of the inhabitants, whose history he meant to write. In the two first books the author wishes to shew the necessity of geography; in the 3d he gives a description of Spain; in the 4th of Gaul and the British isles. The 5th and 6th contain an account of Italy and the neighbouring islands; the 7th, which is mutilated at the end, gives a full description of Germany, and the country of the Getæ, Illyricum, Taurica Chersonesus, and Epirus. The affairs of Greece and the adjacent islands are separately treated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th; and in the four next Asia with mount Taurus; and in the 15th and 16th, Asia without Taurus, India, Persia, Syria, and Arabia; the last book gives an account of Egypt, Æthiopia, Carthage, and other places of Africa. Among the books of Strabo which have been lost, were historical commentaries. This celebrated geographer died about the 19th year of the reign of Tiberius.—— A Sicilian so clear sighted that he could distinguish objects at the distance of 130 miles with the same ease as if they had been near.

STRATARCHAS, the grandfather of the geographer Strabo. His father's name was Dorylaus.

STRATO, or STRATON, a king of the island Aradus, received into alliance by Alexander.——A king of Sidon, dependent upon Darius. Alexander deposed him, because he refused to surrender. *Curt.*—— A philosopher of Lampsacus, disciple and successor in the school of Theophrastus, about 248 years before the Christian era. He applied himself with uncommon industry to the study of nature, and after the most mature investigations, he supported that nature was inanimate, and that there was no god but nature. He was appointed preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who not only revered his abilities and learning, but also rewarded his labors with unbounded liberality. He wrote different treatises, all now lost. *Diog.* 5.——A physician.——A peripatetic philosopher.—— A native of Epirus, very intimate with Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar. He killed his friend at his own request.——A Orchomenian who destroyed himself because he could not obtain in marriage a young woman of Haliartus. *Plut.*——A Greek historian, who wrote the life of some ancient Macedonian kings —— An athlete of Achaia, twice crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 7, c. 23.

STRATOCLES, an Athenian general at the battle of Cheronæa, &c. *Pausan.*

STRATON. *Vid.* Strato

STRATONICE, a daughter of Thespis.——A daughter of Pleuron.—— A daughter of Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, who married Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and became mother of Attalus. *Strab.* 13.—— A daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who married Seleucus, king of Syria. Antiochus, her husband's son by a former wife, became enamoured of her, and married her by his father's consent, when the physicians had told him, that if he did not comply, his son's health should be injured. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.—A concubine of Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Plut. in Pomp.*——The wife of Antigonus, mother of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A town of Caria.—— Another in Mesopotamia.——And a third near mount Taurus.

STRATONICUS, an opulent person in the reign of Philip, and of his son Alexander. *Plut.*——A musician of Athens, in the time of Demosthenes.

STRONGYLE, one of the islands called Æolides in the Tyrrhene sea, near the coast of Sicily. It had a volcano. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.

STROPHADES, two islands in the Ionian sea, on the western coasts of the Peloponnesus. They were antiently called Plotæ, and received the name of Strophades from στρεφω *verto*, because Zethes and Calais, the sons of Boreas returned from thence by the orders of Jupiter, after they had driven the Harpyies there from the tables of Phineus. The fleet of Æneas stopped near the Strophades. The largest of these two islands is not above five miles in circumference. *Hygin. fab.* 19.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 709—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 210.—*Strab.* 8.

STROPHIUS, a son of Crisus, king of Phocis. He married a sister of Agamemnon, called Anaxibia, or Astyochia, or according to others Cyndragora, by whom he had Pylades, celebrated for his friendship with Orestes. After the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, the king of Phocis, educated at his own house with the greatest care, his nephew

whom Electra had secretly removed from the dagger of his mother, and her adulterer. Orestes was enabled by means of Strophius to revenge the death of his father. *Pauf.* 2, c. 29.—*Hygin. fab.* 1. 17.——A son of Pylades, by Electra the sister of Orestes.

STRUTHOPHĂGI, a people of Æthiopia, who feed on sparrows as their name signifies.

STRUTHUS, a general of Artaxerxes against the Lacedæmonians.

STRYMA, a town of Thrace, founded by a Thasian colony.

STRYMNO, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Laomedon.

STRYMON, a river which separates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into a part of the Ægean sea, which has been called *Strymonicus sinus*. A number of cranes, as the poets say, resorted on its banks in the summer time. Its eels were excellent. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 120, l. 4, v. 508.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 251.

STYMPHĂLIA, or STYMPHĂLIS, a part of Macedonia. *Liv.* 45, c. 30.——A surname of Diana.

STYMPHĂLUS, a king of Arcadia, son of Elatus and Laodice. He made war against Pelops, and was killed in a truce. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 4. —— A town, river, lake, and fountain of Arcadia, which receives its name from king Stymphalus. The neighbourhood of the lake Stymphalus, was infested by a number of voracious birds, which fed upon human flesh, and which were called *Stymphalides*. They were at last destroyed by Hercules, with the assistance of Minerva. Some have confounded them with the Harpyies, while others pretend that they never existed but in the imagination of the poets. Pausanias however, supports, that there were carnivorous birds like the Stymphalides in Arabia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 298.——A lofty mountain of Peloponnesus in Arcadia.

STYGNE, a daughter of Danaus.

STYRA, a town of Eubœa.

STŸRUS, a king of Albania, to whom Æetes promised his daughter Medea in marriage, to obtain his assistance against the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 3, v. 497.

STYX, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married Pallas, by whom she had three daughters, Victory, Strength, and Valor. *Hesiod. Theog.* 363 & 384.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——A celebrated river of hell, round which it flows nine times. According to some writers the Styx was a small river of Nonacris in Arcadia, whose waters were so cold and venomous, that they proved fatal to such as drank them. They even consumed iron, and broke all vessels. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea, that it was a river of hell, especially when it disappeared in the earth a little below its fountain head. The gods held the waters of the Styx in such veneration, that they always swore by them; an oath which was inviolable. If any of the gods had perjured themselves, Jupiter obliged them to drink the waters of the Styx, which lulled them for one whole year in a senseless stupidity, for the nine following years they were deprived of the ambrosia and the nectar of the gods, and after the expiration of the years of their punishment, they were restored to the assembly of the deities, and all their original privileges. It is said that this veneration was shown to the Styx, because it received its name from the nymph Styx, who with her three daughters assisted Jupiter in his war against the Titans. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 384, 775.—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 513.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 323, &c.—*Apollod* 1, c. 3. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 29, &c.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 378, &c.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 17 & 18.

SUARDONES, a people of Germany.

SUBATRII, a people of Germany, over whom Drusus triumphed.

SUBLICIUS, the first bridge erected at Rome over the Tiber. *Vid.* Pons.

SUBOTA, small islands near Chios.

SUBURRA, a street in Rome where all the licentious, dissolute, and lascivious Romans and courtezans resorted. It was situate between mount Viminalis and Quirinalis. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 8.—*Martial.* 6, *ep.* 66.—*Juv.* 3, v. 5.

SUCRO, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for a battle fought there between Sertorius and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. *Plut.*

SUESSA, a town of Campania, called also Aurunca, to distinguish it from Suessa Pometia, the capital of the Volsci. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Liv.* 1 & 2.

SUESSŌNES, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul, reduced by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell G.*

SUETONIUS, C. Paulinus, the first Roman general who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an account of his expedition. He presided over Britain as governor for about 20 years, and was afterwards made consul. He forsook the interest of Otho, and attached himself to Vitellius. —— C. Tranquillus, a Latin historian son of a Roman knight of the same name. He was favored by Adrian and became his secretary. He was banished from the emperor's court for want of attention and respect

spect to the empress Sabina. In his retirement Suetonius enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of Pliny the younger, and dedicated his time to study. He wrote an history of the Roman kings, divided into three books; a catalogue of all the illustrious men of Rome, a book on the games and spectacles of the Greeks, &c. which are all now lost. The only one of his compositions extant is the lives of the twelve first Cæsars, and some fragments of his catalogue of celebrated grammarians. Suetonius, in his lives, is praised for his impartiality and correctness. His expressions, however, are often too indelicate, and it has been justly observed, that while he exposed the deformities of the Cæsars, he wrote with all the licentiousness and extravagance with which they lived. *Plin.* 1, ep. 18, l. 5. ep. 11. &c.

SUEVI, a people of Germany who made frequent excursions upon the territories of Rome under the emperors. *Lucan* 2, v. 51.

SUEVIUS, a Latin poet in the age of Ennius.

SUFFENUS, a Latin poet in the age of Catullus. He was but of moderate abilities.

SUFFETIUS, or FUFETIUS. *Vid.* Metius.

SUILIUS, an informer in the court of Claudius, banished under Nero, by means of Seneca.

SULCI, a town of Sardinia.

SULMO, or SULMONA, an antient town of the Peligni, at the distance of about 90 miles from Rome. It was founded by one of the followers of Æneas. Ovid was born there. *Ovid passim.—Ital.* 8, v. 511.

SULPITIA, a daughter of Paterculus. She married Fulvius Flaccus. She was so famous for her chastity that she consecrated a temple to Venus Verticordia, a goddess who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue.——A poetess in the age of Domitian, against whom she wrote a poem, because he had banished the philosophers from Rome. This composition is still extant. She had also written a poem on conjugal affection, commended by Martial. It is now lost.

SULPITIA LEX, *militaris*, by C. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665, invested Marius with the full power of the war against Mithridates, of which Sylla was to be deprived.——Another *de senatu*, by Servius Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It required that no senator should owe more than 2000 drachmæ.——Another *de civitate*, by P. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It ordered that the new citizens who composed the eight tribes lately created, should be divided among the 35 old tribes, as a greater honor.——Another called also Sempronia *de religione*, by P. Sulpicius Saverrio and P. Sempronius Sophus, consuls, A. U. C. 449. It forbad any person to consecrate a temple or altar without the permission of the senate and the majority of the tribunes.——Another to empower the Romans to make war against Philip of Macedonia.

SULPITIUS, or SULPICIUS, an illustrious family at Rome, of whom the most celebrated are—Peticus, a man chosen dictator against the Gauls. His troops mutinied when first he took the field, but soon after he engaged the enemy and totally defeated them. —— Saverrio, a consul who gained a victory over the Æqui. —— C. Paterculus, a consul sent against the Carthaginians. He conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and obtained a complete victory over the enemy's fleet. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome —— Spurius, one of the three commissioners whom the Romans sent to collect the best laws that could be found in the different states and republics of Greece.——One of the first consuls who received intelligence that a conspiracy was formed in Rome to restore the Tarquins to power, &c.——A priest who died of the plague in the first ages of the republic at Rome. —— P. Galba, a Roman consul who signalized himself greatly during the war which his countrymen waged against the Achæans and the Macedonians. —— Publius, one of the associates of Marius well known for his intrigues and cruelty. He made some laws in favor of the allies of Rome, and he kept about 3000 young men in continual pay whom he called his antesenatorial band, and with these he had often the impertinence to attack the consuls in the popular assemblies. He became at last so seditious that he was proscribed by Sylla's adherents and immediately murdered. His head was fixed on a pole in the rostrum, where he had often made many seditious speeches in the capacity of tribune.——A Roman consul who fought against Pyrrhus and defeated him.——C. Longus, a Roman consul, who defeated the Samnites, and killed 30,000 of their men. He obtained a triumph for this celebrated victory. He was afterwards made dictator to conduct a war against the Etrurians. ——Rufus, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.——One of Messalina's favorites, put to death by Claudius ——P. Quirinus, a consul in the age of Augustus.——Camerinus, a pro-consul of Africa, under Nero, accused of cruelty &c.——Gallus, a celebrated astrologer in the age of Paulus. He accompanied the consul in his expedition against Persia

and told the Roman army that the night before the day on which they were to give the enemy battle, there should be an eclipse of the moon. This explanation encouraged the soldiers, which on the contrary would have intimidated them, if not previously acquainted with the causes of it. Sulpitius was universally regarded, and he was honored a few years after with the consulship.——Apollinaris, a grammarian in the age of the emperor M. Aurelius. He left some letters and a few grammatical observations now lost. *Cic.—Liv.—Plut.—Polyb.—Flor.—Eutrop.*

SUMMĀNUS, a surname of Pluto, as prince of the dead, *summus manium*. He had a temple at Rome, and the Romans believed that the thunder-bolts of Jupiter were in his power during the night. *Cic de div.* 1, c. 10.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 731.

SUNICI, a people of Germany on the shores of the Rhine.

SUNIDES, a soothsayer in the army of Eumenes.

SUNIUM, a promontory of Attica, about 45 miles distant from the Piræus. There was there a small harbour, as also a town. Minerva had there a beautiful temple, whence she was called Sunias. There are still extant some ruins of this temple. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pans.* 1, c. 1.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 3, l. 13, *ep.* 10.

SUOVETAURILIA, a sacrifice among the Romans, which consisted of the immolation of a sow (*sus*,) a sheep (*ovis*), and a bull (*taurus*,) whence the name. It was generally observed every fifth year.

SUPĒRUM MARE, a name of the Adriatic sea, because it was situate above Italy. *Cic. pro. Cluent.* &c.

SURA, ÆMYLIUS, a Latin writer, &c.——L. Licinius, a favorite of Trajan, honored with the consulship.——A writer in the age of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote an history of the reign of the emperor.——A city on the Euphrates.——Another in Iberia.

SURĒNA, a powerful officer in the armies of Orodes king of Parthia. His family had the privilege of crowning the kings of Persia. He was appointed to conduct the war against the Romans, and to protect the kingdom of Parthia against Crassus, who wished to conquer it. He defeated the Roman triumvir, and after he had drawn him perfidiously to a conference, he ordered his head to be cut off. He afterwards returned to Parthia, mimicking the triumphs of the Romans. Orodes ordered him to be put to death. Surena has been admired for his valor, his sagacity as a general, and his prudence and firmness in the execution of his plans. His perfidy, his effeminate manners, and his lasciviousness, have been deservedly censured. *Polyæn.* 7.—*Plut. in Crass.*

SURRENTUM, a town of Campania, famous for the wine which was made in the neighbourhood. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, *ep* 17, v. 52.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 710.—*Mart.* 13, *ep* 110.

SURUS, one of the Ædui, who made war against Cæsar.

SUSA (ōrum,) a celebrated city of Asia, the chief town of Susiana, and the capital of the Persian empire. It was built by Tithonus the father of Memnon. Cyrus took it. The walls of Susa were above 120 stadia in circumference. The treasures of the kings of Persia were generally kept there. The royal palace was built with white marble, and its pillars were covered with gold and precious stones. It was usual with the kings of Persia to spend the summer at Ecbatana, and the winter at Susa, because the climate was more warm there than at any other royal residence. It has been called Memnonia, or the palace of Memnon, because that prince reigned there. *Plin.* 6, c. 26, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 49.—*Strab.* 15.—*Xenoph. Cyr.*—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 13.—*Claudian.*

SUSĀNA, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Sil.* 3, v. 384.

SUSIĀNA, or SUSIS, a country of Asia, of which the capital was called Susa. It was situate at the east of Assyria. Lilies grow in great abundance in Susiana, and it is from that plant that the province received its name, according to some, as *Susan* is the name of a *lily* in Hebrew.

SUSARION, a Greek comic poet of Megara, in the age of Thespis.

SUSIDÆ PYLÆ, narrow passes over mountains, from Susiana into Persia.

SUTRIUM, a town of Etruria.

SYĀGRUS, a poet, the first who wrote on the Trojan war. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 21.

SYBĀRIS, a river of Lucania in Italy, whose waters were said to render men more strong and robust. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11, l. 31, c. 2.——There was a town on its banks on the bay of Tarentum, which had been founded by a colony of Achæans. Sybaris became very powerful, and in its most flourishing situation it had the command of 25 towns, and could send an army of three hundred thousand men into the field. In a more recent age, the inhabitants became so effeminate, that the word *Sybarite* became proverbial to intimate a man devoted to pleasure. It made a long and vigorous resistance against the neighbouring town of Crotona, till it was at last totally reduced by

by the disciples of Pythagoras. Sybaris was destroyed no less than five times, and always repaired. There was a small town built in the neighbourhood about 444 years before the Christian era, and called Thurium, from a small fountain called Thuria, where it was built. *Diod.* 12.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 24.—*Martial.* 12, *ep.* 96.—*Plut. in Pelop. &c.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 10, &c.

Sybarita, an inhabitant of Sybaris. *Vid.* Sybaris.

Sybotas, a king of the Messenians in the age of Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator. *Paus.* 4, c. 4.

Sycinnus, a slave of Themistocles, sent by his master to engage Xerxes to fight against the fleet of the Peloponnesians.

Syedra, a town of Cilicia.

Syene, a town of Thebais, on the extremities of Egypt. Juvenal the poet was banished there on pretence of commanding a pretorian cohort stationed in the neighbourhood. It was famous for its quarries of marble. *Strab.* 1, & 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 8.—*Ovid ex Pont.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 79. *Met.* 5, v. 74.

Syennesius, a Cilician who with Labinetus of Babylon, concluded a peace between Alyattes, king of Lydia, and Cyaxares, king of Media, while both armies were terrified by a sudden eclipse of the sun. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

Syennesis, a satrap of Cilicia, when Cyrus made war against his brother Artaxerxes. He wished to favor both the brothers by sending one of his sons in the army of Cyrus, and another to Artaxerxes.

Sylla, a daughter of Corinthus.

Syleus, a king of Aulis.

Sylla, (L. Cornelius) a celebrated Roman of a noble family. The poverty of his early years was relieved by the liberality of the courtezan Nicopolis, who left him heir to a large fortune, and with the addition of the immense wealth of his mother in law, he soon appeared one of the most opulent of the Romans. He first entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of questor. He rendered himself conspicuous in military affairs, and Bocchus, one of the princes of Numidia, delivered Jugurtha into his hands for the Roman consul. The rising fame of Sylla gave umbrage to Marius, who was always jealous of an equal, as well as of a superior, but the ill language which he might use, rather inflamed than extinguished the ambition of Sylla. He left the conqueror of Jugurtha, and carried arms under Catulus. Some time after, he obtained the pretorship, and was appointed by the Roman senate to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, against the views and interest of Mithridates, king of Pontus. To he easily effected, one battle left him victorious, and before he quitted the plains of Asia, the Roman pretor had the satisfaction to receive in his camp the ambassadors of the king of Parthia, who wished to make a treaty of alliance with the Romans. Sylla received them with haughtiness, and behaved with such arrogance, that one of them exclaimed, *surely this man is master of the world, or doomed to be such!* At his return to Rome, he was commissioned to finish the war with the Marsi, and when this was successfully ended, he was rewarded with the consulship in the 50th year of his age. In this capacity he wished to have the administration of the Mithridatic war, but he found an obstinate adversary in Marius, and he attained the summit of his wishes only when he had entered Rome sword in hand. After he had slaughtered all his enemies, set a price upon the head of Marius, and put to death the tribune Sulpitius, who had continually opposed his views, he marched towards Asia, and disregarded the flames of discord which he left behind him unextinguished. Mithridates was already master of the greatest part of Greece, and Sylla, when he reached the coast of Peloponnesus, was delayed by the siege of Athens, and of the Piræus. His operations were carried on with vigor, and when he found his money fail, he made no scruple to take the riches of the temples of the gods, to bribe his soldiers and render them devoted to his service. His boldness succeeded, the Piræus surrendered, and the conqueror, as if struck with reverence at the beautiful portico where the philosophic followers of Socrates and Plato had often disputed; and spared the city of Athens, which he had devoted to destruction, and forgave the living for the sake of the dead. Two celebrated battles at Cheronæa and Orchomenos, rendered him master of Greece. He crossed the Hellespont, and attacked Mithridates in the very heart of his kingdom. The artful monarch, who well knew the valor and perseverance of his adversary, made proposals of peace, and Sylla, whose interest at home was then decreasing, did not hesitate to put an end to a war which had rendered him master of so much territory, and which enabled him to return to Rome like a conqueror, and to dispute with his rival the sovereignty of the republic, with a victorious army. Muræna was left at the head of the Roman forces in Asia, and Sylla hastened to Italy. In the plains of Campa-

nia he was met by few of his adherents, whom the success of his rivals had banished from the capital, and he was soon informed, that if he wished to contend with Marius, he must encounter fifteen generals, followed by 25 well disciplined legions. In these critical circumstances, he had recourse to artifice, and while he proposed terms of accommodation to his adversaries, he secretly strengthened himself, and saw with pleasure his armies daily encrease, by the revolt of soldiers, whom his bribes or promises had corrupted. Pompey who afterwards merited the surname of the great, embraced his cause, and marched to his camp with three legions. Soon after he appeared in the field with advantage, the confidence of Marius decayed with his power, and Sylla entered Rome like a tyrant and a conqueror. The streets were daily filled with dead bodies, and 7000 citizens whom the conqueror had promised pardon, were suddenly massacred in the circus. The senate at that time assembled in the temple of Bellona, heard the shrieks of their dying countrymen, and when they inquired into the cause of it, Sylla coolly replied, *they are only a few rebels whom I have ordered to be chastised.* If this had been the last and most dismal scene, Rome might have been called happy, but it was only the beginning of her misfortunes. Each successive day exhibited a greater number of slaughtered bodies, and when one of the senators had the boldness to ask the tyrant when he meant to stop his cruelties, Sylla, with an air of unconcern, answered that he had not yet determined, but that he would take it into his consideration. The slaughter was continued, a list of such as were proscribed was daily stuck in the public streets. The slave was rewarded to bring his master's head, and the son was not ashamed to imbrue his hands in the blood of his father for money. No less than 4700 of the most powerful and opulent were slain, and Sylla wished the Romans to forget his cruelties in aspiring to the title of perpetual dictator. In this capacity he made new laws, abrogated such as were inimical to his views, and changed every regulation where his ambition was obstructed. After he had finished whatever the most absolute sovereign may do, from his own will and authority, Sylla abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to a solitary retreat at Puteoli, where he spent the rest of his days, if not in literary ease and tranquility, yet far from the noise of arms, in the midst of riot and debauchery. The companions of his retirement were the most base and licentious of the populace, and Sylla took pleasure still to wallow in voluptuousness, though on the verge of life, and covered with infirmities. His intemperance hastened his end, his blood was corrupted, and an imposthume was bred in his bowels. He at last died in the greatest torments of the lousy disease, about 78 years before Christ, and it has been observed, that like Marius, on his death bed, he wished to drown the stings of conscience and remorse, by being in a continual state of intoxication. His funeral was very magnificent, his body was attended by the senate, and the vestal virgins, and hymns were sung to celebrate his exploits, and to honor his memory. A monument was erected in the field of Mars, on which appeared an inscription written by himself, in which he said, the good services he had received from his friends, and the injuries of his enemies, had been returned with uncommon usury. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, dissimulating, credulous, tyrannical, debauched, and resolute commander. He was revengeful in the highest degree, and the surname of *Felix*, or the *fortunate* which he assumed, showed that he was more indebted to fortune, than to valor, for the great fame he had acquired. But in the midst of all this, who cannot admire the moderation and philosophy of a man, who when absolute master of a republic, which he has procured by his cruelty and avarice, silently abdicates the sovereign power, challenges a critical examination of his administration, and retires to live securely in the midst of thousands whom he has injured and offended? The Romans were pleased and astonished at his abdication, and when the insolence of a young man had been vented against the dictator, he calmly answered, *This usage may perhaps deter another to resign his power to follow my example, if ever he becomes absolute.* Sylla has been commended for the patronage he gave to the arts and sciences. He brought from Asia the extensive library of Apellicon, the peripatetic philosopher, in which were the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, and he himself composed an books of memoirs concerning himself. *Cic. in Verr. &c.—C. Nep. in Attic.—Paterc.* 2, c. 17, &c.—*Liv.* 75, &c.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 20. —*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c. l. 4, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 12, &c. — *Polyb.* 5.—*Justin.* 37, & 38.—*Eutrop.* 5, c. 2. — *Plut. in vitâ.*—— A nephew of the dictator, who conspired against his country with Catiline, because he had been deprived of the consulship for bribery. —— Another relation who also joined in the same conspiracy.——A man put to death by Nero at Marseilles, where he

he had been banished.——A friend of Cato, defeated and killed by one of Cæsar's lieutenants.——A senator banished from the senate for his prodigality by Tiberius.

Syllis, a nymph, mother of Zeuxipphus by Apollo.

Sylœs, a promontory of Africa.

Sylŏson, a man who gave a splendid garment to Darius, son of Hystaspes, when a private man. Darius, when raised on the throne of Persia, remembered the gift of Sylosón, with gratitude. *Strab.* 14.

Sylvānus, a god of the woods. *Vid.* Silvanus.

Sylvia, or Ilia, the mother of Romulus. *Vid.* Rhea.

Sylvius, a son of Æneas, from whom afterwards, all the kings of Alba were called Sylvii.

Syma, or Syme, a town of Asia.——A nymph, mother of Chthonius by Neptune. *Diod.* 5.

Symbŏlum, a place of Macedonia on the confines of Thrace.

Symmăchus, an officer in the army of Agesilaus.——A celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the great. His father was prefect of Rome. Ten books of his letters are extant.——A writer in the second century. He translated the bible into Greek, of which few fragments remain.

Symplegādes, or Cyaneæ, two islands or rocks at the entrance of the Euxine sea. *Vid.* Cyaneæ.

Symus, a mountain of Armenia, from which the Araxes flows.

Synnas, a town of Phrygia, famous for its marble quarries. It is also called Synnada.

Synnalaxis, a nymph of Ionia, who had a temple in Elis.

Synnis, a famous robber of Attica. *Vid.* Syris.

Synŏpe, a town on the borders of the Euxine. *Vid.* Sinope.

Syphax, a king of the Massæsylii in Libya, who married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, and forsook the alliance of the Romans to join himself to the interest of his father in law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried him to Rome, where he adorned his triumph. Syphax died in prison about 200 years before Christ, and his possessions were given to Masinissa. According to some, the descendants of Syphax reigned for some time over a part of Numidia, and continued to make opposition to the Romans. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plut.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Polyb.*—*Ital.* 16, v. 171, & 118.—*Ovid. Fast.* v. 769.

Syrbrum, a town of the Bruti in Italy. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Syraces, one of the Sacæ, who mutilated himself, and by pretending to be a deserter, brought Darius, who made war against his country, into many difficulties.

Syracosia, festivals at Syracuse, celebrated during ten days, in which women were busily employed in offering sacrifices.——Another yearly observed near the lake of Syracuse, where, as they supposed, Pluto had disappeared with Proserpine.

Syracūsæ, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 758 years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraclidæ. It was divided into four different districts, which were themselves separate cities, and it was fortified with three citadels, and three walls. It had two capacious harbours separated from one another, by the island Ortygia. The greatest harbour was 5000 paces in circumference, and the entrance 500 paces wide. The people of Syracuse were very opulent and powerful, though subject to tyrants, they were masters of vast possessions, and depended states. The city of Syracuse was well built, its houses were stately and magnificent. It has been said that Syracuse produced the best and most excellent of men when they were virtuous, but the most wicked and depraved, when addicted to vicious pursuits. The women of Syracuse were not permitted to adorn themselves with gold, or wear costly garments, except such as prostituted themselves. Syracuse gave birth to Theocritus and Archimedes. It was under different governments, and first under the power of its own monarchs. In the age of the elder Dionysius, an army of 100 000 foot, and 10,000 horse, and 400 ships were kept in constant pay. It fell into the hands of the Romans, under the consul Marcellus, A. U. C. 540 *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 52 & 53.—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*C. Nep.*—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Liv.* &c.—*Plut. in Marcell*, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.—*Ital.* 14, v. 278.

Syria, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries are not accurately ascertained by the antients. Syria, generally speaking, was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean, and south by Arabia. It was divided into several districts and provinces, among which were Phœnicia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria. It was also called Assyria, and the Syria.

yria and Assyria, though distinguished and defined by some authors, were often used indifferently. Syria was subjected to the monarchs of Persia, but after the death of Alexander the great, Seleucus who had received this province as his lot in the division of the Macedonian empire, raised it into a kingdom, about 312 years before Christ, where he and his successors the Seleucidæ reigned with great glory for about 200 years. After this time the succession was interrupted by frequent usurpations, till at last Pompey, the Roman general, made Syria a dependent province of Rome, after it had existed as a kingdom for upwards of 246 years, under 25 different monarchs. *Herodot.* 2, 3, & 7. — *Apollon.* 1, *Arg.*—*Strab.* 12, & 16. *C. Nep. in Dat.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.—*Curt.* 6.—*Dionys. Periegg.*

Syriacum mare, that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of Phœnicia and Syria.

Syrinx, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the river Ladon. Pan became enamoured of her, and attempted to offer her violence, but Syrinx escaped, and at her own request was changed by the gods into a reed called syrinx by the Greeks. The god made himself a pipe with the reeds, into which his favorite nymph had been changed. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 691.

Syrophœnix, the name of an inhabitant of the maritime coast of Syria.

Syros, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, about 20 miles in circumference. It was very fruitful in wine and corn of all sorts. The inhabitants lived to a great old age. The air was wholesome. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 504.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. ——A town of Curia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 26.

Syrtes, two large sand banks in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. As they often changed places, and were sometimes very high or very low under the water, they were deemed most dangerous in navigation, and proved fatal to whatever ships touched upon them. *Mela.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7. —*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 303.—*Sallust. in J.*

Syrus, an island. [*Vid. Syros.*]——A son of Apollo, by Sinope, the daughter of the Asopus, who gave his name to Syria. *Plut. in Luc.*——A writer. *Vid.* Publius.

Sysigambis, the mother of Darius. *Vid.* Sisygambis.

Sysimethres, a Persian satrap, who had two children by his mother, an incestuous commerce tolerated by the laws of Persia. He opposed Alexander with 2000 men, but soon surrendered. He was greatly honored by the conqueror. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

Sysinas, the elder son of Datames, who revolted from his father to Artaxerxes.

Sythas, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Sicyonia, into the bay of Corinth. *Pauf.* c. 7.

Taautes, a Phœnician deity, the same as the Saturn of the Latins. *Varro.*

Tabrăca, a maritime town of Africa, near Hippo. *Mela.* 1, c. 7. — *Ital.* 3, v. 256.

Taburnus, a mountain of Campania, which abounded with olives. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 38.

Tacfarīnas, a Numidian who commanded an army against the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly served in the Roman legions, but in the character of an enemy, he displayed the most inveterate hatred against his benefactor. After he had severally defeated the officers of Tiberius, he was at last routed and killed in the field of battle, fighting with uncommon fury, by Dolabella. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, &c.

Tachampso, an island in the Nile, near Thebais. The Egyptians held one half of this island, and the rest was in the hands of the Æthiopians.

Tachos or Tachus, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, against whom he sustained a long war. He was assisted by the Greeks, but his confidence in

in Agesilaus, king of Lacedæmon, proved fatal to him. Chabrias, the Athenian, had been entrusted with the fleet of the Egyptian monarch, and Agesilaus was left with the command of the mercenary army. The Lacedæmonian disregarded his engagements, and by joining with Nectanebus who had revolted from Tachus, he ruined the affairs of the monarch, and obliged him to save his life by flight. Some observe that Agesilaus acted with that duplicity to avenge himself upon Tachus, who had insolently ridiculed his short and deformed stature. The expectations of Tachus had been raised by the fame of Agesilaus, but when he saw the lame monarch, he repeated on the occasion the fable of the mountain which brought forth a mouse, upon which Agesilaus replied with asperity, that though he called him a mouse, yet he soon should find him to be a lion.

TACITA, a goddess who presided over silence. Numa, as some say, paid particular veneration to this divinity.

TACITUS, (C. Cornelius) a celebrated Latin historian, born in the reign of Nero. His father was a Roman knight, who had been appointed governor of Belgic Gaul. The native genius, and the rising talents of young Tacitus were beheld with rapture by the emperor Vespasian, and as he wished to protect and patronize merit, he raised the young historian to places of trust and honor. The succeeding emperors were not less partial to Tacitus, and Domitian seemed to forget his cruelties, when virtue and innocence claimed his patronage. Tacitus was honored with the consulship, and he gave proofs of his eloquence at the bar, by supporting the cause of the injured Africans against the proconsul Marius Priscus, and in causing him to be condemned for his avarice and extortion. The friendly intercourse of Pliny and Tacitus has often been admired, and many have observed, that the familiarity of these two great men, arose from similar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Yet Tacitus was as much the friend of a republican government, as Pliny was an admirer of the imperial power, and of the short lived virtues of his patron Trajan. Pliny gained the heart of his adherents by affability, and all the elegant graces which became the courtier and the favorite, while Tacitus conciliated the esteem of the world by his virtuous conduct, which prudence, and love of honor ever guided. The friendship of Tacitus and of Pliny, almost became proverbial, and one was scarce mentioned without the other, as the following instance may indicate. At the exhibition of the spectacles in the circus, Tacitus held a long conversation on different subjects with a Roman knight, with whom he was acquainted, and when the knight asked him whether he was a native of Italy, the historian told him that he was not unknown to him, and that for their distant acquaintance, he was indebted to literature. *If you are*, replied the knight, *either Tacitus or Pliny.* The time of Tacitus was not employed in trivial pursuits, the orator might have been now forgotten if the historian had not flourished. Tacitus wrote a treatise on the manners of the Germans, a composition admired for the fidelity and exactness with which it is executed, though some have declared that the historian designed manners and customs with which he was not acquainted, and which never existed. His life of Cn. Julius Agricola, whose daughter he had married, is celebrated for its purity, elegance, and the many excellent instructions, and important truths which it relates. His history of the Roman emperors is imperfect, of the 28 years of which it treated, that is from the 69th to the 96th year of the Christian era, nothing remains but the year 69th and part of the 70th. His annals were the most extensive and complete of his works. The history of the reigns of Tiberius, Caius, Claudius and Nero was treated with accuracy and attention, and we are to lament the loss of the history of the reign of Caius, and the beginning of that of Claudius. Tacitus had reserved for his old age, the history of the reign of Nerva and Trajan, and he also proposed to give to the world an account of the interesting administration of Augustus, but these important subjects never employed the pen of the historian, and as some of the antients observe, the only compositions of Tacitus were contained in 30 books, of which we have now left only 16 books of his annals and five of his history. The style of Tacitus has always been admired for peculiar beauties, the thoughts are great, there is sublimity, force, weight and energy, every thing is treated with precision and dignity, yet many have called him obscure, because he was fond of expressing his ideas in few words. This was the fruit of experience and judgment, the history appears tedious and diffuse, while the annals which were written in his old age, are less flowery as to style, more concise, and more laborated. His Latin is remarkable for being pure and classical, and though a writer in the decline of the Roman empire, he has not used obsolete words, antiquated phrases, or barbarous expressions, he with him every thing is sanctioned by the

uthority of the writers of the Augustan age. n his biographical sketches he displays a uncommon knowledge of human nature, he aints every scene with a masterly hand, nd gives each object its proper size, and ecoming colors. Affairs of importance re treated with dignity, the secret causes f events and revolutions are investigated rom their primeval source, and the historian every where shows his reader that he vas a friend of public liberty, and national ndependence, a lover of truth, and of the general good and welfare of mankind, and n inveterate enemy of oppression, and of tyrannical government. The history of he reign of Tiberius is his master-piece, he deep policy, the dissimulation and vaious intrigues of this celebrated prince are painted with all the fidelity of the historian, and Tacitus boasted in saying, that he neither would flatter the follies or maliciously or partially represent the extravagance of he several characters he delineated. Candor and impartiality were his standard, and his claim to these essential qualifications of n historian have never been disputed. It is aid, that the emperor Tacitus, who boasted in being one of the descendants of the historian, ordered the works of his ancestor to be placed in all public libraries, and directed that ten copies well ascertained for accuracy and exactness, should be yearly written, that so great and so valuable a work might not be lost. Some ecclesiastical writers have exclaimed against Tacitus for the partial manner in which he speaks of the Jews and Christians, but it should be remembered, that he spoke the language of the Romans, and that the peculiarities of the Christians could not but draw upon them the odium and the ridicule of the Pagans, and the imputation of superstition.——M. Claudius, a Roman elected emperor by the senate, after the death of Aurelian. He would have refused this important and dangerous office, but the pressing solicitations of the senate prevailed, and n the 70th year of his age, he complied with the wishes of his countrymen, and accepted the purple. The time of his administration was very popular, the good of he people was his care, and as a pattern of moderation, economy, temperance, regularity and impartiality, Tacitus found no equal. He abolished the several brothels which under the preceding reigns had filled Rome with licentiousness and obscenity; and by ordering all the public baths to be shut at sun set, he prevented the commission of many irregularities, which the darkness of the night had hitherto sanctioned. The senators under Tacitus seemed to have recovered their antient dignity, and long lost privileges. They were not only the counsellors of the emperor, but they even seemed to be his masters, and when Florianus, the brother in law of Tacitus, was refused the consulship, the emperor said, that the senate, no doubt, could fix upon a more deserving object. As a warrior, Tacitus is inferior to few of the Romans, and during a short reign of about six months, he not only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the territories of Rome in Asia, but he prepared to make war against the Persians and Scythians. He died in Cilicia as he was on his expedition, of a violent distemper. or according to some, he was destroyed by the secret dagger of an assassin, in the 276th year of the Christian era. Tacitus has been commended for his love of learning, and it has been observed, that he never passed a day without consecrating some part of his time to reading or writing. He has been accused of superstition, and authors have recorded, that he never studied on the second day of each month, a day which he deemed inauspicious and unlucky. *Taciti vita.—Zosim.*

Tænarus, a promontory of Laconia where Neptune had a temple. There was there a large and deep cavern whence issued a black and unwholesome vapor, from which circumstance the poets have imagined that it was one of the entrances of hell, through which Hercules dragged Cerberus from the infernal regions. This fabulous tradition arises, according to Pausanias, from the continual resort of a large serpent near the cavern of Tænarus, whose bite was mortal. This serpent, as the geographer observes, was at last killed by Hercules, and carried to Eurystheus. The town of Tænarus was at the distance of about 40 stadia from the promontory. This town, as well as the promontory, received its name from Tænarus, a son of Neptune. There were some festivals celebrated there called Tænaria in honor of Neptune surnamed Tænarius. *Homer Hymn.* 413.—*Paus* 3, c. 14.—*Lucan* 6, v. 648.—*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 247, l. 10, v. 13 & 183.—*Paus.* 3, c. 25—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

Tænias, a part of the lake Mæotis.

Tages, a son of Genius, grandson of Jupiter, was the first who taught the 12 nations of the Etrurians the science of augury and divination. It is said that he was found by a Tuscan ploughman in the form of a clod, and that he assumed an human shape to instruct this nation which became so celebrated for their knowledge of omens and incantations. *Cic. de div.* 2, c. 23.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 558—*Lucan.* 1, v. 673.

TACONIUS, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis.

TAGUS, a river of Spain which falls into the Atlantic after it has crossed Lusitania. The sands of the Tagus, according to the poets, were covered with gold. *Mela* 3, c. 1.—*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 251.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 755.—*Martial* 4, ep. 55, &c.

TALASIUS. *Vid.* Thalasius.

TALAUS, a son of Bias and Pero, father of Adrastus by Lysimache. He was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 6.

TALAYRA, the sister of Phœbe. She is also called Hilaira. *Vid.* Phœbe.

TALĔTUM, a temple sacred to the sun on mount Taygetus in Laconia. Horses were generally offered there for sacrifice.

TALTHYBIUS, a herald in the Grecian camp during the Trojan war. He was the particular minister and friend of Agamemnon. He brought away Briseis from the tent of Achilles by order of his master. Talthybius died at Ægium in Achaia. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Paus.* 7, c. 23.

TALUS, a youth, son of the sister of Dædalus, who invented the saw, compasses, and other mechanical instruments. His uncle became jealous of his growing fame, and murdered him privately; or according to others, he threw him down from the citadel of Athens. Talus was changed into a partridge by the gods. He is also called Calus, Acalus, Perdix, and Taliris. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1.—*Ovid Met.* 8.——A son of Œnopion.——A son of Cres, the founder of the Cretan nation.

TAMĂRUS, a mountain of Epirus.

TAMOS, a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia by young Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, Tamos fled into Egypt, where he was murdered on account of his immense treasures. *Diod.*——A promontory of India near the Ganges.

TAMASEA, a beautiful plain of Cyprus, sacred to the goddess of beauty. It was in this place that Venus gathered the golden apples with which Hippomanes was enabled to overtake Atalanta. *Ovid Met.* 10.—*Plin.* 5

TAMPIUS, a Roman historian.

TAMYRAS, a river of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

TAMYRIS, a queen. *Vid.* Thomyris.

TANĂGRA, a famous town of Bœotia, near the Euripus, between the Asopus and Thermodon. It was founded by Pœmandros, a son of Chæresilaus, the son of Jasius who married Tanagra the daughter of Æolus; or, according to some, of the Asopus. Corinna was a native of Tanagra. *Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 9, c. 20 & 22.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, v. 25.

TANĂGRUS, or TANĂGER, a river of Lucania in Italy. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 151.

TANAIS, a freedman of Mæcenas. *Hor.* 1, *Sat.* 1, v. 105.——A river of Scythia which divides Europe from Asia, falls into the Palus Mæotis after a rapid course, and after it has received the adjacent streams of many small rivulets. It was called the Don. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* & 16.—*Curt.* 6, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 3, 8, &c.—A deity among the Persians and Armenians who patronized slaves. She was supposed to be the same as Venus. The daughters of the noblest of the Persians and Armenians prostituted themselves in honor of this deity, and were received with greater regard and affection by their suitors. Artaxerxes the son of Darius was the first who raised statues to Tanais. *Strab.* 11.——A one in Egypt.——Another on the Bosporus.

TANĂQUIL, called also Caia Cæcilia was the wife of Tarquin the 5th king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia, where she married Lucumon, better known by the name of Tarquin, which he assumed after he had come to Rome at the representation of his wife, whose knowledge of augury promised him something uncommon. Her expectations were not disappointed; her husband was raised to the throne, and she shared with him the honors of royalty. After the murder of Tarquin, Tanaquil raised her son-in law Servius Tullius to the throne and ensured him the succession. She distinguished herself by her liberality, and the Romans in succeeding ages had such a veneration for her character that the embroidery she had made, her girdle, as also the robe of her son-in-law which she had worked with her own hands, were preserved with the greatest sanctity. Juvenal bestows the appellation of *Tanaquil* on all such women as were imperious, and had the command of their husbands. *Liv.* 1, c. 34, &c.—*Dionys.* 3, c. 59.—*Flor.* 1, c. 5 & 8.—*Juv.* 6, v. 818.

TANTĂLIDES, a patronymic applied to the descendants of Tantalus.

TANTĂLUS, a king of Lydia, son of Jupiter, by a nymph called Pluto. He was father of Niobe, Pelops, &c. by Dione, one of the Atlantides, called by some Euryanassa. Tantalus is represented by the poets as punished in hell, with an unquenchable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which however flows away as soon as he attempts to drink. There hangs also above his head, a tree richly loaded with delicious fruit; which as soon as he attempts to seize, is carried away from his reach by a sudden blast of wind.

ind. According to some mythologists, is punishment is to sit under a huge stone ng at some distance over his head, and as seems every moment ready to fall, he is ept under continual alarms and never ceasing fears. The causes of this eternal punishment are variously explained. Some eclare that it was inflicted upon him because he stole a favorite dog which Jupiter ad entrusted to his care to keep his temple Crete. Others say that he stole away e nectar and ambrosia from the tables of e gods when he was admitted into the semblies of heaven, and that he gave it to ortals on earth. Others support that this roceeds from his cruelty and impiety in illing his son Pelops, and in serving his imbs up as food before the gods, whose divinity and power he wished to try, when hey had stopped at his house as they passed ver Phrygia. There are also others who mpute it to his lasciviousness in carrying way Ganymedes to gratify the most unatural of passions. *Pindar. Olymp.* 1.—*Homer Od.* 11, v. 581.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 5, l. c. 16.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 1, . 66.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat* 1, v. 68.——A son of Thyestes, the first husband of Clytemnestra. *Pausf.* 2.

TANUSIUS GERMINUS, a Latin historian intimate with Cicero. *Seneca.*

TAPHIÆ, islands in the Ionian sea between Achaia and Leucadia. They were also called Teleboides. They received these names from Taphius and Telebous the ons of Neptune who reigned there. The Taphians made war against Electryon king of Mycenæ and killed all his sons; upon which the monarch promised his kingdom and his daughter in marriage to whoever could avenge the death of his children upon the Taphians. Amphitryon did it with ess and obtained the promised reward. The Taphians were expert sailors, but too oad of plunder and piratical excursions. *Homer Od.* 1. v. 181. & 419. l. 15, v. 426. —*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TAPHIUS, a son of Neptune by Hippothoe the daughter of Nestor. He was king of the Taphiæ to which he gave his name. *Strab* 10.—*Apollod.* 2, c 4.

TAPHIUS, or TAPHIASSUS, a mountain of Locris on the confines of Ætolia.

TAPROBANE, an island in the Indian ocean. Its inhabitants were very rich and ed to a great age. *Strab.* 2.—*Ovid ex Pont* 1, el. 5, v. 80.

TARSUS, a maritime town of Africa.

TARYRI, a people near Hyrcania.

TARANIS, a name of Jupiter among the Gauls. They offered human sacrifices to his god. *Lucan.* 1. v. 446.

TARAS, a son of Neptune who built Tarentum as some suppose.

TARAXIPPUS, a deity worshipped at Elis. His statue was placed near the race ground, and his protection was implored that no harm might happen to the horses during the games. *Pauf.* 6, c. 20, &c.

TARBELLI, a people of Gaul.

TARCHETIUS, an impious king of Alba.

TARCHO, an Etrurian chief who assisted Æneas against the Rutuli. Some suppose that he founded Mantua. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 603.——A prince of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 9, v. 219.

TARENTUM, or TARENTUS, a town of Calabria situate on a bay of the same name, near the mouth of the river Galesus. It was founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedæmonian colony, about 666 years before Christ, under the conduct of Phalanthus. It was long independent, and could once arm 100,000 foot and 3,000 horse. The people of Tarentum were very indolent, and as they were easily supplied with all necessaries, as well as luxuries from Greece, they gave themselves up to voluptuousness, so that *the delights of Tarentum* became proverbial. The war which they suported against the Romans, with the assistance of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which has been called the Tarentine war, is greatly celebrated in history. This war, which had been undertaken by the Romans to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours, was terminated after four years; 30,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. The government of Tarentum was democratical, there were, however, some monarchs who reigned there. It was for sometime the residence of Pythagoras, who inspired the citizens with the love of virtue, and rendered them superior to their neighbours, in the cabinet as well as in the field of battle. The large, beautiful, and capacious harbour of Tarentum is greatly commended by antient historians. *Flor.* 1, c. 18.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 2. —*Plut. in Pyr.*—*Plin.* 8, 15 & 34.—*Liv.* 12, c. 13, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c, 4.—*Strab.* 6 —*Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 45.—*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c 20.

TARNÆ, a town mentioned by Homer, *Il.* 5.——A fountain of Lydia.

TARPA, (Spurius Mætius) a critic at Rome in the age of J. Cæsar. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo to examine the merit of every poetical composition. He acted with great impartiality, though many taxed him with want of candor. All the pieces that were represented on the Roman stage had previously received his approbation.

TAR-

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpéius, the governor of the citadel of Rome, promised to open the gates of the city to the Sabines, provided they gave her their gold bracelets, or, as she expressed it, what they carried on their left hands. Tatius, the king of the Sabines, consented, and as he entered the gates, to punish her perfidy, he threw not only his bracelet but his shield upon Tarpeia. His followers imitated his example, and Tarpeia was crushed under the weight of the bracelets and shields of the Sabine army. She was buried in the capitol, which from her has been called the Tarpeian rock, and there afterwards many of the Roman malefactors were thrown down a deep precipice. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 261. *Amor.* 1, el. 10, v. 50.—*Liv.* 1, c. 11.—*Propert.* 4, el. 4.——A vestal virgin in the reign of Numa.

TARPEIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 269, by Sp. Tarpeius, to empower all the magistrates of the republic to lay fines on offenders. This power belonged before only to the consuls. The fine was not to exceed 2 sheep and 30 oxen.

SP. TARPEIUS, the governor of the citadel of Rome, under Romulus. His descendants were called Montani & Capitolini.

TARPEIUS MONS, a hill at Rome which received its name from Tarpeia, who was buried there. It is the same as the capitoline hill. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 652.

TARQUINII, a town of Etruria, built by Tarchon, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. Tarquinius Priscus was educated there, and he made it a Roman colony when he ascended the throne. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 95.

TARQUINIA, a daughter of Tarquinius Priscus, who married Servius Tullius. When her husband was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, she privately conveyed away his body by night and buried it. This preyed upon her mind, and the following night she died. Some have attributed her death to excess of grief, or suicide, while others, perhaps more justly, have suspected Tullia, the wife of young Tarquin, with the murder.——A vestal virgin who, as some suppose, gave the Roman people a large piece of land, which was afterwards called the Campus Martius.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, the 5th king of Rome, was son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. His first name was Lucumon, but this he changed when by the advice of his wife Tanaquil, he had come to Rome. He called himself Lucius, and assumed the surname of Tarquinius, because born in the town of Tarquinii in Etruria. At Rome he distinguished himself so much by his liberality and engaging manners, that Servius Martius, the reigning monarch, nominated him at his death, the guardian of his children. This was insufficient to gratify the ambition of Tarquin; the prince was young, and an artful oration delivered to the people immediately transferred the crown of the deceased monarch to the head of Lucumon. The people had no reason to be satisfied with their choice. Tarquin reigned with moderation and popularity. He encreased the number of the senate, and made himself friends by adding 100 new senators from the plebeians, whom he distinguished by the appellation of *Patres minorum gentium*, from those of the patrician body, who were called *Patres majorum gentium*. The glory of the Roman arms, which was supported with so much dignity by the former monarchs, was neglected in this reign, and Tarquin showed that he possessed vigor and military confidence in the victories which he obtained over the united forces of the Latins and Sabines, and in the conquest of the 12 states of Etruria. He repaired, in the time of peace, the walls of the capital, the public places were adorned with elegant buildings and useful ornaments, and many centuries after, such as were spectators of the splendid mansions and golden palaces of Nero viewed with more admiration and greater pleasure the more simple, though more magnificent, edifices of Tarquin. He laid the foundations of the capitol, and to the industry and the public spirit of this monarch the Romans were indebted for their aqueducts and subterraneous sewers which supplied the city with fresh and wholesome water, and removed all the filth and offal which in a great capital too often breed pestilence and diseases. Tarquin was the first who introduced among the Romans the custom to canvass for offices of trust and honor; he distinguished the monarch, the senators, and other inferior magistrates by particular robes and ornaments, with ivory chairs at spectacles, and the hatchets carried before the public magistrates were for ever ordered to be surrounded with bundles of rods to strike more terror, and to be viewed with greater reverence. Tarquin was assisted by the two sons of his predecessor, in the 80th year of his age, 35 of which he had sat on the throne, about 577 years before Christ. *Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 59.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 4. l. 3, c. 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 5, &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 31, &c.

TARQUINIUS, surnamed *Superbus*, from his pride and insolence, was grandson to Tarquinius Priscus. He ascended the throne of Rome after his father-in-law Servius Tullius

Tullius, and was the seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, the daughter of Tullius, and it was at her instigation that he murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. The crown which he had obtained with violence he endeavoured to keep by a continuation of tyranny. Unlike his royal predecessors, he paid no regard to the decisions of the senate, or the approbation of the public assemblies, and by wishing to disregard both, he incurred the jealousy of the one and the odium of the other. The public treasury was soon exhausted by the continual extravagance of Tarquin, and to silence the murmurs of his subjects, he resolved to call their attention to war. He was successful in his military operations, the neighbouring cities submitted, but while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of the son of Tarquin at Rome, for ever stopped the progress of his arms: and the Romans, whom a series of barbarity and oppression had hitherto provoked, no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, not to survive the loss of her honor. [*Vid. Lucretia*] than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin was for ever banished from his throne, in the year of Rome 244. Unable to find support from even one of his subjects. Tarquin retired among the Etrurians, who attempted in vain to replace him on his throne. The republican government was established at Rome, and all Italy refused any longer to support the cause of an exile monarch against a nation who heard the name of Tarquin king and tyrant mentioned with horror, and indignation. Tarquin died in the 90th year of his age, about 14 years after his expulsion from Rome. He had reigned about 24 years. Though Tarquin appeared so odious among the Romans, his reign was not without its share of glory. His conquests were numerous, to beautify the buildings and porticos at Rome was his wish, and with great magnificence and art he finished the capitol, which his predecessor of the same name had begun. He also bought the Sibylline books which the Romans consulted with such religious solemnity. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*] *Cic. pro Rab. &c.—Liv.* 1, c. 46, *&c.—Dionys. Hal.* 4, c. 48, *&c.—Flor.*, 1, c. 7 & 8 —*Plin.* 8, c. 41.—*Plut.—Val. Max.* 9, c. 11 —*Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 187 —*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Eutrop.*

Tarquinius, (Collatinus) one of the relations of Tarquin the proud, who married Lucretia. [*Vid. Collatinus.*]——Sextus, the eldest of the sons of Tarquin the proud, rendered himself well known by a variety of adventures. When his father besieged Gabii, young Tarquin publicly declared that he was at variance with the monarch, and the report was the more easily believed when he came before Gabii with his body all mangled and bloody with stripes. This was an agreement between the father and the son, and Tarquin had no sooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppression of his father, than the people of Gabii entrusted him with the command of their armies, fully convinced that Rome could never have a more inveterate enemy. When he had thus succeeded, he dispatched a private messenger to his father, but the monarch gave no answer to be returned to his son. Sextius inquired more particularly about his father, and when he heard from the messenger that when the message was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a stick the tallest poppies in his garden, the son followed the example by putting to death the most noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town soon fell into the hands of the Romans. The violence which some time after Tarquinius offered to Lucretia, was the cause of his father's exile, and the total expulsion of his family from Rome. [*Vid. Lucretia.*] Sextius was at last killed, bravely fighting in a battle during the war which the Latins sustained against Rome in the attempt of reestablishing the Tarquins on their throne. *Ovid. Fast.—Liv.*——A Roman senator who was accessary to Catiline's conspiracy.

Tarquitius, the name of some subordinate officers in the Roman armies under the emperors, &c. *Tacit.*

Tarracina or Anxur, a town of the Volsci in Latium, between Rome and Neapolis. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Tarraco, a city of Spain, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there. The province of which it was the capital was called Tarraconensis Hispania Tarraconensis, which was also called by the Romans Hispania Citerior, was bounded on the east by the Mediterranean, the ocean on the west, the Pyrenean mountains and the sea of the Cantabri on the north, and Lusitania and Bætica on the south. *Martial.* 10, ep. 104.—*Sil.* 3, v. 369.

Tarrutius. *Vid.* Acca Laurentia.

Tarsa, a Thracian who rebelled under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4.

Tarsius, a river of Troas.

Tarsus or Tarsos, a town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded by Triptolemus, and a colony of Argives, or as others say by Sardanapalus. Tarsus was celebrated for the

the great men it produced. It was once the rival of Alexandria and Athens in literature and the study of the polite arts. The people of Tarsus wished to ingratiate themselves into the favor of J. Cæsar by giving the name of Juliopolis to their city, but it was soon lost. *Lucan.* 3, v. 225.—*Mela.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 14.

TARTĂRUS, one of the regions of hell, where, according to the antients, the most impious and guilty among mankind were punished. It was surrounded with a brazen wall, and its entrance was continually hidden from the sight by a cloud of darkness, which is represented three times more gloomy than the obscurest night. According to Hesiod it was a separate prison, at a greater distance from the earth than the earth is from the heavens. Virgil says that it was surrounded by three impenetrable walls, and by the impetuous and burning streams of the river Phlegethon. The entrance is by a large and lofty tower, whose gates are supported by columns of adamant, which neither gods nor men can open. In Tartarus, according to Virgil, were punished such as had been disobedient to their parents, traitors, adulterers, faithless ministers, and such as had undertaken unjust and cruel wars, or had betrayed their friends for the sake of money. It was also the place where Ixion, Tityus, the Danaides, Tantalus, Sisyphus, &c. were punished, according to Ovid. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 720.—*Sil* 13, v. 591.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Ovid Met.* 4, fab. 13.

TARTESSUS, a town in Spain, near the columns of Hercules, on the Mediterranean. Some suppose that it was afterwards called Carteia, and it was better known by the name of Gades, when Hercules had set up his columns on the extremity of Spain and Africa. There is also a town called Tartessus, in a small island formed by a river of the same name, near Gades in Iberia. Tartessus has been called the most distant town in the extremities of Spain, by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 6, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 416.—*Strab.* 3.

TASGETIUS CORNŪTUS, a prince of Gaul, assassinated in the age of Cæsar.

TATIENSES, a name given to one of the tribes of the Roman people by Romulus, in honor of Tatius, king of the Sabines. The Tatienses, who were partly the antient subjects of the king of the Sabines, lived on mount Capitolinus and Quirinalis.

TATIUS, (Titus) king of Cures among the Sabines, made war against the Romans after the rape of the Sabines. The gates of the city were betrayed into his hands by Tarpeia, and the army of the Sabines advanced as far as the Roman forum, where a bloody battle was fought. The cries of the Sabine virgins at last stopped the fury of the combatants, and an agreement was made between the two nations. Tatius consented to leave his antient possessions, and with his subjects, the inhabitants of Cures, came and live in Rome. He shared the royal authority with Romulus, and lived in the greatest union. He was murdered about five years after at Lanuvium, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Laurentes. This was done by order of his royal colleague, according to some authors. *Liv.* 1, c. 10, &c.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Cic. pro Balb.*—*Ovid Met.* 14. v. 804.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.

TATTA, a large lake of Phrygia.

TAULANTII, a people in the inland parts of Macedonia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 16.

TAUNUS, a mountain in Germany. *Tac.* 1 *Ann.* c. 56.

TAURANIA, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii.

TAURANTES, a people of Armenia between Artaxata and Tigranocerta. *Tac. Ann.* 14, c. 24.

TAURI, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited Taurica Chersonesus. They sacrificed all strangers to Diana. The image of this goddess, which they believed to have fallen down from heaven, was carried away to Sparta by Iphigenia and Orestes. *Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 99. &c.—*Mela* c. 1.—*Paus.* 3, c. 16.—*Eurip. Iphig.*—*Ovid ex Pont.* 1, el. 2. v. 80.

TAURĪCA CHERSONESUS, a large peninsula of Europe, at the southwest of the Palus Mæotis. It is joined by an isthmus to Scythia, and is bounded by the Cimmerian Bosporus, the Euxine sea, and the Palus Mæotis. It is now called the Crimea. The inhabitants, called Tauri, were a savage and uncivilized nation. *Strab.* 4. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. *Vid.* Tauri.

TAURĪCA, a surname of Diana, because she was worshipped by the inhabitants of Taurica Chersonesus.

TAURĪNI, the inhabitants of Taurini, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called Turin. *Sil.* 3, v. 646.

TAURISCI, a people of Germany.

TAURIUM, a town of the Peloponnesus.

TAUROMINIUM, a town of Sicily, between Messana and Catana, built by the Zancleans, Sicilians, and Hybleans, in the age of Dionysius the tyrant of Syracuse. The hills in the neighbourhood were famous for the fine grapes which they produced. There is a small river near it called Taurominitus. *Diod.* 16.

TAURUS, the largest mountain of Asia as to extent. One of its extremities

Caria, and it extends not only as far as the most eastern parts of Asia, but it also branches in several parts, and runs far in the north. Mount Taurus was known by several names, particularly in different countries. In Cilicia, where it reaches as far as the Euphrates, it was called Taurus. It was known by the name of Amanus from the bay of Issus as far as the Euphrates; of Antitaurus from the western boundaries of Cilicia up to Armenia; of Montes Matiani in the country of the Leucosyrians; of Mons Moschicus at the south of the river Phasis; of Amaranta at the north of the Phasis; of Caucasus between the Hyrcanian and Euxine sea; of Hyrcanii Montes near Hyrcania; of Imaus in the more eastern parts of Asia. The word Taurus was more properly confined to the mountains that separate Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cilicia. The several passes which were opened in the mountain were called *Pylæ*, and hence frequent mention is made in antient authors of the Armenian Pylæ, Cilician Pylæ, &c. *Mela.* 1, c. 15. l. 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.——A mountain in Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 41.——An officer of Augustus at the battle of Actium.——A proconsul of Africa accused by Agrippina, who wished him to be condemned, that she might become mistress of his gardens. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 59.——An officer of Minos, king of Crete. He had an amour with Pasiphae, whence arose the fable of the Minotaur, from the son, who was born sometime after. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] Taurus was vanquished by Theseus, in the games which Minos exhibited in Crete. *Plut. in Thes.*

TAXILA, a large country in India, between the Indus and the Hydaspes.

TAXILUS or TAXILES, a king of Taxila, in the age of Alexander. He submitted to the conqueror, who rewarded him with great liberality. *Curt.* 8. c. 14 ——A general of Mithridates, who assisted Archelaus against the Romans in Greece. He was afterwards conquered by Muræna, the lieutenant of Sylla.

TAXIMAQUILUS, a king in the southern parts of Britain when Cæsar invaded it. *Bell. G.* 5.

TAYGĒTE, or Taygēta, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Lacedæmon, by Jupiter. She became one of the Pleiades after death. *Hygin.* fab. 155 & 192.

TAYGĒTUS, or Taygēta, a mountain of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, at the west of the river Eurotas. It hung over the city of Lacedæmon, and it is said that once a part of it fell down by an earthquake, and destroyed the suburbs. It was on this mountain that the Lacedæmonian women celebrated the orgies of Bacchus. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Strab.* 8.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 52.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 488.

TEĀNUM, a town of Campania, on the Appian road.

TEARUS, a river of Thrace, rising in the same rock from 38 different sources, some of which are hot, and others cold. Darius raised a column there when he marched against the Scythians, as if to denote the sweetness and salubrity of the waters of that river. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90, &c.

TEĀTEA, Teate or Tegeate, a town of Latium.

TECHMESSA, the daughter of a Phrygian prince, called by some Teuthras, and by others Teleutas. When her father was killed in war by Ajax, son of Telamon, the young princess became the property of the conqueror, and by him she had a son called Eurysaces. Sophocles in one of his tragedies, represents Techmessa as moving her husband to pity by her tears and entreaties, when he wished to stab himself. *Horat.* 2, od. 4, v. 6.—*Dictys. Cret.*—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*

TECHNATIS, a king of Egypt.

TECTĀMUS, son of Dorus, grandson of Hellen, the son of Deucalion, went to Crete with the Ætolians and Pelasgians, and reigned there. He had a son called Asterius, by the daughter of Cretheus.

TECTOSĀGES or Tectosagæ, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. They received the name of Tectosagæ *quod sagis tegerentur.* Some of them passed into Germany, where they settled near the Hercynian forest, and another colony passed into Asia, where they conquered Phrygia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia. The Tectosagæ were among those Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, & who attempted some time after to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. At their return home from Greece they were visited by a pestilence, and ordered, to stop it, to throw into the river all the riches and plunder they had obtained in their distant excursions. *Cæsar Bell. G.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Liv.* 38.—*Flor.* 2, c. 11.—*Justin* 32.

TEGEA, or TEGEÆ, a town of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tegeates, a son of Lycaon, or according to others, by Aleus. The gigantic bones of Orestes were found buried there and removed to Sparta. Apollo and Pan were worshipped there. Ceres, Proserpine, as also Venus, had each a temple at Tegea. The inhabitants were called Tegeates. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 293.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 531.—*Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 8, c. 45, &c.

TEGYRA, a town of Bœotia where Apollo was worshipped. There was a battle fought

fought there between the Thebans and the Peloponnesians.

Teios. *Vid* Teos.

Teium, a town of Paphlagonia on the Euxine sea.

Telamon, a king of the island of Salamis, son of Æacus and Endeis. He was brother to Peleus and father to Teucer and Ajax, who on that account is often called *Telamonius heros*. He fled from Megara his native country, after he had accidentally murdered his brother Phocus in playing with the quoit, and he sailed to the island of Salamis, where he soon after married Glauce, the daughter of Cychreus, the king of the place. At the death of his father-in-law, who had no male issue, Telamon became king of Salamis. He accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis, and was arm-bearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon prisoner and destroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his services with the hand of Hesione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the spoils of Troy, and with her he returned to Greece. He also married Peribœa, whom some call Eriboea. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 151.—*Sophocl. in Aj.*—*Pindar isthm.* 6.—*Stat. Theb.* 6.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, &c.—*Paus. in Cor.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 97, &c.

Telamoniades, a patronymic given to the descendants of Telamon.

Telchines, a people of Rhodes, said to have been originally from Crete. They were the inventors of many useful arts, and according to Diodorus, passed for the sons of the sea. They were the first who raised statues to the gods. They had the power of changing themselves into whatever shape they pleased, and according to Ovid they could poison and fascinate all objects with their eyes, and cause rain and hail to fall at pleasure. The Telchinians insulted Venus, for which the goddess inspired them with a sudden fury, so that they committed the grossest crimes and offered violence even to their own mothers. *Diod.*—*Ovid Met.* 7, v. 365, &c.

Telchinia, a surname of Minerva.——Also a surname of Juno in Rhodes, where she had a statue at Ialysus raised by the Telchinians, who settled there.

Telchinius, a surname of Apollo among the Rhodians.

Telchis, a son of Europs, the son of Ægialeus. He was one of the first kings of the Peloponnesus.

Telea, a surname of Juno in Bœotia.

Teleboas, a son of Ixion and the cloud.——A son of Lycaon.

Teleboe or Teleboes, a people of Ætolia called also Taphians. *Vid.* Taphiæ.

Teleboides, islands opposite Leucas. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Teleces, a Lacedæmonian of the family of the Heraclidæ. Charillus was his colleague on the throne of Sparta. He reigned 40 years. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Paus.* 3, c. 2.——A philosopher, disciple of Lacidas.——A Milesian.

Teleclides, an Athenian comic poet in the age of Pericles.

Teleclus, a king of Lacedæmon, son of Archelaus.

Telegonus, a son of Ulysses and Circe, born in the island of Ægæa, where he was educated. When arrived to the years of manhood he went to Ithaca to make himself known to his father, but he was shipwrecked on the coast, and being destitute of provisions he plundered some of the inhabitants of the island. Ulysses and Telemachus came to defend the property of their subjects against this unknown invader, a quarrel arose, and Telegonus killed his father without knowing who he was. He afterwards returned to his native country, and according to Hyginus he carried thither his father's body, where it was buried. Telemachus and Penelope also accompanied him in his return, and soon after the nuptials of Telegonus with Penelope were celebrated by order of Minerva. Penelope had by Telegonus a son called Italus, who gave his name to Italy. Telegonus founded Tusculum in Italy, and according to some he left one daughter called Mamilia, from whom the noble family of the Mamilii at Rome were descended. *Horat.* 3, od. 29, v. 8.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3 & 4. *Trist.* 1, el. 1.—*Plut. in Par.*—*Hygin.* fab. 127.—*Sol.*——A son of Proteus killed by Hercules.——A king of Egypt who married Io after she had been restored to her original form by Jupiter.

Telemachus, a son of Ulysses and Penelope. He was still in the cradle when his father went with the rest of the Greeks to the Trojan war. At the end of this celebrated war Telemachus, anxious to see his father, went to seek him, and as the place of his residence, and the cause of his long absence were then unknown, he visited the court of Menelaus and Nestor to obtain information. He afterwards returned to Ithaca, where the suitors of his mother Penelope had conspired to murder him, but he avoided their snares, and by means of Minerva, he discovered his father, who had arrived in the island two days before him, and was then in the house of Eumæus. With this faithful servant and Ulysses, Telemachus concerted how to deliver his mother from the importunities of her suitors, and

was effected with great success. After the death of his father, Telemachus went to the land of Ægæa, where he married Circe, or according to others Calliphone, the daughter of Circe, by whom he had a son called Latinus. He some time after had the misfortune to kill his mother-in-law Circe, and fled to Italy, where he founded Clusium. Telemachus was accompanied in his visit to Nestor and Menelaus by the goddess of wisdom, under the form of Mentor. It is said that when a child, Telemachus fell into the sea, and that a dolphin brought him safe to shore, after he had remained some time under water. From this circumstance Ulysses had the figure of a dolphin engraved on the seal which he wore on his ring. *Hygin.* fab. 95 & 125.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, v. 98.—*Horat.* 1 ep. 7, v. 41.—*Homer. Od.* 2, &c.—*Lycophr. in Cass.*

TELĔMUS, a Cyclops who was acquainted with futurity. He foretold to Polyphemus all the evils which he some time after suffered from Ulysses. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 771.

TELEPHASSA, the mother of Cadmus, Phœnix and Cilix, by Agenor. She died in Thrace, as she was seeking her daughter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away.

TELĔPHUS, a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge, the daughter of Aleus. He was exposed as soon as born on mount Parthenius, but his life was preserved by a goat, and by some shepherds. According to Apollodorus he was exposed not on a mountain, but in the temple of Minerva at Tegea, or according to a tradition mentioned by Pausanias he was left to the mercy of the waves with his mother by the cruelty of Aleus, and carried by the winds to the mouth of the Caycus, where he was found by Teuthras, king of the country, who married, or rather adopted as his daughter, Auge, and educated her son. Some however suppose that Auge fled to Teuthras to avoid the anger of her father, on account of her amour with Hercules. Yet others declare that Aleus gave her to Nauplius to be severely punished for her incontinence, and that Nauplius unwilling to injure her, sent her to Teuthras, king of Bithynia, by whom he was adopted. Telephus, according to the more received opinions, was ignorant of his origin, and he was ordered by the oracle, if he wished to know his parents, to go to Mysia. Obedient to this injunction, he came to Mysia, where Teuthras offered him his crown and his adopted daughter Auge in marriage, if he would deliver his country from the hostilities of Idas, the son of Apharcus. Telephus readily complied, and at the head of the Mysians he soon routed the enemy, and received the promised reward. As he was going to unite himself to Auge, the sudden appearance of an enormous serpent separated the two lovers, Auge implored the assistance of Hercules, and was soon informed by the god that Telephus was her own son. When this was known the nuptials were not celebrated, and Telephus some time after married one of the daughters of king Priam. As one of the sons of the Trojan monarch Telephus prepared to assist Priam against the Greeks, and with uncommon fury he attacked them when they had landed on his coasts. The carnage was great, and Telephus was victorious, had not Bacchus, who protected the Greeks, suddenly raised a vine from the earth, which entangled the feet of the monarch, and laid him flat on the ground. Achilles immediately rushed upon him, and wounded him so severely, that he was carried away from the battle. The wound was mortal, and Telephus was informed by the oracle that he alone who had inflicted it could totally cure it. Upon this, applications were made to Achilles, but in vain; the hero observed that he was no physician, till Ulysses, who knew that Troy could not be taken without the assistance of one of the sons of Hercules, and who wished to make Telephus the friend of the Greeks, persuaded Achilles to obey the directions of the oracle. Achilles consented, and as the weapon which had given the wound could alone cure it, the hero scraped the rust from the point of his spear, and by applying it to the sore gave it immediate relief. It is said that Telephus showed himself so grateful to the Greeks that he accompanied them to the Trojan war, and fought with them against his father-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 101.—*Paus.* 8, c. 48.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, el. 1, &c.—*Philostr. her.* 1.——*Plin.*——A friend of Horace remarkable for his beauty and the elegance of his person. He was the favorite of Lydia, the mistress of Horace, &c. *Horat.* 1, od. 12. l. 4, od. 11, v. 21.——A slave who conspired against Augustus. *Sueton. in Aug.*—L. Verus wrote a book on the rhetoric of Homer, as also a comparison of that poet with Plato, and other treatises, all lost.

TELESIA, a town of Campania taken by Annibal.

TELESICLES, a Parian, father to the poet Archilochus.

TELESILLA, a lyric poetess of Argos, who bravely defended her country against the Lacedæmonians, and obliged them to raise the siege. A statue was raised to her honor

honor in the temple of Venus. *Pauf.* 2, c. 20.

TELESINICUS, a Corinthian auxiliary at Syracufe, &c.

TELESĪNUS, a general of the Samnites, who joined the intereft of Marius, and fought againft the generals of Sylla. He marched towards Rome and defeated Sylla with great lofs. He was afterwards routed in a bloody battle, and left in the number of the flain, after he had given great proofs of his valor and courage. *Plut. in Mar.* &c.

TELESIPPUS, a poor man of Phgræ, father to the tyrant Dinias.

TELESTAGŌRAS, a man of Naxos, whofe daughters were ravifhed by fome of the nobles of the ifland.

TELESTAS, a fon of Priam. *Apollod* 3, c. 12.——An athlete of Meffenia. *Pauf.* 6, c. 14.——A king of Corinth.

TELESTO, one of the Oceanides.

TELETHUS, a mountain in Eubœa.

TELETHŪSA, the wife of Lygdus or Lycius, a native of Crete. She became mother of a daughter, who was afterwards changed into a boy. *Vid.* Iphis.

TELEURIAS, a prince of Macedonia, &c.

TELEUTIAS, the brother of Agefilaus who was killed by the Olynthians, &c.

TELLIAS, a famous foothfayer, born in Elis. He florifhed in the age of Xerxes. He was greatly honored in Phocis, where he had fettled, and the inhabitants raifed him a ftatue in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. *Pauf.* 10, v. 1. — *Herodot.* 8, c. 27.

TELLIS, a Greek lyric poet, the father of Brafidas.

TELLUS, a divinity, the fame as the earth, the moft antient of all the gods after Chaos. She was mother by Cœlus of Oceanus, Hyperion, Ceus, Rhea, Japetus, Themis, Saturn, Phœbe, Tethys, &c. Tellus is the fame as the divinity, who is honored under the feveral names of Cybele, Rhea, Vefta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proferpine, &c. She was generally repreferted in the character of Tellus, as a woman with many breafts, diftended with milk, to expreffs the fecundity of the earth. She alfo appeared crowned with turrets, holding a fceptre in one hand, and a key in the other; while at her feet was laying a tame lion without chains, as if to intimate that every part of the earth can be made fruitful by means of cultivation. *Hefiod. Theog.* v. 130.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.——A poor man whom Solon called happier than Cræfus the rich and ambitious king of Lydia. Tellus had the happinefs to fee a ftrong and healthy family of children, and at laft to fall in the defence of his country. *Herodot.* 1, c. 30. —— An Italian was faid to have had commerce with his mare, and to have had a daughter called Hippa, who became the goddefs of horfes.

TELMESSUS, or TELMISSUS, a town of Caria, whofe inhabitants were fkilled in augury and the interpretation of dreams. *Cic. de div.* 1. —*Strab.* 14. —— Another in Lycia.——A third in Pifidia.

TELON, a prieft of Maffilia, killed during the fiege of that city by Cæfar. *Lucan* 3 v. 592.——A king of the Telebœans, who married Sebethis, by whom he had Gallus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

TELPHUSA, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the Ladon. She gave her name to a town and fountain of that place. The waters of the fountain Telphufa were fo cold, that Tirefias died by drinking them. *Pauf.* 4.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lycophron.*

TELYS, a tyrant of Sybaris.

TEMATHEA, a mountain of Meffenia. *Pauf* 4, c. 34.

TEMĒNITUM, a place in Meffene, where Temenus was buried.

TEMĒNITES, a firname of Apollo, which he received at Temenos, a fmall place near Syracufe, where he was worfhipped. *Cic. in Verr.*

TEMĒNUS, the fon of Ariftomachus, was the firft of the Heraclidæ who returned to Peloponnefus with his brother Cresphontes, in the reign of Tifamenes, king of Argos. Temenus made himfelf mafter of the throne of Argos from which he expelled the reigning fovereign. After death he was fucceeded by his fon in law Deiophon, who had married his daughter Hyrnetho, and this fucceffion was in preference to his own fon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 18 & 19.——A fon of Pelafgus, who was entrufted with the care of Juno's infancy. *Pauf.* 8, c. 22.

TEMERINDA, the name of the Palus Mæotis among the natives.

TEMĪSA, a town of Cyprus.——Another in Calabria in Italy, famous for its mines of copper. *Ovid. Faft.* 5, v. 441. *Met.* 7, v. 207 —*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.

TEMNES, a king of Sidon.

TEMNOS, a town of Æolia, at the mouth of the Hermus.

TEMPE, a valley in Theffaly, between mount Olympus at the north, and Offa at the fouth. The river Peneus flows through it into the Ægean. The poets have defcribed it as the moft delightful fpot on the earth, which had continually cool fhades, and verdant walks, which the warbling of birds rendered more pleafant and romantic.

Temp

Tempe extended about five miles in length, but was scarce one acre and a half wide. All vallies that are pleasant, either for their situation or the mildness of their climate, are called Tempe by the poets. *Strab.* 9. —*Mela.* 2. c. 3.—*Diod.* 4.—*Dionys. Periег.* 219.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut. de Mus.* —*Virg. G.* 2, v. 469.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 569

Tenedos, a small and fertile island of the Ægean sea, opposite Troy, at the distance of about 12 miles from Sigæum. It is about 56 miles north from Lesbos. It was antiently called Leucophrys, till Tenes, the son of Cycnus settled there and built a town which he called Tenedos, from which the whole island received its name. It became famous during the Trojan war, as it was there that the Greeks concealed themselves the more effectually to make the Trojans believe that they were returned home without finishing the siege. *Homer. Od.* 3, v. 59.—*Diod.* 5. — *Strab.* 13. —*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516. l. 12, v. 109.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Tenes, a son of Cycnus and Proclea. He was exposed on the sea on the coast of Troas, by his father, who credulously believed his wife Philonome, who had fallen in love with Cycnus, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue, when he refused to gratify her passion. Tenes arrived safe in Leucophrys, which he called Tenedos, and of which he became the sovereign. Some time after, Cycnus discovered the guilt of his wife Philonome, and as he wished to be reconciled to his son whom he had so grossly injured, he went to Tenedos. But when he had tied his ship to the shore, Tenes cut off the cable with a hatchet, and suffered his father's ship to be tossed about in the sea. From this circumstance the *hatchet of Tenes* is become proverbial to intimate a resentment that cannot be pacified. This hatchet was carefully preserved at Tenedos, and afterwards deposited in the temple of Delphi, where it was still seen in the age of Pausanias. Tenes, as some suppose, was killed by Achilles, as he defended his country against the Greeks. He received divine honors after death. His statue was carried away by Verres. *Strab.* 13.—*Paus.* 10, c. 14.——A general of 3000 mercenary Greeks sent by the Egyptians to assist the Phœnicians. *Diod.* 16.

Tenesis, a part of Æthiopia.

Tenum, a town of Æolia.

Tenos, a small island in the Ægean, near Andros, called also Hydrussa, from the number of its fountains. It was very mountainous, but it produced excellent wines, universally esteemed by the ancients. Tenos was about 15 miles in extent. The capital was also called Tenos. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.

Tentyra, (plur.) and Tentyris, a small town of Egypt on the Nile.

Tentyra, a place of Thrace opposite Samothrace. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 9, v. 23.

Teos, or Teios, a maritime town on the coast of Ionia in Asia minor, opposite Samos. It was one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy, and gave birth to Anacreon and Hecatæus, who is by some deemed a native of Miletus. According to Pliny, Teos was an island. Augustus repaired Teos, whence he is often called the founder of it in antient medals. *Strab.* 14. —*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 17 v. 18.—*Plin.* 5, c 31.

Teredon, a town on the Arabian gulf.

Terentia, the wife of Cicero. She became mother of M. Cicero, and of a daughter called Tulliola. Cicero repudiated her, because she had been faithless to his bed, when he was banished in Asia. Terentia married Sallust, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived to her 103d, or according to Pliny to her 117th year. *Plut. in Cic.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 11 *ep.* 16, &c.——The wife of Scipio Africanus.

Terentia lex, called also Cassia, *frumentaria*, by M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, and C. Cassius, A. U. C. 680. It ordered that the same price should be given for all corn bought in the provinces to hinder the exactions of the quæstors.——Another by Terentius the tribune, A. U. C. 291, to elect five persons to define the power of the consuls, lest they should abuse the public confidence by violence or rapine.

Terentianus, a Roman to whom Longinus dedicated his treatise on the sublime.

Terentius Publius, a native of Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who educated him with great care, and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. He bore the name of his master and benefactor, and was called *Terentius*. He applied himself to the study of Greek comedy with uncommon assiduity, and claimed the friendship and patronage of the learned and powerful. Scipio, the elder Africanus, and his friend Lælius have been suspected on account of their intimacy, of assisting the poet in the composition of his comedies, and the fine language, the pure expressions, and delicate sentiments with which the plays of Terence abound, seem perhaps to favor the supposition. Terence

was

was in the 25th year of his age, when his first play appeared on the Roman stage. All his compositions were received with great applause, but when the words of

Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto,

were repeated, the plaudits were reiterated, and the audience, though composed of foreigners, conquered nations, allies, and citizens of Rome, were unanimous in applauding the poet, who spoke with such elegance and simplicity, the language of nature, and supported the native independence of man. The talents of Terence were employed rather in translating than in search of originality. It is said that he translated 108 of the comedies of the poet Menander, six of which only are extant, his Andria, Eunuch, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Phormio and Hecyra. Terence is admired for the purity of his language, and the artless elegance and simplicity of his diction, and for a continued delicacy of sentiments. There is more originality in Plautus, more vivacity in the intrigues, and more surprize in the catastrophes of his plays, but Terence will ever be admired for his taste, his expressions, and his faithful pictures of nature and manners, and the becoming dignity of his several characters. Quintilian who candidly acknowledges the deficiencies of the Roman comedy, declares that Terence was the most elegant and refined of all the comedians whose writings appeared on the stage. The time and the manner of his death are unknown. He left Rome in the 35th year of his age, and never after appeared there. Some suppose that he was drowned in a storm as he returned from Greece, about 159 years before Christ. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 17.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 59.—— Culeo, a Roman senator taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus. When Africanus triumphed, Culeo followed his chariot with a *pileus* on his head. He was some time after appointed judge between his deliverer and the people of Asia, and had the meanness to condemn him and his brother Asiaticus, though both innocent. *Liv.* 30, c. 45.—— A tribune who wished the number of the citizens of Rome to be increased.—— Evocatus, a man who as it was supposed murdered Galba. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 41. —— Lentinus, a Roman knight condemned for perjury.—— Varro, a consul with Æmilius Paulus at the battle of Cannæ. He was the son of a butcher, and had followed for some time the profession of his father. He placed himself totally in the power of Hannibal, by making an improper disposition of his army. When he had been defeated, and his colleague slain, he retired to Canusium, where the remains of his slaughtered countrymen sent word to the Roman senate of his defeat. He received the thanks of this respectable body, because he had engaged the enemy however improperly, and as it appeared of the affairs of the republic, he was offered the dictatorship which he declined. *Plut.*—*Liv.* 22, &c.—— An ambassador sent to Philip king of Macedonia.—— Massaliora, an edile of the people, &c.—— Marcus, a friend of Sejanus accused before the senate for his intimacy with that discarded favorite. He made a bold defence and was acquitted. *Tacit. Ann.*

TERENTUS, a place in the Campus Martius near the capitol, where the infernal divinities had an altar. *Ovid Fast.* 1, v. 504.

TEREUS, a king of Thrace, son of Mars and Bistonis. He married Progne the daughter of Pandion king of Athens whom he had assisted in a war against Megara. He offered violence to his sister-in-law Philomela, whom he conducted to Thrace at the desire of Progne. *Vid.* Philomela & Progne.

TERGESTE & TERGESTUM, a town of Italy on the Adriatic sea, made a Roman colony. *Mela.* 2, c. 3, &c.—*Dionys. Per.* v. 380.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 110.

TERIAS, a river of Sicily near Catana.

TERIBAZUS, a nobleman of Persia, sent with a fleet against Evagoras king of Cyprus. He was accused of treason and removed from office, &c.

TERIDAE, a concubine of Menelaus.

TERIDATES, a favorite eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes. At his death the monarch was in tears for three days. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 1.

TERIGUM, a town of Macedonia.

TERMENTIA, or TERMES, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

TERMERUS, a robber of Peloponnesus who killed people by crushing their heads against his own. He was slain by Hercules. *Plut. in Thes.*

TERMESUS, a river of Arcadia.

TERMINALIA, annual festivals at Rome observed in honor of the god Terminus in the month of february. It was then usual for peasants to assemble near the property land marks which separated their fields and after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to sacrifice a lamb or a young pig. They were first established by Numa, and though at first it was forbidden to shed the blood of victims, yet in process of time

ime land marks were plentifully sprinkled with it. *Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 641.—*Cic. Phil.* 2, c. 10.

TERMINĀLIS, a firname of Jupiter, because he presided over the boundaries and lands of individuals before the worship of the god Terminus was introduced. *Dionys. Hal* 2.

TERMĬNUS, a divinity at Rome who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpation of land. His worship was first introduced at Rome by Numa, who persuaded his subjects that the limits of their lands and estates were under the immediate inspection of heaven. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock. He was represented with an human head without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was placed. The people of the country assembled once a year with their families and crowned with garlands and flowers the stones which separated their different possessions, and offered victims to the god who presided over their boundaries. It is said that when Tarquin the proud wished to build a temple on the Tarpeian rock to Jupiter, the god Terminus refused to give way, though the other gods resigned their seats with chearfulness, whence Ovid has said,

Restitit, & magno cum Jove templa tenet.

Dionys. Hal. 2.—*Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 641.—*Plut. in Numa.*—*Liv.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 9.

TERMISUS, or TERMESSUS, a town of Pisidia.

TERPANDER, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos about the 33d olympiad. It is said that he appeased a tumult at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to the lyre which before his time had only four. *Ælian V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Plut. de Mus.*

TERPSĬCHŎRE, one of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, of which she was reckoned the inventress, as her name intimates, and with which she delighted her sisters. She is represented like a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hand a musical instrument. *Juv.* 7, v. 35.—*Apollod.* 1.

TERPSICRĂTE, a daughter of Thespius.

TERRA, one of the most antient deities in mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phœbe, Thetys, & Mnemosyne. By the Air she had Grief, Mourning, Oblivion, Vengeance, &c. According to Hyginus, she is the same as Tellus. *Vid.* Tellus.

TERRACĪNA, a maritime town of Italy.

TERRASIDIUS, a Roman knight in Cæsar's army in Gaul.

TERROR, an emotion of the mind which the antients have made a deity, and one of the attendants of the god Mars and of Bellona.

TERTIA, a sister of Clodius the tribune, &c.——A daughter of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus.

TERTIUS JULIANUS, a lieutenant in Cæsar's legions.

TERTULLIĀNUS, (J. Septimius Florens) a celebrated Christian writer of Carthage. He died about the 216th year of the Christian era.

TETHYS, the greatest of the sea deities, was wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Uranus and Terra. She was mother of the chiefest rivers of the universe, such as the Nile, the Alpheus, the Mæander, Simois, Peneus, Evenus, Scamander, &c. and about 3000 daughters called Oceanides. Tethys is confounded by some mythologists with her grand daughter Thetis, the wife of Peleus, and the mother of Achilles. The word *Tethys* is poetically used to express the sea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 509, l. 9, v. 498, *Fast.* 2, v. 191.—*Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 336.—*Homer. Il.* 14, v. 302.

TETRAPŎLIS, a name given to the city of Antioch, the capital of Syria, because it was divided into four separate districts, each of which resembled a city.

TETRĬCUS, a mountain of Italy.——A Roman senator, saluted emperor in the reign of Aurelian. He was led in triumph by his successful adversary, who afterwards heaped the most unbounded honors upon him and his son of the same name.

TEUCER, a king of Phrygia, son of the Scamander by Idea. According to some authors, he was the first who introduced among his subjects the worship of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. The country where he reigned was from him called Teucria, and his subjects Teucri. His daughter Batea, married Dardanus, a Samothracian prince who succeeded him in the government of Teucria. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 108.——A son of Telamon, king of Salamis, by Hesione the daughter of Laomedon. He was one of Helen's suitors, and accordingly accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he signalized himself by his valor and intrepidity. It is said that his father refused to receive him into his kingdom, because he had left the death of his brother Ajax unrevenged. This severity of the father did not dishearten the son, he left Salamis and retir-

retired to Cyprus, where he built a town, which he called Salamis, after his native country. He attempted to no purpose to recover the island of Salamis, after his father's death. He built a temple to Jupiter in Cyprus, on which a man was annually sacrificed, till the reign of the Antonines. Some suppose that Teucer did not return to Cyprus, but that, according to a less received opinion, he went to settle in Spain, and thence into Galatia. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 281. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pans.* 2, c. 29.— *Justin.* 44, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.—— One of the servants of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

Teumessus, a mountain of Bœotia, where Hercules, when young, killed an enormous lion.

Teuta, a queen of Illyricum, who ordered some Roman ambassadors to be put to death. This unprecedented murder was the cause of a war, which ended in her disgrace.

Teutamias or Teutamis, a king of Larissa. He instituted games in honor of his father, where Perseus killed his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit.

Teutamus, a king of Assyria, the same as Tithonus, the father of Memnon. *Diod.* 5.

Teutas, or Teutales, a name of Mercury among the Gauls. The people offered human victims to this deity. *Lucan.* 1, v. 445.—*Cæsar bell. G.*

Teuthras, a king of Mysia on the borders of the Caycus. He adopted as his daughter, or according to others, married Auge the daughter of Aleus, when she fled away into Asia, from her father who wished to punish her for her amours with Hercules. Some time after his kingdom was invaded by Idas the son of Aphareus, and to remove this enemy he promised Auge and his crown to any one who could restore tranquility to his subjects. This was executed by Telephus, who afterwards proved to be the son of Auge, who was promised in marriage to him by right of his successful expedition. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Paus.* 3, c. 25.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 19. —*Hygin. fab.* 100.——A river's name.

Teutomatus, a prince of Gaul, among the allies of Rome.

Teutŏni and Teutŏnes, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius, and an infinite number made prisoners. *Vid.* Cimbri. *Cic. pro Manil.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plut. in Mar.*—*Martial.* 14, *ep.* 86.

Thabenna, an inland town of Africa. *Hirt. Afric.*

Thais, a famous courtezan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, and gained such an ascendant over him, that she made him burn the royal palace of Persepolis. After Alexander's death, she married Ptolemy king of Egypt. *Ovid. de art am.* 3, v. 604. *de rem. am.* 384.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Just.* 3, v. 93.

Thala, a town of Africa. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 21.

Thalămæ, a town of Messenia.

Thalassius, a beautiful young Roman in the reign of Romulus. At the rape of the Sabines, one of these virgins appeared remarkable for beauty and elegance, and her ravisher afraid of many competitors, exclaimed as he carried her away, that it was for Thalassius. The name of Thalassius was no sooner mentioned, than all were eager to preserve so beautiful a prize for him. Their union was attended with so much happiness, that it was ever after usual at Rome to make use of the word *Thalassio* at nuptials, and to wish those that were married the felicity of Thalassius after death. He is supposed by some to be the same as Hymen, as he was made a deity. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Martial.* 3, ep. 93.

Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus in Ionia. He was descended from Cadmus: his father's name was Examius, and his mother's Cleobula. Like the rest of the antients he travelled in quest of knowledge, and for some time resided in Crete, Phœnicia and Egypt. Under the priests of Memphis he was taught geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, and enabled to measure with accuracy, the vast height, and extent of a pyramid. His discoveries in astronomy were great and ingenious, he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. He discovered the solstices and equinoxes, and divided the heavens into five zones, recommended the division of the year into 365 days, which was universally adopted by the Egyptian philosophy. Like Homer he looked upon water as the principle of every thing. He was the founder of the Ionic sect, which distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations under the successors and pupils of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus the master of Socrates. Thales lived to a very great old age. He was never married, and when his mother pressed him to chuse a wife, he said he was too young. The same exhortations were afterwards repeated, but the philosopher eluded them by observing, that he was then too old to enter the matrimonial state. He died in the 90th year of his age, about 548 years before the Christian era. His compositions

positions on philosophical subjects are lost. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.—*Plato.*—*Diog.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* &c.——A lyric poet intimate with Lycurgus. He prepared by his rapsodies the minds of the Spartans, to receive the rigorous institutions of his friend, and inculcated a reverence for the peace of civil society.

THALESTRIA, or THALESTRIS, a queen of the Amazons, who came 35 days journey to meet Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, to raise children by a man whose fame was so great, and courage so uncommon. *Curt.* 6, c. 5 —*Strab.* 11.

THALETES, a Greek poet of Crete.

THALIA, one of the Muses. She presided over festivals, pastoral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook. Her dress appears shorter, and not so ornamented as that of the other Muses. *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 6, v. 25.—*Mart.* 9, *ep.* 75.—*Plut. in Symp.* &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 2. —— One of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.* ——An island in the Tyrrhene sea.

THALPIUS, a son of Eurytus, one of Helen's suitors.

THAMYRAS, a Cilician who first introduced the art of augury in Cyprus, where it was religiously preserved in his family for many years. *Tacit.* 2, *Hist.* c. 3.

THAMYRAS, or THAMYRIS, a celebrated musician of Thrace. His father's name was Philammon, and his mother's Argiope. He became enamoured of the Muses, and challenged them to a trial of skill. His challenge was accepted, and it was mutually agreed, that the conquered should be totally at the disposal of his victorious adversary. He was conquered, and the Muses deprived him of his eye-sight, and his melodious voice and broke his lyre. His poetical compositions are lost. Some accused him of having first introduced into the world the unnatural vice of which Sotades is accused. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 594, l. 5, v. 599—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3,—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, el. 7, v. 62. *Art. am.* 3, v. 399. —*Pans.* 4, c. 33.

THAMYRIS, one of the petty princes of the Dacæ, in the age of Darius, &c.——A queen of the Massagetæ. *Vid.* Thomyris.

THARGELIA, festivals in Greece, in honor of Apollo and Diana. They lasted two days, and the youngest of both sexes carried olive branches, on which were suspended cakes and fruits.

THARIADES, one of the generals of Antiochus, &c.

THAROPS, a son of Oeager, to whom Bacchus gave the kingdom of Thrace, after the death of Lycurgus. *Diod.* 4.

THAPSACUS, a town of Arabia.

THASIUS, or THRASIUS, a famous soothsayer of Cyprus, who told Busiris, king of Egypt, that to stop a dreadful plague which afflicted his country, he must offer a foreigner to Jupiter. Upon this the tyrant ordered him to be seized and sacrificed to the god, as he was not a native of Egypt. *Ovid. de art. am.* 1. v. 649 ——A surname of Hercules, who was worshipped at Thasos.

THASOS, or THASUS, a small island in the Ægean, on the coast of Thrace, opposite the mouth of the Nestus. It has been antiently known by the name of Æria, Odonis, Æthria, Acte, Ogygia, Chryse, and Cerelis. It received that of Thasos from Thasus the son of Agenor who settled there when he despaired of finding his sister Europa. It was about 40 miles in circumference, and so uncommonly fruitful, that the fertility of Thasos became proverbial. Its wine were universally esteemed. Its marble quarries were also in great repute, as well as its mines of gold and silver. The capital of the island was also called Thasos. *Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pans.* 5, c. 25 —*Ælian. V. H.* 4, &c.

THASUS, a son of Neptune, who went with Cadmus to seek Europa. He built the town of Thasus in Thrace. Some make him brother of Cadmus.

THAUMANTIAS and THAUMANTIS, a name given to Iris, the messenger of Juno, because she was the daughter of Thaumas the son of Oceanus and Terra, by one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 5,—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 479, l. 14, v. 845.

THAUMAS, a son of Neptune and Terra. He married Electra, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Iris and the Harpyies, &c.

THAUMASIUS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whose top, according to some accounts, Jupiter was born.

THEA, a daughter of Uranus and Terra. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the sun, the moon, Aurora, &c. She is also called Thia, Titæa, Rhea, Tethys, &c.——One of the Sporades.

THEAGENES, a man who made himself master of Megara, &c.——An athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength. His father's name was Timosthenes, a friend of Hercules. He was crowned above a thousand times at the public games of the Greeks, and became a god after death. *Pans.* 6, c. 6, & 11.—*Plut.*——A Theban officer, who dis-

distinguished himself at the battle of Cheronea. *Plut.*——A writer who published commentaries on Homer's works.

THEAGES, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates. *Plato.*—*Ælian V. H.* 4, &c.

THEANO, the wife of Metapontus son of Sisyphus, presented some twins to her husband, when he wished to repudiate her for her barrenness. The children were educated with the greatest care, and some time afterwards, Theano herself became mother of twins. When they were grown up, she was encouraged to murder the suppositious children who were to succeed to their father's throne, in preference to them. *Hygin. fab.* 186.——A daughter of Cisseus, sister to Hecuba, who married Antenor, and was supposed to have betrayed the Palladium to the Greeks, as she was priestess of Minerva. *Homer Il.* 6, v. 298. —*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5, c 8. One of the Danaides. Her husband's name was Phantes. *Apollod.* 2, c 1.——The wife of the philosopher Pythagoras.——A poetess of Locris. —— A priestess of Athens, who refused to pronounce a curse upon Alcibiades, when he was accused of having mutilated all the statues of Mercury. *Plut.*——The mother of Pausanias. She was the first, as it is reported, who brought a stone to the entrance of Minerva's temple to shut up her son, when she heard of his crimes and perfidy to his country. —A daughter of Scedasus to whom some of the Lacedæmonians offered violence at Leuctra.

THEANUM, a town of Italy. *Vid.* Teanum.

THEARIDAS, a brother of Dionysius the elder. He was made admiral of his fleet.

THEARNUS, a surname of Apollo at Troezene.

THEATETES, a Greek epigrammatist.

THEBÆ (arum) a celebrated city, the capital of Bœotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. The manner of its foundation is not precisely known. Cadmus is supposed to have first begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. It was afterwards finished by Amphion and Zethus, but according to Varro, it owed its origin to Ogyges. The government of Thebes was monarchical, and many of the sovereigns are celebrated for their misfortunes, such as Laius Œdipus, Polynices Eteocles, &c. The war which Thebes supported against the Argives, is famous as well as that of the Epigoni. The Thebans were looked upon as an indolent and sluggish nation, and the words of *Theban pig*, became proverbial to express a man remarkable for stupidity and inattention. This however was not literally true, under Epaminondas, the Thebans, though before dependent, became masters of Greece, and every thing was done according to their will and pleasure. When Alexander invaded Greece, he ordered Thebes to be totally demolished, because it had revolted against him, except the house where the poet Pindar had been born and educated. Thebes was afterwards repaired by Cassander, the son of Antipater. The monarchical government was abolished there at the death of Xanthus, about 1190 years before Christ, and Thebes became a republic. It received its name from Thebe the daughter of Asopus, to whom the founder Amphion was nearly related. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6 l. 9 c. 5.—*Strab.* 9.—*Plut. in Pel. Flam. & Alex.*—*C. Nep. in Pel. Epam.* &c.—*Horat. art Poet.* 394.—*Ovid. Met.* —— A town at the south of Troas, built by Hercules. It was a so called Placia and Hypoplacia. It fell into the hands of the Cilicians, who occupied it during the Trojan war. Lib. 3, c. 4.—*Strab.* 11. —— An ancient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt called also Hecatompylos, on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour it extended above 23 miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field by each of its hundred gates 20,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses king of Persia. *Juv.* 15.—*Plin.* 36. —*Tacit. Ann.* 2.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Diod.* 2.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 381.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela* 1, c. 9.——A town of Africa built by Bacchus.——Another in Thessaly.——Another in Phthiotis.

THEBAIS, a country in the southern parts of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital. ——There have been some poems which have borne the name of Thebais, but of these the only one extant is the Thebais of Statius. It gives an account of the war of the Thebans against the Argives. The poet was twelve years in composing it.—A river of Lydia.——A name given to a native of Thebes.

THEBE, a daughter of the Asopus.—The wife of Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ. She was persuaded by Pelopidas to murder her husband.

THEIA, a goddess. *Vid.* Thea.

THEIAS, a son of Belus.

THELEPHASSA, the second wife of Agenor, called also Telephassa.

THELPUSA, a nymph of Arcadia. *Vid.* Telpusa.

THELXION, a son of Apis.

THELXIOPE, one of the muses, according

ng to some writers. *Cic. de fin.*

THEMESION, a tyrant of Eretria.

THEMIS, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Jupiter against her own inclinations. She became mother of Dice, rene, Eunomia, the Parcæ, &c. She was he first to whom the inhabitants of the earth raised temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion, who consulted it with great solemnity, and was instructed how to repair the loss of mankind. She was generally attended by he seasons. Among the moderns she is represented as holding a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

THEMISCYRA, a town of Cappadocia, at the mouth of the Thermodon. It was in the hands of the Amazons. The territories round it bore the same name.

THEMENUS, a son of Aristomachus, better known by the name of Temenus.

THEMISON, a famous physician of Laodicea, disciple to Asclepiades. He was founder of a sect called methodists, because he wished to introduce methods to facilitate the learning and the practice of physic. He florished in the Augustan age. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.——One of the generals of Antiochus the Great. He was born at Cyprus. *Elian. V. H.* 2, c. 41.

THEMISTA or THEMISTIS, a goddess, the same as Themis.

THEMISTIUS, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia in the age of Constantius. He was greatly esteemed by the Roman emperors, and called the fine speaker from his eloquent and commanding delivery. He was made a Roman senator, and always distinguished for his liberality and munificence. His school was greatly frequented. He wrote when young some commentaries on Aristotle, fragments of which are still extant. There are also 33 of his orations extant. He professed himself to be an enemy to flattery, and though he often deviates from this general rule in his addresses to the emperors, yet he strongly recommends humanity, wisdom, and clemency.

THEMISTO, daughter of Hypseus, was the third wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, by whom she had four sons, called Ptous, Leucon, Schœneus, and Erythros. She endeavoured to kill the children of Ino, her husband's second wife, but she killed her own by means of Ino, who lived in her house in the disguise of a servant maid, and to whom she entrusted her bloody intentions. *Paus* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A woman mentioned by Polyænus.——The mother of the poet Homer, according to a tradition mentioned by Pausanias 10, c. 24.

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated general born at Athens. His father's name was Neocles, and his mother's Euterpe, or Abrotonum, a native of Halicarnassus. The beginning of his youth was marked by vices so flagrant, and inclinations so incorrigible, that his father disinherited him. This, which might have disheartened others, roused the ambition of Themistocles, and the protection which he was denied at home he sought in courting the favors of the populace, and in having a share in the administration of public affairs. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entrusted to his care. While the Lacedæmonians under Leonidas were opposing the Persians at Thermophylæ, the naval operations of Themistocles, and the combined fleet of the Peloponnesians were directed to destroy the armament of Xerxes, and to ruin his maritime power. The obstinate wish of the generals to command the Grecian fleet might have proved fatal to the interest of the allies, had not Themistocles freely relinquished his pretensions, and by nominating his rival Eurybiades master of the expedition, shown the world that his ambition could stoop when his country demanded his assistance. The Persian fleet was distressed at Artemisium by a violent storm, and the feeble attack of the Greeks, but a decisive battle had never been fought if Themistocles had not used threats and entreaties, and even called religion to his aid, and the favorable answers of the oracle to second his measures. The Greeks actuated by different views, were unwilling to make head by sea against an enemy whom they saw victorious by land, plundering their cities, and destroying all by fire and sword, but before they were dispersed, Themistocles sent intelligence of their intentions to the Persian monarch, and Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the bay of Salamis, prevented their escape, and while he wished to crush them all at one blow he obliged them to fight for their safety, as well as for the honor of their country. This battle which was fought near the island of Salamis was decisive, the Greeks obtained the victory, and Themistocles the honor of having destroyed the formidable navy of Xerxes. Further to ensure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and

and to prevent his retreat into Asia. This met with equal success, Xerxes hastened away from Greece, and while he believed, on the words of Themistocles, that his return would be disputed, he left his forces without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the victorious Greeks. These signal services to his country endeared Themistocles to the Athenians, and he was universally called the most warlike and most courageous of all the Greeks that fought against the Persians. He was received with the most distinguishing honours, and by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, her Pireus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen, which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city, and after he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the republics of Greece, and the barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a monarch, whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious Athenian with kindness, and though he had formerly set a price upon his head, yet he made him one of his greatest favorites, and bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine and meat. Such kindnesses from a monarch, from whom he perhaps expected the most hostile treatment, did not alter the sentiments of Themistocles. He still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain, and while some affirm that he poisoned himself, others declare that he fell a prey to a violent distemper in the city of Magnesia, where he had fixed his residence, while in the dominions of the Persian monarch. His bones were conveyed to Attica, and honored with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who began to repent too late of their cruelty to the savior of his country. Themistocles died in the 63d year of his age, about 464 years before the Christian era. He has been admired as a man naturally courageous, of a disposition fond of activity, ambitious of glory and enterprize. Blessed with a provident and discerning mind, he seemed to rise superior to misfortunes, and in the midst of adversity, possessed of resources which could enable him to regain his splendor, and even to command fortune. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Vitâ.—Pauf.* 1, c. 1, l. 8, c. 52.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 12, l. 9, c. 3, l. 13, c. 40. —— A writer, some of whose letters are extant.

Themistogenes, an historian of Syracuse in the age of Artaxerxes Memnon.

Theocles, an opulent citizen of Corinth, who liberally divided his riches among the poor. Thrasonides, a man equally rich with himself followed the example. *Ælian V. H.* 14, c. 24.—A Greek statuary. *Pauf.* 6. c. 19.

Theocelus, a Messenian poet and soothsayer. *Pauf.* 4, c. 15, &c.

Theoclymenus, a soothsayer of Argolis, descended from Melampus. His father's name was Thestor. He foretold the speedy return of Ulysses to Penelope, and Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 223, &c. —*Hygin.* fab. 128.

Theocritus, a Greek poet born at Syracuse in Sicily. His father's name was Praxagoras, and his mother's Philina. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose praises he sang and whose favors he enjoyed. Theocritus distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, of which the idyllia and some epigrams are extant. They are written in the Doric dialect, and admired for their beauty, elegance and simplicity. Virgil in his eclogues has imitated and often copied him. Theocritus has been blamed for the many indelicate and obscene expressions which he uses, and while he introduces shepherds and peasants with all the rusticity and ignorance of nature, he often disguises their character in making them speak of high and exalted subjects. It is said he wrote some invectives against Hiero king of Syracuse, who ordered him to be strangled. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Laert.* 5.——A Greek historian of Chios, who wrote an account of Libya. *Plin.*

Theodamas or Thiodamas, a king of Mysia, in Asia Minor. He was killed by Hercules, because he refused to treat him and his son Hyllus with hospitality. *Ov. in Ib.* v. 438.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

Theodectes, a Greek orator and poet of Phaselis in Pamphylia. He was son of Aristander, and disciple of Isocrates. He wrote 50 tragedies besides other works now lost. He had such a happy memory that he could repeat with ease whatever verses were spoken in his presence. When Alexander passed through Phaselis he crowned with garlands the statue which had been erected to the memory of the deceased

[illegible] poet. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 24. *in Orat.* [illegible]—*Plat.*—*Quintil.*

Theophana, a daughter-in-law of the [illegible] Maximian, who married Constantius.——A daughter of Constantine.

Theophrastus, a Syracusan of great eminence among his countrymen, who lately laboured against the tyranny of Dionysius.——A philosopher, disciple to Philippus. He treated the existence of a God. He was banished from Cyrene, and [illegible] to Athens, where the friendship of Demetrius Phalereus saved him from the accusations which were carried to the Areopagites. Some suppose that he was [illegible] death for his impiety, [illegible] that he [illegible] nation.——A preceptor [illegible] one of the sons of Antony, whom he delivered to Augustus.——A consul in the reign of Honorius. Claudian wrote a poem [illegible] in which he praises him with [illegible]——A secretary of Valens. [illegible] against the emperor and was [illegible]——A man who compiled an [illegible] of Rome. Of this nothing but his [illegible] of the reigns of Constantine and Constantius is extant.——A comic actor.——A player on the flute in the age of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A Greek poet of Colophon whose compositions are lost.——A sophist of Byzantium called *Logodaiton* by Pliny.——A Greek poet in the age of Cleopatra. He wrote a book of metamorphoses, which Ovid imitated, as some suppose.——An artist of Samos. He was the first who found out the art of melting iron, with which he made statues——A priest, father of Isocrates.——A Greek writer called also Prodromus. The time in which he lived is unknown. There is a romance of his composition extant, called the amours of Rhodante and Dosicles.

Theodosius Flavius, a Roman emperor surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits. He was invested with the imperial purple by Gratian, and appointed over Thrace and the eastern provinces, which had been in the possession of Valentinian. The first years of his reign were marked by different conquests over the barbarians. The Goths were defeated in Thrace, and 4000 of their chariots, with an immense number of prisoners of both sexes were the reward of the victory. This glorious campaign intimidated the inveterate enemies of Rome, they sued for peace, and treaties of alliance were made with distant nations, who wished to gain the favors and the friendship of a prince whose military virtues were so conspicuous. Some conspiracies were formed against the emperor, but Theodosius totally disregarded them, and while he punished his competitors for the imperial purple, he thought himself sufficiently secure in the love and the affection of his subjects. His reception at Rome was that of a conqueror, he triumphed over the barbarians, and restored peace in every part of the empire. He died of a dropsy at Milan, in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 16 years, the 17th of January, A. D. 395. His body was conveyed to Constantinople, and buried by his son Arcadius, in the tomb of Constantine. Theodosius was the last of the emperors who was the sole master of the whole Roman empire. He left three children, Arcadius and Honorius who succeeded him, and Pulcheria. Theodosius has been commended by ancient writers as a prince blessed with every virtue, and debased by no vicious propensity. Though master of the world he was a stranger to that pride and arrogance which too often disgrace the monarch, he was affable in his behaviour, benevolent and compassionate, and it was his wish to treat his subjects as himself was treated when a private man, and a dependant. Men of merit were promoted to places of trust and honor, and the emperor was fond of patronizing the cause of virtue and learning. His zeal as a follower of Christianity has been applauded by all the ecclesiastical writers, and it was the wish of Theodosius to support the revealed religion, as much by his example, meekness, and Christian charity, as by his edicts and ecclesiastical institutions. His want of clemency, however, in one instance was too openly betrayed, and when the people of Thessalonica had unmercifully perhaps, killed one of his officers, the emperor ordered his soldiers to put all the inhabitants to the sword, and in less than 6000 persons without distinction of rank, age or sex, were cruelly butchered in that town in the space of three hours. This violence irritated the ecclesiastics, and Theodosius was compelled by St. Ambrose to do open penance in the church, and publicly to make atonement for an act of barbarity which had excluded him from the bosom of the church and the communion of the faithful. In his private character Theodosius was an example of sobriety and temperance, his palace displayed becoming grandeur, but still with moderation. He never indulged luxury or countenanced superstitions. He was fond of bodily exercise, and never gave himself up to pleasure and enervating enjoyments. The laws and regulations which he introduced in the Roman empire, were of the most salutary nature. *Socrat.* 5, *Ec.*—*Zo-*

Am. 4, *&c.*—*Ambros. Augustin. Claudian. &c.*

Theodosius 2d, succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the western Roman empire though only in the 8th year of his age. He was governed by his sister Pulcheria, and by his ministers and eunuchs, in whose hands was the disposal of the offices of state, and all places of trust and honor. He married Eudoxia, the daughter of a philosopher called Leontius, a woman remarkable for her virtues and piety. The territories of Theodosius were invaded by the Persians, but the emperor soon appeared at the head of a numerous force, and the two hostile armies met on the frontiers of the empire. The consternation was universal on both sides, without even a battle, the Persians fled, and no less than 100,000 were lost in the waters of the Euphrates. Theodosius raised the siege of Nisibis, where his operations failed of success, and he averted the fury of the Huns and Vandals by bribes and promises. He died about the 49th year of his age, A. D. 450, leaving only one daughter Licinia Eudoxia, whom he had married to the emperor Valentinian 3d. The carelessness and inattention of Theodosius to public affairs is well known. He signed all the papers that were brought to him without even opening them or reading them, till his sister apprised him of his negligence, and rendered him more careful, and diligent, by making him sign a paper in which he delivered into her hands Eudoxia his wife as a slave and menial servant. The laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, and selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the Theodosian code. Theodosius was a warm advocate for the Christian religion, but he has been blamed for his partial attachment to those that opposed the orthodox faith. *Sozom.*—*Socrates, &c.*

Theodŏta, a courtezan of Elis, in the age of Socrates.——A Roman empress, &c.

Theodŏtus, an admiral of the Rhodians, sent by his countrymen to make a treaty with the Romans.——A native of Chios, who advised Ptolemy to murder Pompey. He carried the head of the unfortunate Roman to Cæsar. He was at last put to death by Brutus.——A Syracusan accused of a conspiracy against Hieronymus the tyrant of Syracuse.——A governor of Bactriana in the age of Antiochus, who revolted and made himself king.——A friend of the emperor Julian.——A Phœnician historian.——One of the generals of Alexander.

Theognĭtes, a Greek tragic poet.

Theognis, a Greek poet of Megara, who florished about 544 years before Christ. He wrote several poems, of which a few sentences are now extant, quoted by Plato and other Greek historians and philosophers.——There was also a tragic poet of the same name, whose compositions were so lifeless and inanimated, that they procured him the name of *Chios* or *Stone*.

Theomnestus, a rival of Nicias in the administration of public affairs at Athens. *Strab.* 14.——A statuary of Sardinia. *Plin.* 6, c. 15.——An Athenian philosopher among the followers of Plato's doctrines. He had Brutus, Cæsar's murderer, among his pupils.——A painter. *Plin.* 35.

Theon, a philosopher who used frequently to walk in his sleep.——A painter of Samos. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 44.——Another philosopher. *Diog.*

Theonoe, a daughter of Thestor, sister to Calchas. She was carried by sea pirates and sold to Icarus, king of Caria. *Hygin.* fab. 190.——A daughter of Proteus who became enamoured of Canobus the pilot of a Trojan vessel, &c.

Theope, one of the daughters of Lycus.

Theophăne, a daughter of Bisaltes, whom Neptune changed into a sheep to remove her from her numerous suitors. The god afterwards assumed the shape of a ram, and under this transformation he had by the nymph a ram with a golden fleece, which carried Phryxus to Colchis. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 177.—*Hygin.* fab. 188.

Theophănes, a Greek historian born at Mitylene. He was very intimate with Pompey, and from his friendship with the Roman general his countrymen derived many advantages. After the battle of Pharsalia he advised Pompey to retire to the court of Egypt. *Cic. pro Arch. &c.*—*Paterc.*—*Plut. in Cic. & Pomp.*——His son M. Pompeius Theophanes was made governor of Asia, and enjoyed the intimacy of Tiberius.

Theophania, festivals celebrated at Delphi in honor of Apollo.

Theophĭlus, a comic poet of Athens.——A governor of Syria in the age of Julian.——A friend of Piso.

Theophrastus, a native of Eresus in Lesbos, son of a fuller. He studied under Plato, and afterwards under Aristotle, whose friendship he gained, and whose warmest commendations he deserved. His original name was Tyrtamus, but this the philosopher made him exchange for that of Euphrastus to intimate his excellence in speaking, and afterwards for that of Theophrastus, which he deemed still more expressive of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his genius, and the elegance of his language.

After the death of Socrates, when the malevolence of the Athenians drove all the philosopher's friends from the city, Theophrastus succeeded Aristotle in the Lyceum, and rendered himself so conspicuous that in a short time the number of his auditors was encreased to two thousand. Not only his countrymen courted his applause, but kings and princes were desirous of his friendship; and Cassander and Ptolemy, two of the most powerful of the successors of Alexander, regarded him with uncommon tenderness. Theophrastus composed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatises, which he wrote with great elegance and copiousness. Some of these are still extant, among which are his history of plants, and his moral characters, which were begun in the 99th year of his age. He died loaded with years and infirmities in the 107th year of his age, lamenting the shortness of life, and complaining of the partiality of nature in granting longevity to the crow and to the stag, but not to mankind. To his care we are indebted for the works of Aristotle, which the dying philosopher entrusted to him. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, c. 28. *in Brut.* c 31. *in Orat*, 19, *&c.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Diog. in vitâ.* —*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 38. l. 4, c. 20. l. 8, c. 12.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An officer entrusted with the care of the citadel of Corinth by Antigonus. *Polyæn.*

Theopolemus, a man who with his brother Hiero plundered Apollo's temple at Delphi, and fled away for fear of being punished. *Cic. in Verr.* 5.

Theopompus, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ, who succeeded his father Nicander, and distinguished himself by the many new regulations he introduced. He created the Ephori, and died after a long and peaceful reign. While he sat on the throne the Spartans made war against Messenia. *Plut. in Lyc.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 7. ——A famous Greek historian of Chios, disciple of Isocrates. All his compositions are lost except a few fragments quoted by antient writers. He is compared to Thucydides and Herodotus, as an historian, yet he is severely censured for his satirical remarks and illiberal reflections. He obtained a prize in which his master was a competitor, and he was liberally rewarded for composing the best funeral oration in honor of Mausolus. His father's name was Damasistratus. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Plut. in Lys.*—C. *Nep.* 7.—*Paus.* 6, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian who attempted to deliver his countrymen from the tyranny of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet in the age of Menander. He wrote 24 plays all lost.——A son of Demaratus who obtained several crowns at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6, c. 10.——An orator and historian of Cnidus, very intimate with J. Cæsar. *Strab.* 14.——A Spartan general, killed at the battle of Tegyra.—— A philosopher of Cheronæa, in the reign of the emperor Philip.

Theorius, a surname of Apollo at Trœzene. It signifies clear sighted.

Theotimus, a wrestler in the age of Alexander. *Paus.* 6, c. 17.——A Greek who wrote an history of Italy.

Theoxena, a woman who threw herself into the sea, when unable to escape from the soldiers of king Philip, who pursued her.

Theoxenia, a festival celebrated in honor of all the gods in every city of Greece, but especially at Athens. The Dioscuri established a festival of the same name, in honor of the gods who had visited them at one of their entertainments.

Theoxenius, a surname of Apollo.

Thera, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Hygin. fab.* 69.——One of the Sporades in the Ægean sea, antiently called Callista. It was first inhabited by the Phœnicians, who were left there under Membliares by Cadmus, when he went in quest of his sister Europa. It was called Thera by Theras, the son of Autesion, who settled there with a colony from Lacedæmon. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4.—*Strab.* 8.

Therambus, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Theramenes, an Athenian philosopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. His father's name was Agnon. He was one of the 30 tyrants at Athens, but he had no share in the cruelties and oppression which disgraced their administration. He was accused by Critias one of his colleagues, because he opposed their views, and he was condemned to drink hemlock, though defended by his own innocence, and the friendly intercession of the philosopher Socrates. He drank the poison with great composure, and poured some of it on the ground, with the sarcastical exclamation of *This is to the health of Critias.* This happened about 403 years before the Christian era. Theramenes has been called *Cothurnus*, on account of the ficklenes of his disposition. *Cic. de orat.* 3, c, 16.—*Plut. in Alcib. &c.*—C. *Nep.*

Therapne, or Terapne, a town of Laconia, at the west of the Eurotas. Apollo had a temple there called Phœbeum. It was at a very short distance from Lacedæmon, and indeed some authors have confounded it with the capital of Laconia. It

It received its name from Therapne, a daughter of Lelex. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid Faſt.* 5, v. 223.

THERAS, a ſon of Autesion of Lacedæmon. He conducted a colony to Calliſta, to which he gave the name of Thera. He received divine honors after death. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1, & 15.

THERIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, &c. *Diod.* 15.

THERITAS, a ſurname of Mars in Laconia.

THERMA, a town of Africa.——A town of Macedonia. It was afterwards called Theſſalonica, in honor of the wife of Caſſander. The bay in the neighbourhood of Therma is called *Thermaus*, or *Thermaicus ſinus*, and advances far into the country, ſo much that Pliny has named it *Macedonicus ſinus*, by way of eminence to intimate its extent. *Strab.*—*Tacit. an.* 5, c. 10.—*Herodot.*

THERMŎDON, a famous river of Cappadocia, in the antient country of the Amazons It falls into the Euxine ſea near Themiſcyra. There was alſo a ſmall river of the ſame name in Bœotia, near Tanagra, which was afterwards called Hæmon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Pauſ.* 1. c. 1, l. 9, c. 19.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Virg. Æn* 1, v. 659.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 249. &c.

THERMOPŸLÆ, a ſmall paſs leading from Theſſaly into Locris and Phocis. It has a large ridge of mountains on the weſt, and the ſea on the eaſt, with deep and dangerous marſhes. In the narroweſt part it is only 25 feet in breadth. Thermopylæ receives its name from the hot baths which are in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Xerxes and the Greeks, in which 300 Spartans reſiſted for three ſucceſſive days repeatedly the attacks of the moſt brave and courageous of the Perſian army, which according to ſome hiſtorians amounted to five millions. There was alſo another battle fought there between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Liv.* 36, c. 15.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Cat.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 15.

THERMUS, a man accuſed in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A man put to death by Nero——A town of Ætolia, the capital of the country.

THERODĂMAS, a king of Scythia, who as ſome report, fed lions with human blood, that they might be more cruel. *Ovid. ib.* 383.

THERON, a tyrant of Agrigentum, in the age of Gelon.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A ſoldier killed by Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.*——A prieſt in the temple of Hercules at Saguntum, &c. 2, v. 149.——A Theban deſcended from the Spartæ. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 572.——A daughter of Phylas beloved by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.

THERPANDER, a celebrated poet and muſician of Leſbos, about 650 years before the Chriſtian era. He ſeveral times obtained the prize in the different muſical contests of the Greeks. He was fined by the Ephori at Lacedæmon, becauſe he had added one ſtring more to the lyre. His poetical compoſitions are loſt.

THERSANDER, a ſon of Polynices and Argia. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but he was killed in Myſia by Telephus, before the confederate army reached the enemy's country. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 261.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.——A ſon of Sisyphus, king of Corinth.——A muſician of Ionia.

THERSĬLŎCHUS, a ſon of Antenor, killed during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 483.——An athlete of Corcyra, crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 13.

THERSIPPUS, a ſon of Agrius, who drove Œneus from the throne of Calydon.——A man who carried a letter from Alexander to Darius. *Curt.*

THERSĬTES, an officer the moſt deformed and illiberal of the Greeks during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow ſoldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulyſſes. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fiſt, becauſe he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthiſilea. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, *el.* 13, v. 15.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 212, &c.

THESEUS, king of Athens, and ſon of Ægeus by Æthra the daughter of Pittheus, was one of the moſt celebrated of the heroes of antiquity. He was educated at Trœzene in the houſe of Pittheus, and as he was not publicly acknowledged to be the ſon of the king of Athens, he paſſed for the ſon of Neptune. When he came to years of maturity, he was ſent by his mother to his father, and a ſword was given him, by which he might make himſelf known to Ægeus in a private manner. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His journey to Athens was not acroſs the ſea, as it was uſual with travellers, but Theſeus determined to ſignalize himſelf in going by land, and encountering difficulties. The road which led from Trœzene to Athens was infeſted with robbers and wild beaſts, and rendered impaſſable, but theſe obſtacles were eaſily removed by the courageous ſon of Ægeus. He deſtroyed Corynetes, Synnis, Sciron, Procuſtes, Cercyon, and the celebrated

Phæ-

Phæa. At Athens, however, his reception was not cordial, Medea lived there with Ægeus, and as she knew that her influence would fall to the ground if Theseus was received in his father's house, she attempted to destroy him before his arrival was made public. Ægeus was himself to give the cup of poison to this unknown stranger at the feast, but the sight of his sword on the side of Theseus, reminded him of his amours with Æthra. He knew him to be his son, and the people of Athens were glad to find that this illustrious stranger who had cleared Attica from robbers and pirates, was the son of their monarch. The Pallantides who expected to succeed their uncle Ægeus on the throne, as he had no children, attempted to assassinate Theseus, but they fell a prey to their own barbarity, and were all put to death by the young prince. The bull of Marathon next engaged the attention of Theseus. The labor seemed arduous, but he caught the animal alive, and after he had led it through the streets of Athens, he sacrificed it to Minerva, or the god of Delphi. After this, Theseus went to Crete among the seven chosen youths whom the Athenians yearly sent to be devoured by the Minotaur. The wish to deliver his country from so dreadful a tribute, engaged him to undertake this expedition. He was successful, by means of Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who was enamoured of him, and after he had escaped from the labyrinth with a clue of thread and killed the Minotaur, [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] he sailed from Crete with the six boys and seven maidens, whom his victory had equally redeemed from death. In the island of Naxos, where he was driven by the winds, he had the meanness to abandon Ariadne, to whom he was indebted for his safety. The rejoicings which his return might have occasioned at Athens, were intercepted by the death of Ægeus, who threw himself into the sea, when he saw his son's ship return with black sails, which was the signal of ill-success. [*Vid Ægeus.*] His ascension on his father's throne was universally applauded. The Athenians were governed with mildness, and Theseus made new regulations, and enacted new laws. The number of the inhabitants of Athens was encreased by the liberality of the monarch, religious worship was attended with more than usual solemnity, a court was instituted which had the care of all civil affairs, and Theseus made the government democratical, while he reserved for himself, only the command of the armies. The fame which he had gained by his victories and policy, made his alliance courted; but Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, alone wished to gain his friendship, by meeting him in the field of battle. He invaded the territories of Attica, and when Theseus had marched out to meet him, the two enemies, struck at the sight of each other, rushed between their two armies to embrace one another in the most cordial and affectionate manner, and from that time began the most sincere and admired friendship which has become proverbial. Theseus was present at the nuptials of his friend, and he was the most eager and courageous of the Lapithæ, in the defence of Hippodamia, and her female attendants against the brutal attempts of the Centaurs. When Pirithous had lost Hippodamia, he agreed with Theseus, whose wife was also dead, to carry away some of the daughters of the gods. Their first attempt was upon Helen, the daughter of Leda, and after they had obtained this beautiful prize, they cast lots, and she became the property of Theseus. The Athenian monarch entrusted her to the care of his mother Æthra at Aphidnæ, till she was of nubile years, but the resentment of Castor and Pollux, soon obliged him to restore her safe into their hands. Helen, before she reached Sparta, became mother of a daughter by Theseus, but this tradition, confirmed by some antient mythologists, is confuted by others who affirm, that she was but nine years old when carried away by the two royal friends, and Ovid introduces her in one of his epistles, saying *Excepto redii passa timore nihil.* Some time after Theseus assisted his friend in procuring a wife, and they both descended into the infernal regions to carry away Proserpine. Pluto, apprized of their intentions, stopped them. Pirithous was placed on his father's wheel, and Theseus was tied to a huge stone, on which he had sat to rest himself. Virgil represents him in this eternal state of punishment, repeating to the shades in Tartarus, the words of *Discite justitiam moniti, & non temnere divos.* Appollodorus however, and others declare, that he was not long detained in hell, when Hercules came to steal the dog Cerberus, he tore him away from the stone, but with such violence, that his skin was left behind. The same assistance was given to Pirithous, and the two friends returned upon the earth by the favors of Hercules, and the consent of the infernal deities, not, however, without suffering the most excruciating torments. During the captivity of Theseus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mnestheus, one of the descendants of Erechtheus, ingratiated himself into the favors of

of the people of Athens, and obtained the crown in preference to the children of the absent monarch. At his return Theseus attempted to eject the usurper, but to no purpose. The Athenians had forgotten his many services, and he retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros. After paying him much attention, Lycomedes, either jealous of his fame, or bribed by the presents of Mnestheus, carried him to a high rock, on pretence of shewing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. Some suppose that Theseus inadvertently fell down this precipice, and that he was crushed to death without receiving any violence from Lycomedes. The children of Theseus after the death of Mnestheus, recovered the Athenian throne, and that the memory of their father might not be without the honors due to a hero, they brought his remains from Scyros, and gave them a magnificent burial. They also raised statues and a temple, and festivals and games were publicly instituted to commemorate the actions of a hero, who had rendered such services to the people of Athens. These festivals were still celebrated with original solemnity in the age of Pausanias and Plutarch, about 1200 years after the death of Theseus. The historians disagree from the poets in their accounts about this hero, and they all suppose, that instead of attempting to carry away the wife of Pluto, the two friends wished to seduce a daughter of Aidoneus, king of the Molossi. This daughter, as they say, bore the name of Proserpine, and the dog which kept the gates of the palace was called Cerberus, and hence perhaps arises the fiction of the poets. Pirithous was torn to pieces by the dog, but Theseus was confined in prison, from whence he made his escape some time after, by the assistance of Hercules. Some authors place Theseus and his friend in the number of the Argonauts, but they were both detained, either in the infernal regions, or in the country of the Molossi, in the time of Jason's expedition to Colchis. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin. fab.* 14, & 79.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 433. *Ib.* 412. *Fast.* 3, v. 473, & 491. *Heroid.*—*Diod.* 1, & 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 612.—*Homer. Od.* 21, v. 293.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 5. — *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 432.—*Propert.* 3.—*Lactant. ad Theb. Stat.*—*Philostr. Icon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 617.—*Seneca. in Hippol.*—*Stat. Achill.* 1.

THESEUS, a name given to the people of Athens, because they were governed by Theseus.

THESIDES, a patronymic, applied to the children of Theseus, especially Hippolytus. *Ovid. Her.* 4, v. 65.

THESMOPHORA, a surname of Ceres, a law giver, in whose honor festivals were instituted called Thesmophoria. The Thesmophoria were instituted by Triptolemus, or according to some by Orpheus, or the daughters of Danaus. The greatest part of the Grecian cities, especially Athens, observed them with great solemnity. The worshippers were free born women, whose husbands were obliged to defray the expences of the festival. They were assisted by a priest called στεφανοφορος, because he carried a *crown* on his head. There were also certain virgins who officiated, and were maintained at the public expence. The free born women were dressed in white robes to intimate their spotless innocence; they were charged to observe the strictest chastity during three or five days before the celebration, and during the four days of the solemnity, and on that account it was usual for them to strew their bed with agnus *castus*, *fleabane*, and all such herbs as were supposed to have the power of expelling all venereal propensities. They were also charged not to eat pomegranates, or to wear garlands on their heads, as the whole was to be observed with the greatest signs of seriousness and gravity, without any display of wantonness or levity. It was however usual to jest at one another as the goddess Ceres had been made to smile by a merry expression when she was sad and melancholy for the recent loss of her daughter Proserpine. Three days were required for the preparation, and upon the 11th of the month called Pyanepsion, the women went to Eleusis, carrying books on their heads, in which the laws which the goddess had invented were contained. On the 14th of the same month the festival began, on the 16th day a fast was observed, and the women sat on the ground in token of humiliation. It was usual during the festival to offer prayers to Ceres, Proserpine, Plutus, and Calligenia, whom some suppose to be the nurse or favorite maid of the goddess of corn, or perhaps one of her surnames. There were some sacrifices of a mysterious nature, and all persons whose offence was small were released from confinement. Such as were initiated at the festivals of Eleusis assisted at the Thesmophoria. The place of high priest was hereditary in the family of Eumolpus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 431. *Fast.* 4, v. 619.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg.* [illegible]

, v. 58.—*Sophocl. in OEdip. Col.*—*Clem. Alex.*

THESMOTHĒTÆ, a name given to the last x Archons among the Athenians, because ney took particular care to enforce the aws, and to see justice impartially administered. They were at that time nine n number.

THESPIA, a town of Bœotia, at the foot f mount Helicon. It received its name from Thespia, the daughter of Asopus, or from Thespius. *Paus.* 9, c. 26.—*Strab.* 9.

THESPIADÆ, the sons of the Thespiades. *Vid.* Thespius.

THESPIĂDES, a name given to the 50 laughters of Thespius. [*Vid. Thespius.*]——Also a surname of the nine muses, because they were held in great veneration in Thespia.

THESPIS, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed by some to be the inventor of tragedy. He flourished about 536 years before Christ. His representations were very rustic and imperfect. He went from town to own upon a cart, on which was erected a emporary stage, where two actors, whose aces were daubed with the lees of wine, ntertained the audience with choral songs, &c. Solon was a great enemy to his dramatic representations. *Horat. art. P.* 276. *Diog.*

THESPIUS or THESTIUS, a king of Thespia in Bœotia, son of Erechtheus according to some authors. He was desirous hat his fifty daughters should have children by Hercules, and therefore when that hero was at his court he prostituted them all to him. This which according to some was effected in one night, passes for the 13th and most arduous of the labors of Hercules, as the two following lines from the *arcana arcanissima* indicate

Tertius hinc decimus labor est durissimus, unâ
Quinquaginta simul stupravit nocte puellas.

All the daughters of Thespius brought male children into the world, and some of them twins, particularly Procris the eldest, and the youngest. Some suppose that one of the Thespiades refused to prostitute herself to Hercules, for which the hero condemned her to pass all her life in continual celibacy, and to become the priestess of a temple he had at Thespia. The children of the Thespiades, called Thespiadæ, went to Sardinia, where they made a settlement with Iolaus, the friend of their father. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Paus.* 9, c. 26 & 27.—*Plut.*

THESPRŌTIA, a country of Epirus, at the west of Ambracia, bounded on the south by the sea. It is watered by the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, which the poets after Homer, have called streams of hell. The oracle of Dodona was in Thesprotia. *Homer. Od.* 14, v. 315.—*Strab.* 7, &c.—*Paus.* 1, c. 17.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 179.

THESPRŌTUS, a son of Lycaon king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

THESSĂLIA, a country of Greece, whose boundaries have been different at different periods. Properly speaking, Thessaly was bounded on the south by the southern parts of Greece, or Græcia propria; east, by the Ægean; north, Macedonia and Mygdonia; and west, by Illyricum and Epirus. It was generally divided into four separate provinces, Thessaliotis, Pelasgiotis, Istiæotis, and Phthiotis, to which, some add Magnesia. It has been severally called Æmonia, Pelasgicum Argos, Hellas, Argeia, Dryopis, Pelasgia, Pyrrhæa, &c. The name of Thessalia is derived from Thessalus, one of its monarchs. Thessaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its mountains and cities are also celebrated, such as Olympus, Pelion, Ossa, Larissa, &c. The Argonauts were partly natives of Thessaly. The inhabitants of the country passed for a treacherous nation, so that false money was called Thessalian coin, and a perfidious action, a Thessalian deceit. Thessaly was originally governed by kings, till it became subject to the Macedonian monarchs. The cavalry was universally esteemed, and the people were superstitious and addicted to the study of magic and incantations. *Lucan.* 6, v. 438, &c.—*Dionys.* 219.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 4, c. 36, l. 10, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2. c. 3.—*Justin* 7, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

THESSĂLION, a servant of Mentor, of Sidon, &c.

THESSALIOTIS, a part of Thessaly at the south of the river Peneus.

THESSALONĪCA, an antient town of Macedonia first called Therma. It was named Thessalonica after Thessalonica, the wife of Cassander. According to antient writers it was once very powerful, and it still continues to be a place of note. *Strab.* 7.—*Dionys.*—*Cic. in Pis.* c. 17.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, sister to Alexander the Great. She married Cassander, by whom she had a son called Antipater, who put her to death. *Paus.* 8, c. 7.

THESSĂLUS, a son of Æmon.——A son of Hercules and Calliope, daughter of Eurypylus. Thessaly received its name from one of these.——A physician who invited Alexander to a feast at Babylon to give him poison.——A physician of Lydia in the age of Nero. He gained the favors of the great

his assassin was his own son. Pelopeia was present at this discovery, and when she found that she had committed incest with her father, she asked Ægysthus to examine the sword, and immediately plunged it into her own breast. Ægysthus rushed from the prison to Atreus, with the bloody weapon, and murdered him near an altar, as he wished to offer thanks to the gods on the supposed death of Thyestes. At the death of Atreus, Thyestes was placed on his brother's throne by Ægysthus, from which he was soon after driven by Agamemnon and Menelaus. He retired from Argos, and was banished into the island of Cythera by Agamemnon, where he died. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*—*Hygin. fab.* 86, &c.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 359.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 544, l. 7, v. 451.—*Senec. in Thyest.*

THYMBRA, a small town of Lydia, near Sardes, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Cyrus and Cræsus, in which the latter was defeated. The troops of Cyrus amounted to 196,000 men besides chariots, and that of Cræsus was twice as numerous. There was at Thymbra a temple sacred to Apollo, who is thence called Thymbræus. Achilles was killed there by Paris, according to some. *Strab.* 13.—*Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 7, v. 22.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 52, l. 3, c. 1.

THYMBRIS, a concubine of Jupiter, said to be mother of Pan. *Apollod.*

THYMELE, a female dancer in favor with Domitian. *Juv.* 6, v. 66.

THYMIATHIS, a river of Epirus.

THYMOCHARES, an Athenian defeated in a battle by the Lacedæmonians.

THYMŒTES, a king of Athens, son of Oxintas, the last of the descendants of Theseus, who reigned at Athens. He was deposed because he refused to accept of a challenge sent by Xanthus king of Bœotia. He was succeeded by a Messenian, who repaired the honor of Athens by fighting the Bœotian king. *Pausf* 2, c. 18 —— A Trojan prince, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam. It was to revenge the king's cruelty that he persuaded his countrymen to bring the wooden horse within their city. He was son of Laomedon according to some. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 32.—*Dictys. Cret.* 4, c. 4.

THYONAMAS. *Vid.* Theodamas.

THYONE, a name given to Semele after she had been presented with immortality.

THYONEUS, a surname of Bacchus, from his mother Semele, who was called Thyone. *Apollod* 3, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1. *Od.* 17, v. 23.—*Ovid.* 4. *Met.* v. 88.

THYOTES, a priest of the Cabiri, in Samothrace. *Flacc.* 2, v. 438.

THYREE, a town of the Messenians.

THYREA, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus, near Hermione. *Herod.* 6, c. 76

THYREUS, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 8, c. 3.—— A son of Œneus king of Calydon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

THYRION, a town of Acarnania, whose inhabitants are called Thyrienses.

THYRSAGETÆ, a people of Sarmatia who live upon hunting. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

THYSSOS, a town near mount Athos.

TIASA, a daughter of the Eurotas, who gave her name to a river in Laconia. *Pausf.* 3, c. 18.

TIBARENI, a people of Cappadocia, on the borders of the Thermodon.

TIBERINUS, son of Capetus, and king of Alba, was drowned in the river Albula, which on that account assumed his name. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c 20. — *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 5, &c. — *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 47.

TIBERIS, Tyberis, Tiber, or Tibris, a river of Italy, on whose banks the city of Rome was built. It was originally called Albula, from the whiteness of its water, and afterwards Tiberinus, when the king of that name had been drowned there. It was also surnamed Tyrrhenus, because it watered Etruria, and Lydius, because the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were supposed to be of Lydian origin. The Tiber rises in the Apennine, and falls into the Tyrrhene sea, 26 miles below Rome, after dividing Latium from Etruria. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 47, 329, &c. l. 5, v. 643, *in Ib.* 514.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 381, &c.—*Varro. de. L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Horat.* 1. *Od.* 2, v. 13. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.

TIBERIAS, a town of Judæa, near the sea coast.

TIBERIUS, (Claudius Drusus Nero) a Roman emperor after the death of Augustus, descended from the family of the Claudii. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the populace with magnificent shows and fights of gladiators, and he gained some applause in the funeral oration which he pronounced over his father, though only nine years old. His first appearance in the Roman armies was under Augustus, in the war against the Cantabri, and afterwards in the capacity of general, he obtained victories in different parts of the empire, and was rewarded with a triumph. Yet in the midst of his glory Tiberius fell under the displeasure of Augustus, and retired to Rhodes, where he continued for seven years as in exile, till by the influence of his mother Livia with the emperor, he was recalled. His

return to Rome was the more glorious. He had the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus. At the death of this celebrated emperor, Tiberius, who had been adopted, assumed the reins of government, and while with dissimulation and affected modesty he wished to decline the dangerous office, he found time to try the fidelity of his friends, and to make the greatest part of the Romans believe that he was invested with the purple, not from his own choice, but by the recommendation of Augustus, and the urgent entreaties of the Roman senate. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquility to the world; Tiberius was a watchful guardian of the public peace, he was the friend of justice, and never assumed the sounding titles which must disgust a free nation, but he was satisfied to say of himself that he was the master of his slaves, the general of his soldiers, and the father of the citizens of Rome. That seeming moderation, however, which was but the fruit of the deepest policy, soon disappeared, and Tiberius was viewed in his real character His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whose intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people and suspected even by his most intimate favorites. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany, but the tumults were silenced by the prudence of the generals and the fidelity of the officers, and the factious demagogues were abandoned to their condign punishment. This acted as a check upon Tiberius in Rome, he knew from thence, as his successors experienced, that his power was precarious, and his very existence in continual danger. He continued as he had begun, to pay the greatest deference to the senate, all libels against him he disregarded, and observed, that in a free city, the thoughts and the tongues of every man should be free. The taxes were gradually lessened, and luxury restrained by the salutary regulations, as well as by the prevailing example and frugality of the emperor. While Rome exhibited a scene of peace and public tranquility, the barbarians were severally defeated on the borders of the empire, and Tiberius gained new honors by the activity and valor of Germanicus and his other faithful lieutenants. Yet the triumphs of Germanicus were beheld with jealousy, Tiberius dreaded his power, he was envious of his popularity, and the death of that celebrated general in Antioch was, as some suppose, accelerated by poison, and the secret resentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was scarce in Rome one single family that did not reproach to Tiberius the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at last retired to the island of Capreæ, on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was entrusted to favorites, among whom Sejanus for a while shone with uncommon splendor. In his solitary retreat the emperor proposed rewards to such as invented new pleasures, or could produce fresh luxuries. He forgot his age as well as his dignity, and disgraced himself by the most unnatural vices and enormous indulgencies which can draw a blush, even upon the countenance of the most debauched and abandoned. While the emperor was lost to himself and the world, the provinces were harassed on every side by the barbarians, and Tiberius found himself insulted by those enemies whom hitherto he had seen fall prostrate at his feet with every mark of submissive adulation. At last grown weak and helpless through infirmities, he thought of his approaching dissolution, and as he well knew that Rome could not exist without a head, he nominated as his successor, Caius Caligula. Many might enquire why a youth naturally so vicious and abandoned as Caius was chosen to be the master of an extensive empire, but Tiberius wished his own cruelties to be forgotten, in the barbarities which should be displayed in the reign of his successor, whose natural propensities he had well defined, in saying of Caligula that he bred a serpent for the Roman people, and a Phaeton for the rest of the empire. Tiberius died at Misenum, the 16th of March, A. D. 37, in the 78th year of his age, after a reign of 22 years, six months, and 26 days. Caligula was accused of having hastened his end by suffocating him. The joy was universal when his death was known, and the people of Rome, in the midst of sorrow, had a moment to rejoice, heedless of the calamities which awaited them in the succeeding reigns. The body of Tiberius was conveyed to Rome, and burnt with great solemnity. A funeral oration was pronounced by Caligula, who seemed to forget his benefactor while he expatiated on the praises of Augustus, Germanicus, and his own. The character of Tiberius has been investigated with uncommon application by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions

sitions of Tacitus. When a private man, Tiberius was universally esteemed; when he had no superior, he was proud, arrogant, jealous, and revengeful. If he found his military operations conducted by a warlike general, he affected moderation and virtue; but when he got rid of the powerful influence of a favorite, he was tyrannical and dissolute. If, as some observe, he had lived in the times of the Roman republic, he might have been as conspicuous as his great ancestors, but the sovereign power lodged in his hands, rendered him vicious and oppressive. Yet, though he encouraged informers and favored flattery, he blushed at the mean servilities of the senate, and derided the adulation of his courtiers, who approached him, he said, as if they approached a savage elephant. He was a patron of learning, he was an eloquent and ready speaker, and dedicated some part of his time to study. He wrote a lyric poem, entitled a complaint on the death of Lucius Cæsar, as also some Greek pieces in imitation of some of his favorite authors. He avoided all improper expressions, and all foreign words he totally wished to banish from the Latin tongue. As instances of his humanity it has been recorded that he was uncommonly liberal to the people of Asia Minor, whose habitations had been destroyed by a violent earthquake, A. D. 17. One of his officers wished him to encrease the taxes, *No*, says Tiberius, *a good shepherd must shear, not slay his sheep.* The senators wished to call the month of November, in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of J. Cæsar and Augustus, in the months of July and August, but this he refused, saying, *what will you do, conscript fathers, if you have* 13 *Cæsars?* Like the rest of the emperors he received divine honors after death, and even during his life. It has been wittily observed by Seneca, that he never was intoxicated but once all his life, for he continued in a perpetual state of intoxication from the time he gave himself to drinking till the last moment of his life. *Sueton. in vitâ. &c.—Tacit. Ann.* 6, *&c.—Dion. Cass.*—— A friend of Julius Cæsar whom he accompanied in the war of Alexandria. Tiberius forgot the favors he had received from his friend, and when he was assassinated, he wished all his murderers to be publicly rewarded.——One of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*] ——Sempronius, a son of Drusus and Livia the sister of Germanicus, put to death by Caligula. ——A son of Brutus, put to death by his father, because he had conspired with other young noblemen to restore Tarquin to his throne.——A Thracian made emperor o Rome in the latter ages of the empire.

Tibesis, a river of Scythia, flowing from mount Hæmus into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Tibullus, (Aulus Albius) a Roman knight celebrated for his poetical compositions. He followed Messala Corvinus into the island of Corcyra, but he was soon dissatisfied with the toils of war, and retired to Rome, where he gave himself up to literary ease and indolence. His first composition was to celebrate the virtues of his friend Messala, but his more favorite study was writing love verses, in which he was the most correct of the Romans. He lost his possessions when the soldiers of the triumvirate were rewarded with lands, but he might have recovered them if he had condescended like Virgil, to make his court to Augustus. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his composition. They are uncommonly elegant and beautiful, and possessed with so much grace and purity of sentiment, that the writer is deservedly ranked as the prince of elegiac poets. Tibullus was intimate with the literary men of his age, and he for some time had a poetical contest with Horace, in gaining the favors of an admired courtezan. Ovid has written a beautiful elegy on the death of his friend. *Ovid.* 3 *am. el.* 9. *Trist.* 2, v. 447.—*Horat.* 1 ep. 4. *l.* 1, od. 33, v. 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Tibur, an antient town of the Sabines, built as some say by Tibur the son of Amphiarus. It was watered by the Anio Hercules was the chief deity of the place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.—*Horat.* 3 od. 4, *&c.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 61, *&c.*

L. Tiburtius, a centurion in Cæsar's army, wounded by Pompey's soldiers.

Tichius, a name given to the top of mount Œta. *Liv.* 36, c. 16.

Ticida, a poet who wrote epigrams, and praised his mistress Metella under the fictitious name of Perilla. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 433.

Ticinus, a river near Ticinum, a small town of Italy. The Romans were defeated there by Annibal. The town of Ticinum was also called Pavia. The Ticinus falls into the Po. *Strab.* 5 —*Ital* 4, v. 81.

Tidius, a man who joined Pompey, *&c.*

Tifasa, a river of Laconia, falling into the Eurotas. *Pausf.* 3, c. 18.

Tifata, a mountain of Campania, near Capua.

Tifernum, a name common to three towns of Italy. One of them for distinction's sake is called Metaurense, near the Metaurus, in Umbria; the other Tiberinum, on the

the Tiber; and the third Sainnitieum, in the country of the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 14.

TIGASIS, a son of Hercules.

TIGELLĪNUS, a Roman celebrated for his intrigues and perfidy in the court of Nero. He was appointed judge at the trial of the conspirators that had leagued against Nero, for which he was liberally rewarded with triumphal honors. He afterwards betrayed the emperor, and was ordered to destroy himself. *Tacit.—Plut.*

TIGRĀNES, a king of Armenia, who made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Mithridates, and by the advice of his father-in-law, he declared war against the Romans. He despised these distant enemies, and even ordered the head of the messenger to be cut off who first told him that the Roman general was boldly advancing towards his capital. His pride, however, was soon abated, and though he ordered the Roman consul Lucullus to be brought alive into his presence, he fled with precipitation from his capital and was soon after defeated near mount Taurus. This totally disheartened him, he refused to receive Mithridates into his palace, and even set a price upon his head. His mean submission to Pompey, the successor of Lucullus in Asia, insured him on his throne, and he received a garrison in his capital, and continued at peace with the Romans. His second son of the same name revolted against him, and attempted to dethrone him with the assistance of the king of Parthia, whose daughter he had married. This did not succeed, and the son had recourse to the Romans, by whom he was put in possession of Sophene, while the father remained quiet on the throne of Armenia. The son was afterwards sent in chains to Rome for his insolence to Pompey. *Cic. pro Man.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 33 & 37.—*Justin* 40, c. 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Luc. Pomp. &c.*——A king of Armenia in the reign of Tiberius. He was put to death. *Tacit.* 6, *ann.* c. 40.——One of the royal family of the Cappadocians chosen by Tiberius to ascend the throne of Armenia. ——A general of the Medes.——A man appointed king of Armenia by Augustus. ——A prince of Armenia in the age of Theodosius.

TIGRANOCERTA, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes, during the Mithridatic war. It was built on a hill between the springs of the Tigris and mount Taurus. Lucullus during the Mithridatic war took it with difficulty, and found in it immense riches, and no less than 8000 talents in ready money.

TIGRES, a river of Peloponnesus.

TIGRIS, a rapid river of Asia, rising on mount Niphate in Armenia, and falling into the Persian gulf. It is the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia. The Tigris now falls into the Euphrates, though in the age of Pliny the two separate channels of these rivers could be easily traced. *Phn.* 6, c. 27.—*Justin.* 42, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 256.

TIGURINI, a warlike people among the Helvetii. *Caes. bell. G.*

TILATÆI, a people of Thrace.

TIMÆA, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta, was debauched by Alcibiades, by whom she had a son. This child was rejected in the succession to the throne, though Agis on his death bed declared him to be legitimate. *Plut. in Ag.*

TIMÆUS, a friend of Alexander, who came to his assistance when he was alone surrounded by the Oxydracæ. He was killed in the encounter. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.——An historian who florished about 285 years before Christ. His father's name was Andromachus. He was banished from Sicily by Agathocles. His general history of Sicily and that of the wars of Pyrrhus were in general esteem. His authority was great, except when he treated of Agathocles. All his compositions are lost. *Plut. in Nic.—Cic. de orat.—Diod.* 5.—*C. Nep.*——A writer who published some treatises concerning antient philosophers. *Diog. in Emp.* ——A Pythagorean philosopher born at Locris. He followed the doctrines of the founder of the metempsychosis, but in some parts of his system of the world he differed from him. He wrote a treatise on the nature and the soul of the world, in the Doric dialect, still extant. *Plato. in Tim.—Plut.* ——An Athenian in the age of Alcibiades. *Plut.*——A sophist who wrote a book called *Lexicon vocum Platonicarum.*

TIMAGĒNES, a Greek historian of Alexandria, brought to Rome by Gabinius, and sold as slave to the son of Sylla. His great abilities procured him his liberty, and gained the favors of the great and of Augustus. The emperor discarded him for his impertinence, and Timagenes, to revenge himself on his patron, burnt the interesting history which he had composed of his reign. *Plut.—Horat.* 1 ep. 19, v. 15.—*Quintil.*——A man who wrote an account of the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.——A general killed at Cheronæa.

TIMAGŌRAS, an Athenian capitally punished for paying homage to Darius according to the Persian manner of kneeling on the ground, when he was sent to Persia as ambassador. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.—*Vid.* Meles.

TIMANDRA, a daughter of Leda, sister to

to Helen. She married Echemus of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 5.——A mistress of Alcibiades.

TIMANDRIDES, a Spartan celebrated for his virtues.

TIMANTHES, a painter of Sicyon, in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the great. His painting of Iphigenia going to be immolated, was greatly admired. He obtained a prize, for which the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was in painting an Ajax with all the fury which his disappointments could occasion, when deprived of the arms of Achilles. *Cic. de Orat.—Val. Max.* 8, c. 11—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 11.——An athlete of Cleone, who burnt himself when he perceived that his strength began to fail. *Pauf.* 6, c. 8.

TIMARCHUS, a philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Lamprocles, the disciple of Socrates. *Diog.*——A rhetorician who hung himself when accused of licentiousness by Æschines——A Cretan accused before Nero of oppression.——An officer in Ætolia, &c. *Polyæn.*——A king of Salamis.——A tyrant of Miletus in the age of Antiochus, &c.

TIMARETA, a priestess of the oracle of Dodona. *Herodot.* 2. c. 94.

TIMASITHEUS, a prince of Lipara, who obliged a number of pirates to spare some Romans who were going to make an offering to the god of Delphi. The Roman senate rewarded him very liberally, and their generosity was long extended to his descendants. *Diod.* 14.—*Plut.*

TIMAVUS, a river of Italy rising from nine fountains, and falling into the Adriatic sea. There are at the mouth of the Timavus, small islands with hot springs of water. *Mela.* 2. c. 4.—*Virg. ecl.* 8, v. 6. *Æn.* 1, v. 248.—*Strab.* 5.

TIMESIUS, a native of Clazomenæ, who began to build Abdera. He was prevented by the Thracians, but honored as a hero at Abdera. *Herodot.* 1. c. 168.

TIMOCLEA, a Theban lady, sister to Theagenes, who was killed at Cheronæa. One of Alexander's soldiers offered her violence, after which she led her ravisher to a well, and while he believed that immense treasures were concealed there, Timoclea threw him into it. Alexander commended her virtue, and forbad his soldiers to hurt the Theban females. *Plut. in Alex.*

TIMOCRATES, a Greek philosopher of uncommon austerity.——A Syracusan, who married Arete when Dion had been banished into Greece by Dionysius. He commanded the forces of the tyrant.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet of Rhodes. He obtained poetical, as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. He lived about 476 years before Christ, distinguished for his voracity, and resentment against Simonides and Themistocles. The following epitaph was written on his grave:

Multa bibens, & multa vorans, mala dumque dicens
Multis, hic jaceo Timocreon Rhodius.

TIMODEMUS, the father of Timoleon.

TIMOLAUS, a Spartan intimate with Philopœmen, &c.——A son of the celebrated Zenobia.——A general of Alexander, put to death by the Thebans.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, son of Timodemus and Demariste. He was such an enemy to tyranny, that he did not hesitate to murder his own brother Timophanes, when he attempted, against his representations, to make himself absolute in Corinth. This was viewed with pleasure by the friends of liberty, but the mother of Timoleon conceived the most inveterate aversion for her son, and for ever banished him from her sight. This proved painful to Timoleon; a settled melancholy dwelt upon his mind, and he refused to accept of any offices in the state. When the Syracusans, oppressed with the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, had solicited the assistance of the Corinthians, all looked upon Timoleon as a proper deliverer, but all applications would have been disregarded, if one of the magistrates had not awakened in him the sense of natural liberty. *Timoleon*, says he, *if you accept of the command of this expedition, we will believe that you have killed a tyrant, but if not, we cannot but call you your brother's murderer.* This had due effect, and Timoleon sailed for Syracuse in ten ships, accompanied by about 1000 men. The Carthaginians attempted to oppose him, but Timoleon eluded their vigilance. Icetas, who had the possession of the city was defeated, and Dionysius, who despaired of success, gave himself up into the hands of the Corinthian general. This success gained Timoleon adherents in Sicily, many cities which hitherto had looked upon him as an impostor, claimed his protection, and when he was at last master of Syracuse by the total overthrow of Icetas, and of the Carthaginians, he razed the citadel which had been the seat of tyranny, and erected on the spot a common hall. Syracuse was almost destitute of inhabitants, and at the solicitation of Timoleon, a Corinthian colony was sent to Sicily, the lands were equally divided among the citizens, and the houses were sold for a thousand talents, which

which were appropriated to the use of the state, and deposited in the treasury. When Syracuse was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other states of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and banished from the island. A code of salutary laws was framed for the Syracusans, and the armies of Carthage which had attempted again to raise commotions in Sicily were defeated, and peace was at last re-established. The gratitude of the Sicilians was shewn every where to their deliverer. Timoleon was received with repeated applause in the public assemblies, and though a private man, unconnected with the government, he continued to enjoy his former influence at Syracuse, his advice was consulted on matters of importance, and his authority respected. He ridiculed the accusations of malevolence, and when some informers had charged him with oppression, he rebuked the Syracusans who were going to put the accusers to immediate death. A remarkable instance of his providential escape from the dagger of an assassin, has been recorded by one of his biographers. As he was going to offer a sacrifice to the gods after a victory, two assassins, sent by the enemies, approached his person in disguise. The arm of one of the assassins was already lifted, when he was suddenly stabbed by an unknown person, who made his escape from the camp. The other assassin struck at the fall of his companion, fell before Timoleon, and confessed in the presence of the army, the conspiracy that had been formed against his life. The unknown assassin was mean time pursued, and when he was found, he declared that he had committed no crime in avenging the death of a beloved father, whom the man he had stabbed had murdered in the town of Leontini. Enquiries were made, and his confessions were found to be true. Timoleon died at Syracuse about 335 years before the Christian era. His body received an honorable burial, but the tears of a grateful nation, were more convincing proofs of the public regret, than the institution of festivals, and games yearly to be observed on the day of his death. *C. Nep. & Plut. in vitâ.—Polyæn.* 5.—*Diod.* 16

TIMŒUS. *Vid.* Timolus.

TIMOMĂCHUS, a painter of Byzantium, in the age of Sylla and Marius. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A general of Athens, sent to assist the Thebans. *Xenoph.*

TIMON, a native of Athens, called *Misanthrope*, for his unconquerable aversion to mankind and all society. He was fond of another Athenian, whose character was similar to his own, and he said that he had some partiality for Alcibiades, because he was one day to be his country's ruin. Once he went into the public assembly, and told his countrymen, that he had a fig-tree on which many had ended their life with a halter, and that as he was going to cut it down to raise a building on the spot, he advised all such as were inclined to destroy themselves, to hasten and go and hang themselves in his garden. *Plut. in Alc. &c.—Lucian. in Tim.—Paus.* 6, c. 12.——A Greek poet son of Timarchus, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote several dramatic pieces all now lost. He died in the 90th year of his age. *Diog.—Athen.* 6, & 13.——An athlete of Elis. *Paus.* 6. c. 12.

TIMOPHĂNES, a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himself tyrant of his country, by means of the mercenary soldiers with whom he had fought against the Argives and Cleomenes. Timoleon wished to convince him of the impropriety of his measures, and when he found him unmoved, he caused him to be assassinated. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Tim.*——A man of Mitylene, celebrated for his riches, &c.

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was received with hisses the first time he exhibited as musician in the assembly of the people, and further applications would have totally been abandoned, had not Euripides discovered his abilities, and encouraged him to follow a profession in which he afterwards gained so much applause. He received an immense sum of money from the Ephesians, because he had composed a poem in honor of Diana. He died about the 90th year of his age, two years before the birth of Alexander the great. There was also another musician of Bœotia in the age of Alexander, often confounded with the musician of Miletus. He was a great favorite of the conqueror of Darius. *Paus.* 3, c. 12.—*Plut. de mus. de fort. &c.*——An Athenian general, son of Conon. He signalized himself by his valor and magnanimity, and shewed that he was not inferior to his great father in military prudence. He seized Corcyra, and obtained several victories over the Thebans, but his ill success in one of his expeditions disgusted the Athenians, and Timotheus like the rest of his noble predecessors, was fined a large sum of money. He retired to Chalcis, where he died. He was so disinterested, that he never appropriated any of the plunder to his own use, but after one of his expeditions, he filled the treasury of Athens with 1200 talents. Some of the antients to intimate his continual successes, have

have represented him sleeping by the side of Fortune. *Pauf.* 1, c. 29.—*Plut. in Syll.* &c —*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 10, & 18, l. 3, c. 16.—*C. Nep.*——A Greek statuary. *Pauf.* 2, c. 32.——A tyrant of Heraclea.——A king of the Sapæi.

TIMOXĔNUS, a governor of Sicyon who betrayed his trust, &c. *Polyæn.*——A general of the Achæans.

TINGIS, a maritime town of Africa in Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus. Sertorius took it, and as the tomb of the founder was near the place, he caused it to be opened, and found in it a skeleton sixty cubits long. This increased the veneration of the people for their founder. Tingis is now called Tangier. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 5.

TIPHA, a town of Bœotia where Hercules had a temple. *Pauf.* 9, c. 32.

TIPHYS, the pilot of the ship of the Argonauts, was son of Hagnius, or according to some, of Phorbas. He died before the Argonauts reached Colchis, at the court of Lycus in the Propontis, and Erginus was chosen in his place. *Orph.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollon.*—*Val. Flacc.*—*Pauf.* 9, c. 32.—*Hygin. fab.* 14 & 18.

TIPHYSA, a daughter of Thestius.

TIRĔSIAS, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, son of Everus and Chariclo. He lived to a great age, which some authors have called as long as seven generations of men, others six, and others nine, during the time that Polydorus, Labdacus, Laius, Œdipus, and his sons sat on the throne of Thebes. It is said that in his youth he found two serpents in the act of copulation on mount Cyllene, and that when he had struck them with a stick to separate them he found himself suddenly changed into a girl. Seven years after he found again some serpents together in the same manner, and he recovered his original sex, by striking them a second time with his wand. When he was a woman, Tiresias had married, and it was from those reasons, according to some of the antients, that Jupiter and Juno referred to his decision, a dispute in which the deities wished to know, which of the sexes received greater pleasure from the connubial state. Tiresias, who could speak from actual experience, decided in favor of Jupiter, and declared that the pleasure which the female received, was ten times greater than that of the male. Juno, who supported a different opinion, and gave the superiority to the male sex, punished Tiresias by depriving him of his eye-sight. But this dreadful loss was in some measure repaired by the humanity of Jupiter, who bestowed upon him the gift of prophecy, and permitted him to live seven times more than the rest of men. These causes of the blindness of Tiresias, which are supported by the authority of Ovid, Hyginus and others, are contradicted by Apollodorus, Callimachus, Propertius, &c. who declare that this was inflicted upon him as a punishment, because he had seen Minerva bathing in the fountain Hippocrene, on mount Helicon. Chariclo, who accompanied Minerva, complained of the severity with which her son was treated, but the goddess who well knew that this was the irrevocable punishment inflicted by Saturn on such mortals as fix their eyes upon a goddess without her consent, alleviated the misfortunes of Tiresias, by making him acquainted with futurity, and giving him a staff which could conduct his steps with as much safety as if he had the use of his eye-sight. During his life-time, Tiresias was an infallible oracle to all Greece. The generals, during the Theban war, consulted him, and found his predictions verified. He drew his prophecies sometimes from the flight or the language of birds, in which he was assisted by his daughter Manto, and sometimes he drew the manes from the infernal regions to know futurity with mystical ceremonies. He at last died after drinking the waters of a cold fountain which froze his blood. He was buried with great pomp by the Thebans, and honored as a god. His oracle at Orchomenos was in universal esteem. Homer represents Ulysses as giving the infernal regions to consult Tiresias concerning his return to Ithaca. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Theorit. Id.* 24, v. 70.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v 96.—*Hygin. fab.* 75—*Æschyl. sep. ante. Theb.*—*Sophocl. in Œdip. tyr.*—*Pindar. Nem.* 1.—*Diod.* 4—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Plut. in Symp*, &c.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 33.

TIRIBASES, an officer of Artaxerxes, killed by the guards for conspiring against the king's life. *Plut. in Art.*

TIRIDĀTES, a king of Armenia, after the expulsion of Phraates by his subjects. He was soon after deposed and fled to Augustus. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 26.——A man made king of Parthia by Tiberius, after the death of Phraates, in opposition to Artabanus. *Tacit. ann.* 6, &c.——A keeper of the royal treasures at Persepolis, who offered to surrender to Alexander the great. *Curt.* 5, c. 5, &c.——A king of Armenia, in the reign of Nero.——A son of Phraates, &c.

TIRIS, a general of the Thracians, who opposed Antiochus.

TIRO, Tullius, a freedman of Cicero. He was greatly esteemed by his master for his learning and good qualities. It is said that

that he invented short-hand writing among the Romans. He wrote the life of Cicero, and other treatises now lost. *Cic. ad Att.* &c.

TIRYNTHIA, a name given to Alcmena, because she lived at Tirynthus.

TIRYNTHUS, a town of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tirynx, son of Argus. Hercules generally resided there, whence he is called *Tirynthius heros*. *Paus.* 2, c. 16 & 25.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 15 & 49.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 662.—*Sil.* 8. v. 217.

TISÆUM, a mountain of Thessaly.

TISAGŎRAS, a brother of Miltiades, called also Stesagoras.

TISAMĔNES, or TISAMĔNUS, a son of Orestes and Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who succeeded on the throne of Argos and Lacedæmon. The Heraclidæ entered his kingdom in the third year of his reign, and he was obliged to retire with his family into Achaia. He was some time after killed in a battle against the Ionians, near Helice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1. l. 7, c. 1.—— A king of Thebes, son of Thersander, and grandson of Polynices. The furies who continually persecuted the house of Œdipus, permitted him to live in tranquility, but they tormented his son and successor Autesion, and obliged him to retire to Doris. *Paus.* 3, c. 5, l. 9, c. 6.——A native of Elis, crowned twice at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 3, c. 11.

TISARCHUS, a friend of Agathocles, by whom he was murdered, &c.

TISIARUS, a town of Africa.

TISĬPHŎNE, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. She was the minister of divine vengeance upon mankind, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand, serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms instead of bracelets. By Juno's directions she attempted to prevent the landing of Io in Egypt, but the god of the Nile repelled her, and obliged her to retire to hell. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 59.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 552. *Æn.* 6, v. 555.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 8, v. 34. —— A daughter of Alcmæon and Manto.

TISIPHONUS, a man who conspired against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, &c.

TISSA, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 268.

TISSAMĔNUS. *Vid.* Tisamenes.

TISSAPHERNES, a satrap of Persia, commander of the forces of Artaxerxes, at the battle of Cunaxa, against Cyrus. It was by his valor and intrepidity, that the king's forces gained the victory, and for this he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage, and all the provinces of which Cyrus was governor. His popularity did not long continue, and the king ordered him to be put to death when he had been conquered by Agesilaus. *C. Nep.* —— An officer in the army of Cyrus, killed by Artaxerxes, at the battle of Cunaxa. *Plut.*

TITÆA, the mother of the Titans. She is supposed to be the same as Thea, Rhea, Terra, &c.

TITAN, or TITĀNUS, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the children of Cœlus, but he gave his brother Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he raised no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war against Saturn, and imprisoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his son Jupiter. This tradition is recorded by Lactantius, a Christian writer, who took it from the dramatical compositions of Ennius, now lost. None of the antient mythologists, such as Apollodorus, Hesiod, Hyginus, &c. have made mention of Titan. Titan is a name applied to Saturn by Orpheus, and Lucian; to the sun by Virgil and Ovid; and to Prometheus by Juvenal. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 10.—*Juv.* 14, v. 35.—*Diod.* 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 11.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 119.

TITĂNA, a town of Sicyonia in Peloponnesus. Titanus reigned there.——A man skilled in astronomy, *Paus.* 2, c. 11.

TITĀNES, a name given to the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They were 45 in number, according to the Egyptians. Apollodorus mentions 13, Hyginus six, and Hesiod 20, among whom are the Titanides. The most known of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus, to whom Horace adds, Typhoeus, Mimus, Porphyrion, Rhœtus, and Enceladus, who are by other mythologists reckoned among the giants. They were all of a gigantic stature and with proportionable strength. They were treated with great cruelty by Cœlus and confined in the bowels of the earth, till their mother pitied their misfortunes, and armed them against their father. Saturn with a scythe cut off the genitals of his father, as he was going to unite himself to Terra, and threw them into the sea, and from the froth sprang a new deity called Venus. When Saturn succeeded his father, he married Rhea, but he devoured all his male children as he had been informed by an oracle, that he should be dethroned by them as a punishment for his cruelty to his father. The wars of the Titans against the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often

often confounded with that of the giants, but it is to be observed, that the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the giants against Jupiter. *Hesiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Æschyl. in Prom.*—*Callim. in Del.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*

TITANIDES, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra. The most celebrated were Tethys, Themis, Dione, Thea, Mnemosyne, Ops, Cybele, Vesta, Phœbe and Rhea. *Hesiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

TITĀNUS, a river in Peloponnesus, with a town and mountain of the same name.

TITARESIUS, a river of Thessaly, flowing into the Peneus. *Strab.* 8. — *Paus.* 8, c. 18.

TITENUS, a river of Colchis, falling into the Euxine sea.

TITHENIDIA, a festival of Sparta, in which nurses, τιθήναι, conveyed male infants entrusted to their charge, to the temple of Diana, where they sacrificed young pigs. During the time of the solemnity, they generally danced and exposed themselves in ridiculous postures; there were also some entertainments given near the temple, where tents were erected. Each had a separate portion allotted him, together with a small loaf, a piece of new cheese, part of the entrails of the victim, and figs, beans, and green vetches, instead of sweet meats.

TITHŌNUS, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. He was so beautiful that Aurora became enamoured of him, and carried him away. He had by her Memnon and Æmathion. He begged of Aurora to be immortal, and the goddess granted it, but as he had forgotten to ask the vigor, youth, and beauty which he then enjoyed, he soon grew old, infirm, and decrepid, and as life became insupportable to him, he prayed Aurora to remove him from the world. As he could not die, the goddess changed him into a cicada or grasshopper. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 447, *Æn.* 4, v. 585, l. 8, v. 384.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 984.—*Diod.* 1.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 461, l. 9, v. 403.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 28, l. 2, *Od.* 16.

TITIA, a deity among the Milesians.

TITIĀNA Flavia, the wife of the emperor Pertinax, disgraced herself by her debaucheries and incontinence. After the murder of her husband she was reduced to poverty, and spent the rest of her life in an obscure retreat.

TITIA LEX *de magistratibus*, by P. Titius the tribune, A. U. C. 710. It ordained that a triumvirate of magistrates should be invested with consular power, to preside over the republic for five years. The persons chosen were Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.——Another *de provinciis*, which required that the provincial questors, like the consuls and prætors, should receive their provinces by lot.

TITIĀNUS, a brother of Otho.

TITII, priests of Apollo.

TITHRAUSTES, a Persian satrap, ordered to murder Tissaphernes by Artaxerxes. He succeeded to the offices which the slaughtered favorite enjoyed. He was defeated by the Athenians under Cimon.

TITINIUS, a tribune of the people in the first ages of the republic.—— A friend of Cassius, who killed himself.——One of the slaves who revolted at Capua. He betrayed his trust to the Roman generals.

TITIUS, a Roman knight appointed to watch Messalina. *Tacit.* 11, *An.* c. 35.—A tribune of the people who enacted the Titian law.——An orator of a very dissolute character.——One of Pompey's murderers.——One of Antony's officers.——A man who foretold a victory to Sylla.

TITORMUS, a shepherd of Ætolia, called another Hercules, on account of his prodigious strength. He was stronger than his contemporary Milo of Crotona, as he could lift on his shoulders a stone which the Crotoniat moved but with difficulty. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 127.

TITURIUS, a friend of Julia Silana, who informed against Agrippina, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul, killed by Ambiorix. *Cæsar. bell. G.* 5, c. 29, &c.

TITUS Vespasianus, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the 79th year of the Christian era, he was invested with the imperial purple, and the Roman people had every reason to expect in him the barbarities of a Tiberius, and the debaucheries of a Nero. While in the house of Vespasian, Titus had been distinguished for his extravagance and incontinence, his attendants were the most abandoned and dissolute, and it seemed that he wished to be superior to the rest of the world in the gratification of every impure desire, and in every unnatural vice. From such a private character which still might be curbed by the authority and example of a father, what could be expected but tyranny and oppression? Yet Titus became a model

of virtue, and in an age and office in which others wish to gratify all their appetites, the emperor abandoned his usual profligacy, he forgot his debaucheries, and Berenice, whom he had loved with uncommon ardor, even to render himself despised by the Roman people, was dismissed from his presence. When raised to the throne, he thought himself bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty, and Titus is perhaps the only monarch who when invested with uncontrolable power, bade adieu to those vices, luxuries, and indulgences, which as a private man he never ceased to gratify. He was moderate in his entertainments, and though he often refused the donations which were due to sovereignty, no emperor was ever more generous and more magnificent than Titus. All informers were banished from his presence, and even severely punished. A reform was made in the judicial proceedings, and trials were no longer permitted to be postponed for years. The public edifices were repaired, and baths were erected for the convenience of the people. Spectacles were exhibited, and the Roman populace were gratified with the sight of a naval combat in the antient naumachia, and the sudden appearance of 5000 wild beasts brought into the circus for their amusement. To do good to his subjects, was the ambition of Titus, and it was at the recollection that he had done no service, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of *My friends, I have lost a day!* A continual wish to be benevolent and kind, made him popular, and it will not be wondered, that he who could say that he had rather die himself, than be the cause of the destruction of one of his subjects, was called the love and delight of mankind. Two of the senators conspired against his life, but the emperor disregarded their attempts, he made them his friends by kindness, and like another Nerva, presented them with a sword to destroy him. During his reign, Rome was three days on fire, the towns of Campania were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, and the empire was visited by a pestilence which carried away an infinite number of inhabitants. In this time of public calamity, the emperor's benevolence and philanthropy were conspicuous. Titus comforted the afflicted as a father, he alleviated their distresses by his liberal bounties, and as if they were but one family, he exerted himself for the good and preservation of the whole. The Romans however, had not long to enjoy the favors of a magnificent prince, Titus was taken ill, and as he retired into the country of the Sabines to his father's house, his indisposition was encreased by a burning fever. He lifted his eyes to heaven, and with modest submission complained of the severity of fate which removed him from the world when young, where he had been employed in making a grateful people happy. He died the 13th of September, A. D. 81, in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and 20 days. The news of his death was received with lamentations, Rome was filled with tears, and all looked upon themselves as deprived of the most benevolent of fathers. After him Domitian ascended the throne, not without incurring the suspicions of having hastened his brother's end, by ordering him to be placed during his agony in a tub full of snow, where he expired. Domitian had also been accused of raising commotions, and of making attempts to dethrone his brother, but Titus disregarded them, and forgave the offender. *Suetonius.—Dio* &c.

Titus Tatius, a king of the Sabines. *Vid.* Tatius.——Livius, a celebrated historian. *Vid.* Livius. ——A son of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins. ——A friend of Coriolanus. —— A native of Crotona, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy.

Tityrus, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues, &c.

Tityus, a celebrated giant, son of Terra, or according to others of Jupiter by Elara, the daughter of Orchomenos. He was of such a prodigious size, that his mother died in travail after Jupiter had drawn her from the bowels of the earth, where she had been concealed during her pregnancy to avoid the anger of Juno. Tityus attempted to offer violence to Latona, but the goddess delivered herself for his importunities, by calling to her assistance her children, who killed the giant with their arrows. He was placed in hell, where a serpent continually devoured his liver, or according to others, where vultures perpetually fed upon his entrails, which grew again as soon as devoured. It is said that Tityus covered nine acres when stretched on the ground. He had a small chapel with an altar in the island of Eubœa. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Pind. Pyth.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 7, v. 325, l. 11, v. 575.—*Apollon. Rh.* 1, v. 182, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 595.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 4, v. 77.—*Hygin. fab.* 55.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 457.—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 3. v. 75.

Tium, or Tion, a maritime town of Paphlagonia, built by the Milesians. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.

Tlĕpŏlĕmus, a son of Hercules and Astyochia, born at Argos. He left his native country after the accidental murder of Licymnius, and retired to Rhodes, by order of the oracle, where he was chosen king, as being one of the sons of Hercules. He went to the Trojan war with nine ships, and was killed by Sarpedon. There were some festivals established at Rhodes in his honor, called Tlepolemeia, in which men and boys contended. The victors were rewarded with poplar crowns. *Homer. Il.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 97.——One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Carmania at the general division of the Macedonian empire.

Tmarus, a person mentioned by Virgil, *Æn.* 9, v. 685.——A mountain of Thesprotia.

Tmolus, a king of Lydia, who married Omphale. He was son of Sipylus and Chthonia. He offered violence to a young nymph called Arriphe at the foot of Diana's altar, for which impiety he was afterwards killed by a bull. The mountain on which he was buried bore his name. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 191.——A town of Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake.——A mountain of Lydia. The river Pactolus took its rise there. The air was so wholesome near Tmolus, that the inhabitants generally lived to their 150th year. *Strab.* 13, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 84, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, &c.—*Sil.* 7, v. 210.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 56, l. 2, v. 98.

Togāta, an epithet applied to a certain part of Gaul, where the inhabitants are distinguished by the peculiarity of their dress. *Vid.* Gallia.

Tolmĭdes, an Athenian officer in the age of Pericles, defeated and killed in a battle in Bœotia.

Tolōsa, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus. Minerva had there a temple, which Cæpio the consul plundered. He was never after fortunate. *Cæs. bell. G.* *Mela.* 2, c. 5.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.

Tolumnus, an augur in the army of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 429.——A king of Veii, killed by a Roman. He had ordered the ambassadors of the nation to be assassinated. *Liv.* 4, c. 19.

Tolus, a man whose head was found in digging for the foundation of the capitol, in the reign of Tarquin, whence the Romans concluded that their city should become the mistress of the world.

Tomarum, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

Tomārus. *Vid.* Tmarus.

Tomisa, a country between Cappadocia and Taurus.

Tomos or Tomis, a town situate on the western shores of the Euxine sea. The word is derived from τεμνω *seco*, because Medea, as it is said, *cut to pieces* the body of her brother Absyrtus there. It is celebrated as being the place where Ovid was banished by Augustus. Tomos was the capital of lower Mœsia. It was founded by a Milesian colony, A. U. C. 120. *Strab.* 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 14, v. 59. *Trist.* 3, el. 9, v. 33, &c.

Tomyris. *Vid.* Thomyris.

Tonea, a solemnity observed at Samos. It was usual to carry Juno's statue to the sea shore, and to offer cakes before it, and afterwards to replace it again in the temple. This was in commemoration of the theft of the Tyrrhenians who attempted to carry away the statue of the goddess, but were detained in the harbour by an invisible force.

Topāzos, an island in the Arabian gulf, antiently called Ophiodes from the quantity of serpents that were there.

Topiris, or Toprus, a town of Thrace.

Torĭni, a people of Scythia.

Torōne, a town of Macedonia.

Torquata, one of the vestal virgins, daughter of C. Silanus. She was a vestal for 64 years. *Tacit.* 3, *an.* c. 69.

Torquātus, a surname of Titus Manlius. *Vid* Manlius.——Silanus, an officer put to death by Nero.——A governor of Oricum, in the interest of Pompey. He surrendered to J. Cæsar. He was killed in Africa. *Hirt. Afric.* 96.——An officer in Sylla's army.——A Roman sent ambassador to the court of Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt.

Tortor, a surname of Apollo. He had a statue at Rome under that name.

Torus, a mountain of Sicily near Agrigentum.

Toryne, a small town near Actium. The word in the language of the country signifies *a ladle* which gave Cleopatra occasion to make a pun when it fell into the hands of Augustus. *Plut. in Ant.*

Toxaridia, a festival at Athens, in honor of Toxaris, a Scythian hero who died there.

Toxeus, a son of Œneus, killed by his father.

Toxicrăte, a daughter of Thespius.

Q. Trabea, a comic poet at Rome, in the age of Regulus. Some fragments of his poetry remain. *Cic. in Tusc.*

Trachalus, M. Galerius, a consul in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his eloquence as an orator, and for a majestic and commanding aspect. *Quintil.—Tacit.*—— One of the friends and ministers of Otho.

Trachas, a town of Latium. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 717.

Trăchīnia, a small country of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malea, near mount Œta. The capital was called Trachis, or Trachina, where Hercules went after he had killed Eunomus. *Strab.* 9.—*Apolled.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 269.

Trachonītis, a part of Judæa.

Tragus, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 33.

Trajanopŏlis, a town of Thrace.——A name given to Selinus of Cilicia, where Trajan died.

Trajānus, (M. Ulpius Crinitus) a Roman emperor born at Italica in Spain, in the 52d year of the Christian era. His great virtues, and his private as well as public character, and his services to the empire, both as an officer, a governor, and a consul, recommended him to the notice of Nerva, who solemnly adopted him as his son, and invested him during his life time, with the imperial purple, and gave him the name of Cæsar and Germanicus. A little time after Nerva died, and the election of Trajan to the vacant throne, was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany, and the banks of the Danube. The noble and independent behaviour of Trajan evinced the propriety and goodness of Nerva's choice, and the attachment of the legions, and the new emperor seemed calculated to ensure peace and domestic tranquility to the extensive empire of Rome. All the actions of Trajan shewed a good and benevolent prince, whose virtues truly merited the encomiums which the pen of an elegant and courteous panegyrist have paid. The barbarians continued in quiet, and the hostilities which they generally displayed at the election of a new emperor whose military abilities they distrusted, were now few. Trajan however could not behold with satisfaction and unconcern, the insolence of the Dacians, who claimed from the Roman people a tribute which the cowardice of Domitian had offered. The sudden appearance of the emperor on the frontiers, awed the barbarians to peace, but Decebalus their warlike monarch, soon began hostilities by violating the treaty. The emperor entered the enemy's country, by throwing a bridge across the rapid streams of the Danube, and a battle was fought in which the slaughter was so great, that in the Roman camp linen was wanted to dress the wounds of the soldiers. Trajan obtained the victory, and Decebalus despairing of success, destroyed himself, and Dacia became a province of Rome. That the ardor of the Roman soldiers in defeating their enemies might not cool, an expedition was undertaken into the east, and Parthia threatened with immediate war. Trajan passed through the submissive kingdom of Armenia, and by his well directed operations, made himself master of the provinces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. He extended his conquests in the east, he obtained victories over unknown nations, and when on the extremities of India, he lamented that he possessed not the vigor and youth of an Alexander, that he might add unexplored provinces and kingdoms to the Roman empire. These successes in different parts of the world, gained applause, and the senators were profuse in the honors they decreed to the conqueror. This was but the blaze of transient glory. Trajan had no sooner signified his intentions of returning to Italy, than the conquered barbarians appeared again in arms, and the Roman empire did not acquire one single acre of territory from the conquests of her sovereign in the east. The return of the emperor towards Rome was hastened by indisposition; he stopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, which afterwards was called Trajanopolis, he was seized with a flux, and a few days after expired, in the beginning of August, A. D. 117, after a reign of 19 years, six months, and 15 days. He was succeeded on the throne by Adrian, whom the empress Plotina introduced to the Roman armies, as the adopted son of her husband. The ashes of Trajan were carried to Rome, and deposited under the stately column which he had erected a few years before. Under this emperor the Romans enjoyed tranquility, and for a moment supposed that their prosperity was complete under a good and virtuous sovereign. Trajan was fond of popularity, and he merited it. The founding titles of Optimus, and the father of his country, were not unworthily bestowed upon a prince who was equal to the greatest generals of antiquity, and who to indicate his affability, and his wish to listen to the just complaints of his subjects, distinguished his palace by the inscription of *the public palace*. Like other emperors he did not receive with an air of unconcern

unconcern the homage of his friends, but rose from his seat and went cordially to salute them. He refused the statues which the flattery of favorites wished to erect to him, and he ridiculed the follies of an enlightened nation, that could pay adoration to cold inanimate pieces of marble. His public entry into Rome gained him the hearts of the people, he appeared on foot, and showed himself an enemy to parade, and an ostentatious equipage. When in his camp, he exposed himself to the fatigues of war, like the meanest soldier, and crossed the most barren deserts, and extensive plains on foot, and in his dress and food displayed all the simplicity which once gained the approbation of the Romans in their countryman Fabricius. All the oldest soldiers he knew by their own name, he conversed with them with great familiarity, and never retired to his tent before he had visited the camp, and by a personal attendance convinced himself of the vigilance and the security of his army. As a friend he was not less distinguished than as a general. He had a select number of intimates, whom he visited with freedom and openness, and at whose tables he partook many a moderate repast without form or ceremony. His confidence, however, in the good intentions of others, was perhaps carried to excess. His favorite Sura had once been accused of attempts upon his life, but Trajan disregarded the informer, and as he was that same day invited to the house of the supposed conspirator, he went thither early. To try farther the sincerity of Sura, he ordered himself to be shaved by his barber, to have a medicinal application made to his eyes by the hand of his surgeon, and to bathe together with him. The public works of Trajan are also celebrated, he opened free and easy communications between the cities of his provinces, he planted many colonies, and furnished Rome with all the corn and provisions which could prevent a famine in the time of calamity. It was by his directions that the architect Apollodorus built that celebrated column which is still to be seen at Rome, under the name of Trajan's column. The area on which it stands was made by the labors of men, and the height of the pillar proves that a large hill 144 feet high was removed at a great expence, A.D. 114, to commemorate the victories of the reigning prince. His persecutions of the Christians were stopped by the interference of the humane Pliny, but he was uncommonly severe upon the Jews, who had barbarously murdered 200,000 of his subjects, and even fed upon the flesh of the dead. His vices have been obscurely seen through a reign of continued splendor and popularity, yet he is accused of incontinence and many unnatural indulgences. He was too much addicted to drinking, and his wife be styled hord has been censured by those who admired the dissimulated moderation and the modest claims of an Augustus. *Plin. pareg. &c.—Dio. Cass.—Eutrop.—Victor.—Spartian.—Joseph. bell. J.—Vitiv.*—The father of the emperor who likewise bore the name of Trajan, was honored with the consulship, and a triumph, and the rank of a patrician by the emperor Vespasian.——A general of the emperor Valens.——A son of the emperor Decius.

TRALLES, a town of Lydia. *Jer.*

TRANSTIBERĪNA, a part of the city of Rome on one side of the Tiber. Mount Vatican was in that part of the city. *Mart.* 1, ep 109.

TRAPĒZUS, a city of Pontus built by the people of Sinope. It had a celebrated harbour on the Euxine sea, and became famous under the emperors of the eastern empire.——A town of Arcadia near the Alpheus. It received its name from a son of Lycaon.

TRASULLUS, a man who taught Tiberius astrology at Rhodes, &c.

TRAULUS MONTĀNUS, a Roman knight, one of Messalina's favorites.

TREBATIUS, a lawyer very intimate with Cicero. He was banished by Julius Cæsar for following the interest of Pompey, but the eloquence of Cicero recalled him. He was afterwards reconciled to Cæsar. Horace has dedicated some of his odes to him. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 4

TREBELLIĀNUS, (C. Aunius.) a pirate who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 264. He was defeated and slain in Isauria, by the lieutenants of Gallienus.

TREBELLIĒNUS RUFUS, a prætor appointed governor of the children of king Cotys, by Tiberius.——A tribune who opposed the Gabinian law.——A Roman who numbered the inhabitants of Gaul. He was made governor of Britain. *Tacit.*

TREBELLIUS POLLIO, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the lives of the emperors. The beginning of this history is lost; part of the reign of Valerian, and the life of the two Gallienus's, with the 30 tyrants, are the only fragments remaining. He florished about the 298th year of the Christian era.

TRĀBIA, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, rising in the Apennine, and falling into the Po, at the west of Placentia. It is celebrated for the victory which Annibal obtained

ained there over the forces of L. Sempronius, the Roman consul. *Sil.* 4, v. 486.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 46.

TREBIUS, an officer in Cæsar's army in Gaul.

TREBŌNIA LEX *de provinciis* by L. Trebonius the tribune, A. U. C. 698. It gave Cæsar the chief command in Gaul for five years longer than was enacted by the Vatinian law, and in this manner prevented the senators from recalling or superseding him.

TREBŌNIUS, a soldier remarkable for his continence, &c.——One of Cæsar's friends, made through his interest pretor and consul. He was afterwards one of his benefactor's murderers. He was killed by Dolabella at Smyrna. *Cæs. bell.* 5, c. 17.—*Cic. in Phil.* 11.—*Horat* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 114.——A governor of Africa, put to death by Galba's orders.——A tribune who proposed a law at Rome, and imprisoned Cato, because he opposed it.——One of the adherents of Marius.

TREBŪLA, a town of the Sabines, celebrated for cheese. *Cic. in Agr.* 2.—*Martial.* 5, *ep.* 72.

TREBUS, a river of Latium, falling into the Liris.

TREVĒRI, a people of Belgium. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

TRIARIA, a woman well known for her cruelty. She was the wife of L. Vitellius.

TRIARIUS, an orator commended by Cicero.——A friend of Pompey. He had for some time the care of the war in Asia against Mithridates, whom he defeated and by whom he was afterwards beaten. He was killed in the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 5.

TRIBALLI, a people of Thrace, or according to some, of lower Mœsia. They were conquered by Philip the father of Alexander, and some ages after, they maintained a long war against the Roman emperors.

TRIBŪNI PLEBIS, magistrates at Rome created in the year U. C. 26, when the people after a quarrel with the senators had retired to Mons Sacer. The two first were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus, but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to 10, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after chosen for the election. Their power, though at first small, and granted by the patricians to appease the momentary seditions of the populace, soon became formidable, and the senators soon repented of having consented to elect magistrates, that not only preserved the rights of the people, but could summon assemblies, propose laws, stop the consultations of the senate, and even abolish their decrees by the word *Veto*. Their approbation was also necessary to confirm the *senatûs consulta*, and this was done by affixing the letter T under it. If any irregularity happened in the state, their power was almost absolute, they criticized the conduct of all the public magistrates, and even dragged a consul to prison, if the measures he pursued were hostile to the peace of Rome. The dictator alone was their superior, but when that magistrate was elected, the office of tribune was not like that of all other inferior magistrates, abolished while he continued at the head of the state. The people paid them so much deference, that their person was held sacred, and thence they were always called *Sacrosancti*. To strike them was a capital crime, and to interrupt them while they spoke in the assemblies, called for the immediate interference of power. The marks by which they were distinguished from other magistrates were not very conspicuous. They wore no particular dress, only a beadle called *viator* marched before them. They never sat in the senate, though some time after, their office entitled them to the rank of senators. Yet great as their power might appear, they received a heavy wound from their number, and as their consultations, and their resolutions were of no effect if they were not all unanimous, the senate often took advantage of their avarice, and by gaining one of them by bribes, they as it were, suspended the authority of the rest. The office of tribune of the people, though at first deemed mean and servile, was afterwards one of the first steps that led to more honorable employments, and as no patrician was permitted to canvass for the tribuneship, we find many that descended among the plebeians to exercise that important office. From the power with which they were at last invested by the activity, the intrigues, and continual applications of those that were in office, they became almost absolute in the state, and it has been properly observed, that they caused far greater troubles, than those which they were at first created to silence. Sylla, when raised to the dictatorship, gave a fatal blow to the authority of the tribunes, and by one of his decrees, they were no longer permitted to harangue and inflame the people; they could make no laws; no appeal lay to their tribunal, and such as had been tribunes, were not permitted to solicit for the

the other offices of the state. This disgrace however was but momentary, at the death of the tyrant, the tribunes recovered their privileges by means of Cotta and Pompey the great. The office of tribune remained in full force till the age of Augustus, who to make himself more absolute, and his person sacred, conferred the power and office upon himself, whence he was called *tribunitiâ potestate donatus*. His successor on the throne imitated his example, and as the emperor was the real and official tribune, such as were appointed to the office were merely nominal without power or privilege. Under Constantine the tribuneship was totally abolished. The tribunes were never permitted to sleep out of the city, except at the *Feriæ Latinæ*, when they went with other magistrates to offer sacrifices upon a mountain near Alba. Their houses were always open, and they received every complaint, and were ever ready to redress the wrongs of their constituents. Their authority was not extended beyond the walls of the city ——There were also other officers who bore the name of tribunes, such as the *tribuni militum*, or *militares*, who commanded a division of the legions. They were empowered to decide all quarrels that might arise in the army, they took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word. There were only three at first chosen by Romulus, but the number was at last encreased to six in every legion. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, they were chosen by the consuls, but afterwards the right of electing them was divided between the people and the consul. They were generally of senatorian and equestrian families, and the former were called *laticlavii*, and the latter *angusticlavii* from their peculiar dress. Those that were chosen by the consuls were called *Rutuli*, because the right of the consuls to elect them was confirmed by Rutulus, and those elected by the people were called *Comitiati*, because chosen in the comitia. They wore a golden ring, and were in office no longer than six months. When the consuls were elected, it was usual to chuse 14 tribunes from the knights, who had served five years in the army, and who were called *juniores*, and ten from the people who had been in ten campaigns, who were called *seniores*.——There were also some officers called *tribuni militum consulari potestate*, elected instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310. They were only three originally, but the number was afterwards encreased to six, or more, according to the will and pleasure of the people, and the emergencies of the state. Part of them were plebeians, and the rest of patrician families. When they had subsisted for about 72 years not without some interruption, the office was totally abolished, as the plebeians were admitted to share the consulship, and the consuls continued at the head of the state till the end of the commonwealth.—The *tribuni cohortium prætorianarum*, were entrusted with the person of the emperor, which they guarded, and protected.—The *tribuni ærarii* were officers chosen from among the people who kept the money which was to be applied to defray the expences of the army. The richest persons were always chosen, as much money was requisite for the pay of the soldiers. They were greatly distinguished in the state, and they shared with the senators and Roman knights, the privileges of judging. They were abolished by Julius Cæsar, but Augustus re-established them, and created 200 more, to decide causes of smaller importance.——The *tribuni celerum* had the command of the guard which Romulus kept for the safety of his person. They were 100 in number, distinguished for their probity, their opulence, and their nobility.——The *tribuni voluptatum*, were commissioned to take care of the amusements which were prepared for the people, and that nothing might be wanting in the exhibitions. This office was also honorable.

TRICASTINI, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. *Sil.* 3, v. 466.

TRICCE, a town of Thessaly, where Æsculapius had a temple. The inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.—*Homer. Il.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.

TRICLARIA, a yearly festival celebrated by the inhabitants of three cities in Ionia, to appease the anger of Diana Triclaria, whose temple had been defiled by the adulterous commerce of Menalippus and Comætho. It was usual to sacrifice a boy and a girl.

TRICRENA, a place of Arcadia, where, according to some, Mercury was born. *Paus.* 8, c. 16.

TRIETERICA, festivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated every three years.

TRISOLINUS, a mountain of Campania. *Mart.* 13, ep. 104.

TRINACRIA, or TRINACRIS, one of the antient names of Sicily, from its triangular form. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 384, &c.

TRINOBANTES, a people of Britain. *Tacit. ann.* 14.

TRIOCALA, or TRIOCLA, a town in the southern parts of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 271.

TRIOPAS or TRIOPS, a son of Neptune by Canace, the daughter of Æolus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A son of Phorbas, father

her to Algenor and Jasus. *Homer. Hymn. in Ap.* 211.——A son of Piranthus.

TRIPHYLIA, one of the antient names of Elis.——A mountain where Jupiter had a temple in Pancaia, whence he is called Triphylius.

TRIPŎLIS, an antient town of Phœnicia, built by the liberal contribution of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, whence the name.——A town of Pontus.

TRĪPTŎLĔMUS, a son of Oceanus and Terra, or according to some, of Trochilus, a priest of Argos. According to the more received opinion he was son of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neœra, whom some have called Metanira, Cothonea, Hyona, or Polymnia. He was born at Eleusis in Attica, and was cured in his youth of a severe illness by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the house of Celeus by the monarch's children, as she travelled over the country in quest of her daughter. To repay the kindnesses of Celeus, the goddess took particular notice of her son. She fed him with her own milk, and placed him on burning coals during the night, to destroy whatever particles of mortality he had received from his parents. The mother was astonished at the uncommon growth of her son, and she had the curiosity to watch Ceres. She disturbed the goddess by a sudden cry, when Triptolemus was laid on the burning ashes, and as Ceres was therefore unable to make him immortal, she taught him agriculture, and rendered him serviceable to mankind, by instructing them how to sow corn, and make bread. She also gave him her chariot, which was drawn by two dragons, and in this celestial vehicle he travelled all over the earth, and distributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world. In Scythia the favorite of Ceres nearly lost his life, but Lyncus the king of the country, who had conspired to murder him, was changed into a lynx. At his return to Eleusis, Triptolemus restored Ceres her chariot, and established festivals and mysteries in honor of the deity. He reigned for some time, and after death he received divine honors. Some suppose that he accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition. *Diod.*—*Hygin. fab.* 147.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 14, l. 8, c. 4.—*Justin.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 5—*Callim. in Cer.* 22.—*Ovid. Met* 5, v. 646. *Fast.* 4, v. 501. *Trist.* 3, el. 8, v. 1.

TRIQUĔTRA, a name given to Sicily by the Latins, for its triangular form. *Lucret.* 1, v. 78.

TRISMEGISTUS, a surname of Mercury among the Egyptians.

TRITIA, a daughter of the river Triton, mother of Menalippus by Mars. A town in Achaia built by her son, bore her name. *Pauf.* 7, c. 22.

TRITOGENIA, a surname of Pallas. *Hesiod.*

TRITON, a sea deity, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, or according to some by Celeno or Salacia. He was very powerful among the sea deities, and could calm the sea and abate storms at pleasure. He is generally represented as blowing a shell, his body above the waist is like that of a man, and below, a dolphin. Some represent him with the fore-feet of a horse. Many of the sea deities are called Tritons, but the name is generally applied to those only who are half men and half fishes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 930.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 28.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 148, l. 6, v. 173—*Pauf.* 9, c. 20.——A river of Africa, falling into the lake Tritonis.——One of the names of the Nile.——A small river of Bœotia.

TRITŌNIS, a lake of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple, whence she is surnamed Tritonis or Tritonia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 178.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 33.

TRIVENTUM, a town of the Samnites.

TRIVIA, a surname given to Diana, because she presided over all places where three roads met. At the new moon the Athenians offered her sacrifices, and a sumptuous entertainment which was generally distributed among the poor. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13. l. 7, v. 774.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 416. *Fast.* 1, v. 389.

TRIVIÆ ANTRUM, a place in the valley of Aricia, where the nymph Egeria resided. *Mart.* 6, ep. 47.

TRIVIÆ LUCUS, a place of Campania, in the bay of Cumæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13.

TRIVĪCUM, a town in the country of the Hirpini in Italy. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 79.

TRIUMVĪRI *reipublicæ constituendæ*, were three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. These officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different pursuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The first triumvirate was in the hands of J. Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus, who at the expiration of their office, kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate was under Augustus, M. Antony and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally lost their liberty. Augustus disagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himself absolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in

in full force at Rome for the space of about 12 years.——There were also officers who were called *triumviri capitales*, created A. U. C. 464. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which slaves were concerned. Criminals under sentence of death were entrusted to their care, and they had them executed according to the commands of the prætors.——The *triumviri nocturni* watched over the safety of Rome in the night time, and in case of fire, were ever ready to give orders, and to take the most effectual measure to extinguish it.——The *triumviri agrarii* had the care of colonies that were sent to settle in different parts of the empire. They made a fair division of the lands among the citizens, and exercised over the new colony all the power which was placed in the hands of the consuls at Rome.——The *triumviri monetales* were masters of the mint, and had the care of the coin, hence their office was generally intimated by the following letters often seen on antient coins and medals; IIIVIR. A, A, A. F F. i. e. *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, ferendo.* Some suppose that they were created only in the age of Cicero, as those who were employed before them were called *Denariorum flandorum curatores.*——The *triumviri valetudinis* were chosen when Rome was visited by a plague or some pestiferous distemper, and they took particular care of the temples of health and virtue.——The *triumviri senatûs legendi*, were appointed to name those that were most worthy to be made senators from among the plebeians. They were first chosen in the age of Augustus, as before this privilege belonged to the kings, and afterwards devolved upon the consuls, and the censors, A. U. C. 310.——The *triumviri mensarii* when chosen in the second Punic war, to take care of the coin and prices of exchange.

TROADES, the inhabitants of Troas.

TROAS, a country of Phrygia in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. When Troas is taken for the whole kingdom of Priam, it may be said to contain Mysia and Phrygia Minor, but if only applied to that part of the country where Troy was situate, its extent is confined within very narrow limits. Troas was antiently called Dardania. *Vid.* Troja.

TROCHOIS, a lake in the island of Delos near which Apollo and Diana were born.

TRŒZENE, a town of Argolis in Peloponnesus near the Saronicus Sinus. It received its name from Trœzen, the son of Pelops, who reigned there for some time. It is often called Theseis, because Theseus was born there. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 81.—*Paus.* 2, c. 50.—*Plut in Thes.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 566, l. 15, v. 296.

TROGILUS, a harbour of Sicily.

TROGLODYTÆ, a people of Æthiopia. They were all shepherds and had the wives in common. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4, & 8.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin historian born in the age of Augustus. His father was one of the friends and adherents of J. Cæsar. Trogus wrote an universal history of all the most important events that had happened from the beginning of the world to the age of Augustus, divided into 44 books. This history which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance, was epitomized by Justin, and is still extant. Some suppose that the epitome is the cause that the original of Trogus is lost.

TROJA, a city, the capital of Troas, or according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. It was built on a small eminence near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the distance of about four miles from the sea shore. Dardanus the first king of the country built it, and called it Dardania, and from Tros one of his successors it was called Troja, and from Ilus Ilion. This city had been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil, and of all the wars which have been carried on among the antients, that of Troy is the most famous. The Trojan war was undertaken by the Greeks, to recover Helen, whom Paris the son of Priam king of Troy had carried away from the house of Menelaus. All Greece united to avenge the cause of Menelaus, and every prince furnished a certain number of ships and soldiers. According to Euripides, Virgil and Lycophron, the armament of the Greeks amounted to 1000 ships. Homer mentions them as being 1186, and Thucydedes supposes that they were 1200 in number. The number of men which these ships carried is unknown, yet as the largest contained about 120 men each, and the smallest 50, it may be supposed that no less than 100,000 men were engaged in this celebrated expedition. Agamemnon was chosen general of all these forces, but the princes and kings of Greece were admitted among his counsellors, and by them all the operations of the war were directed. The most celebrated of the Grecian princes that distinguished themselves in this war, were Achilles, Ajax, Menelaus, Ulysses, Diomedes, Protesilaus, Patroclus, Agamemnon, Nestor, Neoptolemus, &c. The Grecian army was opposed by a more numerous force. The king of Troy received assistance

assistance from the neighbouring princes in Asia Minor, and reckoned among his most active generals, Rhesus king of Thrace, and Memnon who entered the field with 20,000 Assyrians and Æthiopians. Many of the adjacent cities were reduced and plundered before the Greeks approached the walls, but when the siege was begun, the enemies on both sides gave proof of valor, and intrepidity. The army of the Greeks, however, was visited by a plague, and the operations were not less retarded by the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles. The loss was great on both sides, and the most valiant of the Trojans, and particularly of the sons of Priam, were slain in the field. After the siege had been carried on for ten years, some of the Trojans, among whom were Æneas and Antenor, betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to ashes. The poets however, support, that the Greeks made themselves masters of the place by artifice. They secretly filled a large wooden horse with armed men, and led away their army from the plains as if to return home. The Trojans brought the wooden horse into their city, and in the night the Greeks that were confined within the sides of the animal, rushed out and opened the gates to their companions, who had returned from the place of their concealment. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened about 1270 years before the Christian era, in the 3444th year of the Julian period. Some time after a new city was raised about 30 stadia from the ruins of the old Troy, but though it bore the antient name, and received ample donations from Alexander the great, when he visited it in his Asiatic expedition, yet it continued to be small, and in the age of Strabo it was nearly in ruins. It is said that J. Cæsar who wished to pass for one of the descendants of Æneas and consequently to be related to the Trojans, intended to make it the capital of the Roman empire, and to transport there the senate and the Roman people. The same apprehensions were entertained in the reign of Augustus, and according to some an ode of Horace, *Justum & tenacem propositi virum* was written purposely to dissuade the emperor from putting into execution so wild a project. *Vid.* Paris, Æneas, Antenor, Agamemnon, Ilium, Laomedon, Menelaus, &c.

Trojani ludi, games instituted by Æneas or his son Ascanius, to commemorate the death of Anchises. They were celebrated in the circus at Rome. Boys of the best families dressed in a neat manner and accoutred with suitable arms and weapons, were permitted to enter the list. Sylla exhibited them in his dictatorship, and under Augustus they were observed with unusual pomp and solemnity. A mock fight on horse back, or sometimes on foot was exhibited. The leader of the party was called *princeps juventutis*, and was generally the son of a senator, or the heir apparent to the empire.

Troilus, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles during the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12. — *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 9, v. 16.

Tromentina, one of the Roman tribes.

Tropæa Drusi, a town of Germany where Drusus died, and Tiberius was saluted emperor by the army.

Trophonius, a celebrated architect son of Erginus king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia. He built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the assistance of his brother Agamedes, and when he demanded of the god a reward for his trouble, he was told by the priestess to wait eight days, and to live during that time with all chearfulness and pleasure. When the days were passed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. According to Pausanias, however, he was swallowed up alive in the earth, and when afterwards the country was visited by a great drought, the Bœotians were directed to apply to Trophonius for relief, and to seek him at Lebadea, where he gave oracles in a cave. They discovered this cave by means of a swarm of bees, and Trophonius told them, how to ease their misfortunes. From that time Trophonius was honored as a god, he passed for the son of Apollo, a chapel and a statue were erected to him, and sacrifices were offered to his divinity when consulted to give oracles. The cave of Trophonius became one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece. Many ceremonies were required, and the suppliant was obliged to make particular sacrifices, to anoint his body with oil, and to bathe in the waters of certain rivers. He was to be clothed in a linen robe, and with a cake of honey in his hand; he was directed to descend into the cave by a narrow entrance, from whence he returned backwards, after he had received an answer. He was always pale and dejected at his return, and thence it came proverbial to say of a melancholy man, that he had consulted the oracle of Trophonius. There were annually exhibited games in honor of Trophonius at Lebadea. *Paus.* 9, c. 37, &c.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.—*Plut.*

Plut.—*Plin.* 34, c. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 45.

TROS, a son of Erichthonius, king of Troy. He married Callirhoe, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymedes. He made war against Tantalus king of Phrygia, whom he accused of having stolen away the youngest of his sons. The capital of Phrygia was called Troja from him, and the country itself Troas. *Virg.* 3, *G.* v. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 20, v. 219.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

TROSSŬLUM, a town of Etruria. *Pauf.* 1, v. 82.

TROTILUM, a town of Sicily.

TRUENTUM, or TRUENTĪNUM, a river of Picenum, falling into the Adriatic. There is also a town of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Sil.* 8, v. 434.—*Mela.* 2.

TRYPHIODŌRUS, a Greek poet in the 6th century. He wrote a poem in 24 books on the destruction of Troy, from which he excluded the α in the first book, the β in the second, the γ in the third, &c.

TRYPHON, a tyrant of Apamea, in Syria, put to death by Antiochus. *Justin.* 36, c. 1.——A surname of one of the Ptolemies. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 31.——A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Augustus.

TUBERO, (Q. Ælius) a Roman consul, son in law of Paulus the conqueror of Perseus. He is celebrated for his poverty, in which he seemed to glory, as well as the rest of his family. Sixteen of the Tuberos with their wives and children lived in a small house and maintained themselves with the produce of a little field which they cultivated with their own hands. The first piece of silver plate that entered the house of Tubero was a small cup which his father in law presented to him after he had conquered the king of Macedonia.——A learned man.——A governor of Africa.——A Roman general who marched against the Germans under the emperors. He was accused of treason and acquitted.

TUCCA PLAUTIUS, a friend of Horace and Virgil. He was ordered by Augustus, as some report, with L. Varius and Plotius, to revise the Æneid of Virgil, which remained uncorrected on account of the premature death of the poet.

TUCIA, a river near Rome. *Sil.* 13. v. 5.

TUDER, or TUDERTIA, an antient town of Umbria. The inhabitants were called Tudertes. *Sil.* 4, v. 222.

TUGINI, or TUGENI, a people of Germany.

TUGURĪNUS, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero, &c.

TULINGI, a people of Germany between the Rhine and the Danube.

TULLIA, a daughter of Servius Tullius king of Rome. She married Tarquin the proud, after she had murdered her first husband Arunx, and consented to see Tullius assassinated, that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown all mangled and bloody in one of the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome with her husband. *Ovid. in Ib.* 363.——Another daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the proud. She was murdered by her own husband that he might marry her ambitious sister of the same name.——A daughter of Cicero. *Vid.* Tulliola.

TULLIA LEX *de senatu*, by M. Tullius Cicero, A. U. C. 690, enacted that those who had a *libera legatio* granted them by the senate, should hold it no more than one year. Such senators as had a *libera legatio*, travelled through the provinces of the empire without any expence, as if they were employed in the affairs of the state.——Another *de ambitu* by the same, the same year. It forbad any person two years before he canvassed for an office, to exhibit a show of gladiators, unless that case had devolved upon him by will. Senators guilty of the crime of *ambitus*, were punished with the *aquæ & ignis interdictio* for ten years, and the penalty inflicted on the commons was more severe than that of the Calpurnian law.

TULLIŎLA, or TULLIA, a daughter of Cicero by Terentia. She married Caius Piso, and afterwards Furius Crassipes, and lastly P. Corn. Dolabella. With this last husband she had every reason to be dissatisfied. Dolabella was turbulent, and consequently the cause of much grief to Tullia and her father. Tullia died in childbed about 44 years before Christ. Cicero was so inconsolable on this occasion, that some have accused him of an unnatural partiality for his daughter. According to a ridiculous story which some of the moderns report, in the age of pope Paul 3d. a monument was discovered on the Appian road with the superscription of *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*. The body of a woman was found in it, which was reduced to ashes as soon as touched, there was also a lamp burning which was extinguished as soon as the air gained admission there, and which was supposed to have been lighted for above 1500 years. *Cic.*—*Plut. in Cic.*

TULLIUS Cimber, the son of a freedman, rose to great honors, and followed the interest of Pompey. He was reconciled to Cæsar, whom he murdered with Brutus. *Plut.*——Cicero, a celebrated orator. *Vid.* Cicero.——The son of the orator Cicero. *Vid.* Cicero.——Servius, king of Rome. *Vid.* Servius——Senecio, a man accused of conspiracy against Nero with Piso.——A friend of Otho.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the 3d king of Rome after the death of Numa. He was of a warlike and active disposition, and signalized himself by his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whose city he destroyed after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii. He afterwards carried his arms against the Latins, and the neighbouring states with success, and enforced reverence for majesty among his subjects. He died with all his family about 640 years before the Christian æra, after a reign of 33 years. The manner of his death is not precisely known, some suppose that he was killed by lightening, while he was performing some magical ceremonies in his own house, or according to the more probable accounts of others, he was murdered by Ancus Martius, who set fire to the palace, to make it believed that the impiety of Tullus had been punished by heaven. *Flor.* 1. c. 3.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 814.—*Liv.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut.*

TUNĒTA, or TUNIS, a town of Africa, near which Regulus was defeated and taken by Xanthippus. *Liv.* 30, c. 9.

C. TURANIUS, a Latin tragic poet, in the age of Augustus. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 29.

TURBO, a gladiator mentioned *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 310. He was of a small stature, but uncommonly courageous.——A governor of Pannonia, under the emperors.

TURDETĀNI, a people of Spain.

TURESIS, a Thracian, who revolted from Tiberius.

TURNUS, a king of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Venilia. He made war against Æneas, and attempted to drive him away from Italy, that he might not marry the daughter of Latinus, who had been previously engaged to him. His efforts were attended with no success, though supported with great courage and a numerous army. He was conquered and at last killed in a single combat by Æneas. He is represented as a man of uncommon strength. *Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.—*Tibul.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 49.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 879. *Met.* 14, v. 451.

TURŬLEIUS, one of Cæsar's murderers.

TURŎNES, a people of Gaul.

TUSCANIA and TUSCIA, a large country at the west of Rome, the same as Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

TUSCI, the inhabitants of Etruria.

TUSCULĀNUM, a country house of Cicero, near Tusculum.

TUSCŬLUM, a town of Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, founded by Telegonus the son of Ulysses and Circe. *Cic. ad Attic.*—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 23, v. 8, &c.

TUSCUM MARE, a part of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Etruria.

TUSCUS VICUS, a small village near Rome. It received this name from the Etrurians of Porsenna's army, that settled there. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

TUTA, a queen of Illyricum, &c.

TUTIA, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. She proved herself to be innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Vesta in a sieve, after a solemn invocation to the goddess. *Liv.* 20.

TUTICUM, a town of the Hirpini.

TYĀNA, a town at the foot of mount Taurus in Cappadocia, where Apollonius was born. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 719—*Strab.* 12.

TYANITIS, a province of Asia Minor, near Cappadocia.

TYBUR, a town of Latium on the Anio. *Vid.* Tibur.

TYCHE, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 360.——A part of the town of Syracuse. *Cic.*

TYCHIUS, a celebrated artist of Hyle in Bœotia, who made Hector's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 823.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 220.

TYDE, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Iud.* 3, v. 367.

TYDEUS, a son of Æneus, king of Calydon. He fled from his country after the accidental murder of one of his friends, and found a safe asylum in the court of Adrastus, king of Argos, whose daughter Deiphyle he married. When Adrastus wished to replace his son in-law Polynices on the throne of Thebes, Tydeus undertook to go and declare war against Eteocles who usurped the crown. The reception he met provoked his resentment, he challenged Eteocles and his officers to single combat and defeated them. On his return to Argos he slew 50 of the Thebans who had conspired against his life, and laid in an ambush to surprize him, and only one of the number was permitted to return to Thebes, to bear the tidings of the fate of his companions. He was one of the seven

seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, and during the Theban war he behaved with great courage. Many of the enemies expired under his blows, till he was at last wounded by Melanippus. Though the blow was fatal, Tydeus had the strength to dart at his enemy, and to bring him to the ground before he was carried away from the fight by his companions. At his own request the dead body of Melanippus was brought to him, and after he had ordered the head to be cut off, he began to tear out the brains with his teeth. This savage barbarity of Tydeus displeased Minerva, who was coming to bring him relief, and to make him immortal, and the goddess left him to his fate and suffered him to die. He was buried at Argos, where his monument was still seen in the age of Pausanias. He was father to Diomedes. Some suppose that the cause of his flight to Argos, was the murder of the son of Melus, or according to others, of Alcathous his father's brother, or perhaps his own brother Olenus. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 365, 387. — *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 6.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Paus.* 9. c. 18.—*Diod.* 2.—*Eurip. in Supp.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 479.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 350, &c.

Tydides, a patronymic of Diomedes, as son of Tydeus. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 15, v. 28.

Tymolus, a mountain. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 15. *Vid.* Tmolus.

Tympania, an inland town of Elis.

Tymphæi, a people between Epirus and Thessaly.

Tyndarides, a patronymic of the children of Tyndarus, as Castor, Pollux, and Helen, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 8.

Tyndaris, a patronymic of Helen, daughter of Tyndarus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 569.—— A town of Sicily near Messana. *Sil.* 14, v. 209.

Tyndarus, a son of Œbalus and Gorgophone, or according to some of Perieres. He was king of Lacedæmon and married the celebrated Leda, who became mother of Pollux and Helen by Jupiter. *Vid.* Leda, Castor, Pollux, Clytemnestra, &c.

Tynnichus, a general of Heraclea. *Polyæn.*

Typhœus, or Typhon, a famous giant, son of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like those of a serpent or a dragon. Flames of devouring fire were darted from his mouth, and from his eyes, and he uttered horrid yells like the dissonant shrieks of different animals. He was no sooner born than to avenge the death of his brothers the giants, he made war against heaven, and so frightened the gods, that they fled away and assumed different shapes. Jupiter became a ram, Mercury a bird, Juno a cow, Bacchus a goat, Diana a cat, Venus a fish, &c. The father of the gods at last resumed courage, and put Typhœus to flight with his thunder-bolts, and crushed him under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, or according to some, under the island Inarime. Typhœus became father of Geryon, Cerberus and Orthos, by his union with Echidna. *Hygin. fab.* 151, & 196.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. v. 325.— *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.* — *Hesiod. Theog.* 820. — *Homer. Hym.*—*Herodot.* 2, v. 156.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

Typhon, a giant whom Juno produced by striking the earth. Some of the poets make him the famous Typhœus. *Vid.* Typhœus.——A brother of Osiris who married Nepthys. He laid snares for his brother during his expedition, and murdered him. The death of Osiris was avenged by his son Orus, and Typhon was put to death. *Vid.* Osiris. He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cause of every evil, and on that account generally represented as a wolf and a crocodile. *Plut. in Is. & Os.*—*Diod.* 1.

Tyrannion, a grammarian of Pontus, intimate with Cicero. His original name was Theophrastus, and he received that of Tyrannion from his austerity to his pupils. He was taken by Lucullus, and restored to his liberty by Murena. He opened a school in the house of his friend Cicero, and enjoyed his friendship. He was extremely fond of books, and collected a library of about 30,000 volumes. To his care and industry the world is indebted for the preservation of Aristotle's works. —— There was also one of his disciples called Diocles, who bore his name. He was a native of Phœnicia, and made prisoner in the war of Augustus and Antony. He was bought by Dymes, one of the emperor's favorites, and afterwards by Terentia, who gave him his liberty. He wrote 68 different volumes, in one of which he proved that the Latin tongue was derived from the Greek; and another in which Homer's poems were corrected, &c.

Tyrannus, a son of Pterelaus.

Tyras, or Tyra, a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Euxine sea, between the Danube and the Borysthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10. v. 50.

Tyridates, a rich man in the age of Alexander, &c. *Curt.*

Tyrii, or Tyrus, a town of Magna Græcia.

Tyriotes, an eunuch of Darius, who had

ed from Alexander's camp to inform his mother of the queen's death. *Curt.* 4, c. 10.

TYRO, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoneus, king of Elis and Alcidice. She was treated with great severity by her mother in law Sidero, and at last removed from her father's house by her uncle Cretheus. She became enamoured of the Enipeus, and as she often walked on the banks of the river, Neptune assumed the shape of her favored lover, and gained her affections. She had two sons, Pelias and Neleus by Neptune, whom she exposed to conceal her incontinence to the world. The children were preserved by shepherds, and when they had arrived to years of maturity, they avenged their mother's injuries by assassinating the cruel Sidero. Some time after her amour with Neptune, Tyro married her uncle Cretheus, by whom she had Amythaon, Pheres and Æson. Tyro is often called Salmonis from her father. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 234.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 13, v. 20, l. 2, *el.* 30, v. 51, l. 3, *el.* 19, v, 13.—*Ovid. am.* 3, *el.* 6. v. 43.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.

TYROS, an island of Arabia.——A city of Phœnicia. *Vid.* Tyrus.

TYRRHĒNI, the inhabitants of Etruria. *Vid* Etruria.

TYRRHĒNUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Etruria.

TYRRHĒNUS, a son of Atys king of Lydia, who came to Italy, where part of the country was called after him. *Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

TYRRHUS, a shepherd of king Latinus, whose stag being killed by the companions of Ascanius, was the first cause of war between Æneas and the inhabitants of Latium. Hence the word Tyrrhidos. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 484.

TYRSIS, a place in the Balearides, supposed to be the palace of Saturn.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek elegiac poet, born in Attica, son of Archimbrotus. In the second Messenian war, the Lacedæmonians were directed by the oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general, if they wished to finish their expedition with success, and they received Tyrtæus. The poet, though ridiculed for his many deformities and his ignorance of military affairs, animated the Lacedæmonians, just as they wished to raise the siege of Ithome, and inspired them with so much courage, that they defeated the Messenians. For his services he was made a citizen of Lacedæmon, and treated with great attention. Of the compositions of Tyrtæus, nothing is extant but few fragments. *Justin.* 2, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 7.—*Horat. de art p.* 402.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 6. &c.

TYRUS, or TYROS, a very antient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon, about 200 stadia from the shore. There were, properly speaking, two places of that name, the old Tyros called Palætyros, on the sea shore, and the other in the island. It was about 19 miles in circumference, including Palætyros, but without it about four miles. Tyre was destroyed by the princes of Assyria, and afterwards rebuilt. It maintained its independence till the age of Alexander, who took it with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the island to the continent by a mole. The Tyrians were naturally industrious, their city was the emporium of commerce, and they were deemed the inventors of scarlet and purple colors. They founded many cities in different parts of the world, such as Carthage, Gades, Leptis, &c. The buildings of Tyre were very splendid and magnificent, the walls were 150 feet high, with a proportionable breadth. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet. It was built according to some writers, about 2760 years before the Christian era. *Strab.* 16.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4. c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 6. 339. &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, &c. *Met.* 5, & 10.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.

TYSIAS, a man celebrated by Cicero, as being the inventor of rhetoric. *Cic.* 2, *de Inv.*

VACATIONE (lex de) was enacted concerning the exemption from military service, and contained this very remarkable clause, *nisi bellum Gallicum exoriatur*, in which case the priests themselves were not exempted from service. This can intimate how apprehensive the Romans were of the Gauls, by whom their city had once been taken.

VACCA, a town of Numidia.——A river of Spain.

VACCÆI, a people of Spain.

VACCUS, a general, &c. *Liv.* 8, c. 19.

VACŪNA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over repose and leisure, as the word indicates (*vacare.*) Her festivals were observed in the month of December. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 307.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10, v. 49.

VADIMŌNIS LACUS, a lake of Etruria, whose waters were sulphureous. The Etrurians were defeated there by the Romans; and the Gauls, by Dolabella. *Liv.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.

VAGA, a town of Africa. *Sil.* 3, v. 259.

VAGENRŌSA, a fountain of Sicily, the same as Arethusa.

VAGĒNI, a people of Liguria, at the sources of the Po. *Sil.* 8. v, 606.

VALENS, (Flavuis) a son of Gratian born in Pannonia, A. D. 328. His brother Valentinian took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. The bold measures and the threats of the rebel Procopius, frightened the new emperor, and if his friends had not intervened, he would have willingly resigned all his pretensions to the empire, which his brother had entrusted to his care. By perseverance, however, Valens was enabled to destroy his rival, and to distinguish himself in his wars against the northern barbarians. But his lenity to these savage intruders, proved fatal to the Roman power, and by permitting some of the Goths to settle in the provinces of Thrace, and to have free access in every part of the country, Valens encouraged them to make depredations on his subjects, and to disturb their tranquility. His eyes were opened too late, he attempted to repel them, but he failed in the attempt. A bloody battle was fought, in which the barbarians obtained some advantage, and Valens was hurried away by the obscurity of the night, and the affection of his soldiers for his person, into a lonely house, which the Goths set on fire. Valens, unable to make his escape, was burnt alive in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 378. He has been blamed for his superstition and cruelty, in putting to death all such of his subjects whose name began by *Theod*, because he had been informed by his favorite astrologers, that his crown would devolve upon the head of an officer whose name was begun with these letters. Valens did not possess any of the great qualities which distinguish a great and powerful monarch. He was illiterate, and of a disposition naturally indolent and inactive. Yet though timorous in the highest degree, he was warlike, and though fond of ease, he was acquainted with the character of his officers, and preferred none but such as possessed merit. He was a great friend of discipline, a pattern of chastity and temperance, and he shewed himself always ready to listen to the just complaints of his subjects, though he gave an attentive ear to flattery and malevolent informations. *Ammian*, &c.——Valerius, a proconsul of Achaia, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, when Macrian, who had been invested with the purple in the east, attempted to assassinate him. He reigned only six months, and was murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 261. —— Fabius, a friend of Vitellius, whom he saluted emperor in opposition to Otho. He was greatly honored by Vitellius, &c.——A general of the emperor Honorius.——The name of the second Mercury mentioned by *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.

VALENTIA, one of the antient names of Rome. —— A town of Spain, a little below Saguntum. It was founded by J. Brutus, and for some time known by the name of Julia Colonia.——A town of Italy.

VALENTINIANUS 1st, a son of Gratian, raised to the imperial throne by his merit and valor. He kept the western part of the empire for himself, and appointed over the east his brother Valens. He gave the most convincing proof of his military valor in the victories which he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Africa, or on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. The insolence of the Quadi he punished with great severity, and when these desperate and indigent barbarians had deprecated the conqueror's mercy, Valentinian treated them with contempt, and upbraided them with every mark of resentment. While he spoke with such warmth, he broke a blood vessel, and fell lifeless on the ground. He was conveyed into his palace by his attendants, and soon after died, after suffering the greatest agonies, violent fits, and contortions of his limbs, on the 17th of November, A. D. 375. He was then in the 55th year of his age, and had reigned 12 years. He has been represented by some, as cruel and covetous

in the highest degree. He was naturally of an irascible disposition, and he gratified his pride in expressing a contempt for those who were his equals in military abilities, or who shone for gracefulness or elegance of address. *Ammian.*—About six days after the death of Valentinian, his second son, Valentinian the second, was proclaimed emperor, though only five years old. He succeeded his brother Gratian, A. D. 383, but his youth seemed to favor dissension, and the attempts and the usurpations of rebels. He was robbed of his throne by Maximus, four years after the death of Gratian, and in this helpless situation, he had recourse to Theodosius, who was then emperor of the east. He was successful in his applications, Maximus was conquered by Theodosius, and Valentinian entered Rome in triumph, accompanied by his benefactor. He was some time after strangled by one of his officers, a native of Gaul, called Arbogastes, in whom he had placed too much confidence, and from whom he expected more deference, than the ambition of a barbarian could pay. Valentinian had then reigned about nine years. This happened the 15th of May, A. D. 392, at Vienna, one of the modern towns of France. He has been commended for his many virtues, and the applause which the populace bestowed upon him, was bestowed upon real merit. He abolished the greatest part of the taxes, and because his subjects complained that he was too fond of the amusements of the circus, he ordered all such festivals to be abolished, and all the wild beasts that were kept for the entertainment of the people to be slain. He was remarkable for his benevolence and clemency not only to his friends, but even to such as had conspired against his life, and he used to say, that tyrants alone are suspicious. He was fond of imitating the virtues and exemplary life of his friend and patron Theodosius, and if he had lived longer, the Romans might have enjoyed peace and security.—Valentinian the 3d, was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the great, and therefore as related to the imperial family, he was saluted emperor in his youth, and publicly acknowledged as such at Rome, the 3d of October, A. D. 425. about the 6th year of his age. He was at first governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers, and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence. He was murdered in the midst of Rome, A. D. 445, in the 36th year of his age, by Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence. The vices of Valentinian the 3d, were conspicuous; every passion he wished to gratify at the expence of his honor, his health, and character, and as he lived without one single act of benevolence or kindness, he died lamented by none, though pitied for his imprudence, and vicious propensities. He was the last of the family of Theodosius.——A son of the emperor Gratian, who died when very young.

Valeria, a sister of Publicola, who advised the Roman matrons to go and deprecate the resentment of Coriolanus.——A daughter of Publicola, given as an hostage to Porsenna by the Romans. She fled from the enemy's country and swam across the Tiber.——A daughter of Messala, sister to Hortensius, who married Sylla.——The wife of the emperor Valentinian.——The wife of the emperor Galerius, &c.——A road in Sicily, which led from Messana to Lilybæum.

Valeria lex *de provocatione*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, the sole consul, A.U.C. 243. It permitted the appeal from a magistrate to the people, and forbad the magistrate to punish a citizen for making the appeal.——Another *de debitoribus*, by Valerius Flaccus. It required that all creditors should discharge their debtors, on receiving a fourth part of the whole sum.——Another by M. Valerius Corvinus, A. U. C. 453. which confirmed the first Valerian law, enacted by Poplicola.——Another called also Horatia by L. Valerius and M. Horatius the consuls, A. U. C. 304. It revived the first Valerian law which under the triumvirate had lost its force.——Another *de magistratibus*, by P. Valerius Poplicola sole consul A. U. C. 243. It created two questors to take care of the public treasure which was for the future to be kept in the temple of Saturn.

Valerianus, (Publius Licinius,) a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhœtia, A. D. 353. The virtues which shone in him when a private man, were lost when he ascended the throne. Formerly distinguished for his temperance, moderation, and many virtues which fixed the uninfluenced choice of all Rome upon him, Valerian invested with the purple, displayed inability and meanness. He was cowardly in his operations, and though acquainted with war, and the patron of science, he seldom acted with prudence, or favored men of true genius and merit. He took his son Gallienus as his colleague in the empire, and showed the malevolence of his heart, by persecuting the Christians whom

whom he had for a while tolerated. He also made war against the Goths and Scythians, but in an expedition which he undertook against Sapor, king of Persia, his arms were attended with ill success. He was conquered in Mesopotamia, and when he wished to have a private conference with Sapor, the conqueror seized his person, and carried him in triumph to his capital, where he exposed him, and in all the cities of his empire, to the ridicule and insolence of his subjects. When the Persian monarch mounted on horseback, Valerian served as a foot-stool, and the many other insults which he suffered, excited indignation even among the courtiers of Sapor. The monarch at last ordered him to be flayed alive, and salt to be thrown over his mangled body, so that he died in the greatest torments. His skin was tanned and painted in red, and, that the ignominy of the Roman empire might be lasting, it was nailed in one of the temples of Persia. Valerian died in the 71st year of his age, A.D. 263, after a reign of seven years, in the 3d year of his captivity.——A grandson of Valerian the emperor. He was put to death when his father the emperor Gallienus was killed.——One of the generals of the usurper Niger.——A worthy senator put to death by Heliogabalus.

Valerius Publius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Poplicola* for his popularity. He was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country, tho' he had been refused the consulship, and had retired with great dissatisfaction from the public affairs. He was afterwards honored with the consulship, after the expulsion of Collatinus, and he triumphed over the Etrurians, after he had gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the sons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times consul, and enjoyed the popularity, and received the thanks and the gratitude, which a people redeemed from slavery and oppression, usually pay to their patrons and deliverers. He was so poor, that his body was buried at the public expence. The Roman matrons mourned his death for a whole year. *Plut. in vita.—Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 3, c. 8, &c.——Corvinus, a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army were challenged by one of the Senones, remarkable for his strength and stature, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained an easy victory, by means of a crow that assisted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul, whence his surname of *Corvinus*. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighbouring states that made war against Rome, and was six times honored with the consulship. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for his many private and public virtues. *Val. Max.* b. 13.—*Liv.* 7, c. 27; &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*—*Cic. in Cat.*——Marcus Corvinus Messala, a Roman made consul with Augustus. He distinguished himself by his learning, as well as military virtues. He lost his memory about two years before his death, and according to some, he was even ignorant of his own name. *Sueton in Aug.*—*Cic. in Brut.*——Sorranus, a Latin poet, in the age of Julius Cæsar. He was put to death for betraying a secret. He acknowledged no god, but the soul of the universe.——Maximus, a brother of Poplicola.——A Latin historian who carried arms under the sons of Pompey. He dedicated his time to study, and wrote an account of all the most celebrated sayings and actions of the Romans, and other illustrious persons, which is still extant, and divided into nine books. It is dedicated to Tiberius. Some have supposed that he lived some time after the age of Tiberius, from the want of purity and elegance, which so conspicuously appear in his writings, unworthy of the correctness of the golden age of the Roman literature.——Marcus, a brother of Poplicola, who defeated the army of the Sabines in two battles. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans to show their sense of his great merit, built him a house on mount Palatine, at the public expence.——Poplitus, a general who stirred up the people and army against the decemvirs and Appius Claudius in particular. He was chosen consul, and conquered the Volsci and Æqui.——Flaccus, a Roman intimate with Cato the censor. He was consul with him, and cut off an army of 10,000 Gauls in one battle. He was also chosen censor, and prince of the senate. &c.——A Latin poet who florished under Vespasian. He wrote a poem in eight books on the Argonautic expedition, but it remained unfinished on account of his premature death. The Argonauts were there left on the sea in their return home. Some critics have been lavish in their praises upon Flaccus, and have called him the second poet of Rome after Virgil. His poetry however, is deemed by some frigid and languishing, and his style uncouth and inelegant.——Asiaticus, a celebrated Roman, accused of having murdered one of the relations of the emperor Claudius. He was condemned, though innocent, and he opened his veins and bled to death. *Tacit. ann.*——A friend of

of Vitellius. —— Fabianus, a youth condemned under Nero for counterfeiting the will of one of his friends, &c.——Lævinus, a consul who fought against Pyrrhus during the Tarentine war. *Vid.* Lævinus. —— Præconinus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul, slain in a skirmish.——Paulinus, a friend of Vespasian, &c.

VALGIUS, a Roman poet in the Augustan age, celebrated for his writings. He was very intimate with Horace. *Tibull.* 4, *el* 1, v. 180.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 82.

VANGIŎNES, a people of Germany.

VANNIUS, a king of the Suevi, banished under Claudius, &c.

VARANES, a name common to some of the Persian monarchs, in the age of the Roman emperors.

VARDÆI, a people of Spain.

VARIA, a town of Spain.

VARIA LEX *de majestate*, by the tribune L. Varius, A.U.C. 662. It ordained that all such as had assisted the confederates in their war against Rome, should be publicly tried.——Another *de civitate*, by Q. Varius Hybrida. It punished all such as were suspected of having assisted or supported the people of Italy in their petition to become free citizens of Rome.

VARĪNI, a people of Germany.

VARISTI, a people of Germany.

VARIUS, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil. He was one of those whom Augustus appointed to revise Virgil's Æneid. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.—— One of the friends of Antony, surnamed Cotylon.——A man in the reign of Otho, punished for his adulteries, &c.

VARRO, M. Tarentius, a Roman consul defeated at Cannæ, by Annibal. *Vid.* Terentius.——A Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no less than 500 different volumes, which are all now lost, except a treatise *de re rustica*, and another *de linguâ Latinâ*, dedicated to the orator Cicero. He was Pompey's lieutenant in his piratical wars, and obtained a naval crown. In the civil wars he was taken by Cæsar, and proscribed, but he escaped. He has been greatly commended by Cicero for his erudition, and St. Augustin says, that it cannot but be wondered how Varro, who read such a number of books, could find time to compose so many volumes, and how he who composed so many volumes, could be at leisure to peruse such a variety of books, and gain so much literary information. *Cic. in Acad.* &c.—*Quintil.*—— A native of Gaul, in the age of J. Cæsar. He translated into Latin verse the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, with great correctness and elegance. He also wrote a poem intitled *de bello Sequanico*. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant.

VARUS, (Quintilius) a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprized by the enemy, under Arminius, a crafty and dissimulating chief, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, and his example was followed by some of his officers. His head was afterwards sent to Augustus at Rome, by one of the barbarian chiefs, as also his body. The bodies of the slain were left in the field of battle, where they were found six years after by Germanicus, and buried with great pomp. Varus has been taxed with indolence and cowardice, and some have intimated, that if he had not trusted too much to the insinuations of the barbarian chiefs, he might have not only escaped ruin, but awed the Germans to their duty. His avarice was also conspicuous, he went poor to Syria, whence he returned loaded with riches. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 24.—*Patere.* 2, c. 117.—*Flor.* 4, c. 12. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.——A son of Varus, who married a daughter of Germanicus. *Tacit.* ——The father and grandfather of Varus, who was killed in Germany, slew themselves with their own swords, the one after the battle of Philippi, and the other in the plains of Pharsalia.—— Alfenus, a Roman, who though originally a shoemaker, became consul, and distinguished himself by his abilities as an orator. He was buried at the public expence, an honour granted to few, and only to persons of merit. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3.—— Accius, one of the friends of Cato in Africa, &c. ——A river which separates Liguria from Gallia Narbonensis. *Lucan.* 1, v. 404.

VASCONES, a people of Spain.

VATICĀNUS, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum. It produced wine of no great esteem. It was disregarded by the Romans on account of the unwholesomeness of the air, and the continual stench of the filth that was there, and of stagnated waters. Heliogabalus was the first who cleared it of all disagreeable nuisances. It is now admired for antient monuments and pillars, and for the palace of the Pope.

VĀTINIA LEX, *de provinciis* by the tribune P. Vatinius, A. U. C. 694. It appointed Cæsar governor of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum, for five years, without a decree of the senate, or the usual custom of

without blemish or deformity in every part of their body. For thirty years they were to remain in the greatest continence; the ten first years were spent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in discharging them with fidelity and sanctity, and the ten last in instructing such as had entered the noviciate. When the thirty years were elapsed they were permitted to marry, or if they still preferred celibacy, they waited upon the rest of the vestals. As soon as a vestal was initiated, her head was shaved, to intimate the liberty of her person, as she was then free from the shackles of parental authority, and she was permitted to dispose of her possessions as she pleased. The employment of the vestals was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished, for if it ever happened, it was deemed the prognostic of great calamities to the state; the offender was punished for her negligence, and severely scourged by the high priest. In such a case all was consternation at Rome, and the fire was again kindled by glasses with the rays of the sun. Another equally particular charge of the vestals was to keep a sacred pledge, on which depended the very existence of Rome, which, according to some, was the Palladium of Troy, or some of the mysteries of the gods of Samothrace. The privileges of the vestals were great, they had the most honorable seats at public games and festivals, a lictor with the fasces always preceded them when they walked in public, they were carried in chariots when they pleased, and they had the power of pardoning criminals when led to execution, if they declared that their meeting was accidental. Their declarations in trials were received without the formality of an oath, they were chosen as arbiters in causes of moment, and in the execution of wills, and so great was the deference paid them by the magistrates, as well as by the people, that the consuls themselves made way for them, and bowed their fasces when they passed before them. To insult them was a capital crime, and whoever attempted to violate their chastity was beaten to death with scourges. If any of them died while in office, their body was buried within the walls of the city, an honor granted to few. Such of the vestals as proved incontinent were punished in the most rigorous manner. Numa ordered them to be stoned but Tarquin the elder dug a large hole under the earth where a bed was placed with a little bread, wine, water and oil, and a lighted lamp, and the guilty vestal was stripped of the habit of her order, and compelled to descend into the subterraneous cavity, which was immediately shut, and she was left to die through hunger. Few of the vestals were guilty of incontinence, and for the space of one thousand years, during which the order continued established, from the reign of Numa, only 18 were punished for the violation of their vow. The vestals were abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished. The dress of the vestals was peculiar; they wore a white veil with purple borders, a white linen surplice called *linteum supernum*, above which was a great purple mantle which flowed to the ground, and which was tucked up when they offered sacrifices. They had a close covering on their head called *infula*, from which hung ribbands, or *vittæ*. Their manner of living was sumptuous, as they were maintained at the public expence, and tho' originally satisfied with the simple diet of the Romans, their tables soon after displayed the luxuries and the superfluities of the great and opulent. *Liv.* 2. &c. — *Plut. in Num. &c.*—*Val. Max.* 1. c. 1.—*Gell.* 1. *Nat. D.* 3, c. 30.—*Flor.* 1. &c.

VESTĀLIA, festivals in honor of Vesta, observed at Rome on the 9th of June. Banquets were then prepared before the houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods, mill stones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands. The ladies walked in the procession, barefooted, to the temple of the goddess, and an altar was erected to Jupiter surnamed Pistor.

VESTALIUM MATER, a title given by the senate to Livia the mother of Tiberius, with the permission to sit among the vestal virgins at plays. *Tacit.* 4. *Ann.* c. 16.

VESTIA OPPIA, a common prostitute of Capua.

VESTICIUS SPURINA, an officer sent by Otho to the borders of the Po, &c. *Tacit.*

VESTILLIUS, a pretorian, disgraced by Tiberius, because he was esteemed by Drusus. He killed himself. *Tacit.*

VESTILLA, a matron of a patrician family who declared publicly before the magistrates that she was a common prostitute. She was banished to the island of Seriphus for her immodesty.

VESTĪNI, a people of Italy near the Sabines. *Martial* 13, ep. 31.

L. VESTĪNUS, a Roman knight appointed by Vespasian to repair the capitol, &c. —— A consul put to death by Nero in the time of Piso's conspiracy.

VESŬLUS, a large mountain of Liguria near the Alps where the Po takes its rise. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 708.

VESŬVIUS, a mountain of Campania

about six miles from Naples, celebrated for its volcano. The antients, particularly the writers of the Augustan age, spoke of Vesuvius, as a place covered with orchards and vineyards, of which the middle was dry and barren. The first eruption of this volcano was in the 79th year of the Christian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the burning ashes which it threw up, were carried not only over the neighbouring country, but as far as the shores of Egypt, Libya, and Syria. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. From that time the eruptions have been frequent, and there now exists an account of 29 of these. Vesuvius continually throws up a smoke, and sometimes ashes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet. *Dio. Cass.* 46.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1, c. 6.—*Liv.* 23, c. 39.—*Strab.* 5 —*Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 2.—*Mela.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 6, *ep.* 16.—*Ital.* 12, v. 152, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 224.—*Mart.* 4, *ep.* 43, & 44.

Vettius Sr. a Roman senator who was made interrex at the death of Romulus, till the election of another king. He nominated Numa, and resigned his office. *Plut. in Num.*——A man who accused Cæsar of being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy.——Cato, one of the officers of the allies in the Marsian war. He defeated the Romans, and was at last betrayed and murdered ——A Roman knight who became enamoured of a young female at Capua, and raised a tumult amongst the slaves who proclaimed him king. He was betrayed by one of his adherents, upon which he laid violent hands on himself.

Vettōnes, Vetones, or Vectones, an antient nation of Spain. *Plin.* 25, c. 8.

Vetulōnia, one of the chief cities of Etruria, whose hot waters were famous. *Ital.* 8, v. 484.

Vetŭria, one of the Roman tribes.——The mother of Coriolanus. She was solicited by all the Roman matrons to go to her son with her daughter-in-law, and entreat him not to make war against his country. She went and prevailed over Coriolanus, and for her services to the state, the Roman senate offered to reward her as she pleased. She only asked to raise a temple to the goddess of female fortune, which was done on the very spot where she had pacified her son. *Liv.* 2, c. 40.—*Dionys. Hal.* 7, &c.

Veturius, a Roman artist, who made shields for Numa. *Vid.* Mamurius.——Caius, a Roman consul, accused before the people, and fined because he had acted with imprudence while in office. —— A Roman who conspired against Galba. *Tacit. Hist.* —— A consul appointed one of the decemvirs.—— Another consul defeated by the Samnites, and obliged to pass under the yoke with great ignominy.—— A tribune of the people, &c.

L. Vetus, a Roman who proposed to open a communication between the Mediterranean and the German ocean, by means of a canal. He was put to death by order of Nero.——A man accused of adultery, &c.

Ufens, a river of Italy near Tarracina. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 802.—— Another river of Picenum. *Liv.* 5. c. 35.——A prince who assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 8, &c.

Ufentina, a Roman tribe first created A. U. C. 435.

Via Æmylia, a celebrated road, made by the consul M. Æmylius Lepidus, A. U. C. 567. It led with the Flaminian road to Aquileia. There was also another of the same name in Etruria, which led from Pisæ to Dertona. ——Appia, was made by the censor Appius, and led from Rome to Capua, and from Capua to Brundusium, at the distance of 350 miles, which the Romans called a five-days journey. It was made so strong, and the stones so well cemented together, that it remained entire for many hundred years. Some parts of it are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Naples. Appius, as some suppose, carried it only as far as Capua, A. U. C. 442, and it was finished as far as Brundusium by Augustus.—— Flaminia was made by the censor Flaminius, A. U. C. 533. It led from the Campus Martius, to the modern town of Rimini, on the Adriatic, through the country of the Osci and Etrurians, at the distance of about 360 miles. —— Lata, one of the antient streets of Rome.——Valeria, led from Rome to the country of the Marsi, through the territories of the Sabines. — There were besides many streets and roads of inferior note, such as the Aurelia, Cassia, Campania, Ardetina, Labicana, Domitiana, Ostiensis, Prænestina, &c.

Viridia, one of the Vestal virgins in the favors of Messalina, &c. *Tacit.*

Virius, a Roman who refused to pay any attention to Cicero when banished, though he had received from him the most unbounded favors. —— A preconsul of Spain, banished for ill conduct.——A Roman knight accused of extortion in Africa, and banished. —— A man who poisoned himself at Capua.

proclaimed emperor by the army, and his minister Primus was sent to destroy the imperial glutton. Vitellius concealed himself under the bed of the porter of his palace, but this obscure retreat betrayed him, he was dragged naked through the streets, his hands were tied behind his back, and a drawn sword was placed under his chin to make him lift his head. After suffering the greatest insults from the populace, he was at last carried to the place of execution, and put to death, with repeated blows. His head was cut off and fixed to a pole, and his mutilated body dragged with a hook, and thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69, after a reign of one year, except 10 days. *Suet.*--*Tacit. Hist. 2.*—*Eutrop.*—*Dio.*—*Plut.*—Lucius, the father of the emperor obtained great honors by his flattery to the emperors. He was made governor of Syria, and in this distant province he obliged the Parthians to sue for peace. His adulation to Messalina is well known, and he obtained as a particular favor the honorable office of pulling off the shoes of the empress, &c. *Suet.* &c. — A brother of the emperor, who enjoyed his favors by encouraging his gluttony. &c.——Publius, an uncle of the emperor of that name. He was accused under Nero of attempts to bribe the people with money from the treasury against the emperor. He killed himself before his trial.——One of the flatterers of Tiberius. ——An officer of the pretorians under Otho.——A son of the emperor Vitellius, put to death by one of his father's friends. ——Some of the family of the Vitellii conspired with the Aquilii, and other illustrious Romans, to restore Tarquin to his throne. Their conspiracy was discovered by the consuls, and they were severely punished. *Plut.* &c.

VITIA, a mother put to death by Tiberius, for weeping at the death of her son. &c. *Tacit.*

VĪTRĬCUS, a surname of Mars. *Ovid.*

M. VITRUVIUS Pollio, a celebrated architect in the age of Augustus, born at Formiæ. He is known only by his writings, and nothing is recorded in history of his life or private character. He wrote a treatise on his profession, which he dedicated to Augustus, and it is the only book on architecture now extant, written by the antients. In this work he plainly shews that he was master of his profession, and that he possessed both genius and abilities.

VITŬLA, a deity among the Romans who presided over festivals and rejoicings.

ULPIA TRAJĀNA, a Roman colony planted in Sarmatia by Trajan.

ULPIĀNUS Domitius, a lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, of whom he became the secretary and principal minister. He raised a persecution against the Christians, and was at last murdered by the pretorian guards, of which he had the command, A. D. 226. There are some fragments of his compositions on civil law still extant ——Marcellus, an officer in the age of Commodus. —— Julianus, a man sent to oppose Heliogabalus. &c.

ULŬBRÆ, a town of Latium, where Augustus was educated. *Juv.* 10, v. 102.

ULYSSES, a king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, son of Anticlea and Laertes, or, according to some, of Sisyphus. [*Vid. Sisyphus & Anticlea.*] He became like the other princes of Greece, one of the suitors of Helen, but as he despaired of success in his applications, on account of the great number of suitors, he solicited the hand of Penelope, the daughter of Icarius. Tyndarus, the father of Helen, favored the addresses of Ulysses, as by him he was directed to elude one of his daughter's suitors without offending the others, and to bind them all by a solemn oath, that they would unite together in protecting Helen if any violence was ever offered to her person. Ulysses had no sooner obtained the hand of Penelope, than he retired to Ithaca, where his father resigned him the crown and retired to peace and rural solitude. The rape of Helen, however, by Paris, did not long permit him to remain in Ithaca, and as he was bound to defend her against every intruder, he was summoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. He pretended to be insane, not to leave his beloved Penelope. He yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the sea shore, where he sowed salt instead of corn. This dissimulation was soon discovered, and Palamedes, by placing before the plough of Ulysses, his infant son Telemachus, convinced the world, that the father was not mad, who had the providence to turn away the plough from the furrow, not to hurt his child. Ulysses was therefore obliged to go to the war, but he did not forget him who had discovered his pretended insanity. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] During the Trojan war, the king of Ithaca was courted for his prudence and sagacity. By his means Achilles was discovered among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, [*Vid. Achilles.*] and Philoctetes was induced to abandon Lemnos, and to fight the Trojans with the arrows of Hercules. [*Vid. Philoctetes.*] He was not less distinguished for his activity and valor. With the assistance of Diomedes

des he murdered Rhesus, and slaughtered the sleeping Thracians in the midst of their camp, [*Vid. Rhesus & Dolon,*] and he introduced himself into the city of Priam, and carried away the Palladium of the Trojans. [*Vid. Palladium.*] For these eminent services he was universally applauded by the Greeks, and he was rewarded with the arms of Achilles, which Ajax had disputed with him. After the Trojan war Ulysses embarked on board his ships to return to Greece, but he was exposed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He was thrown by the winds upon the coasts of Africa, and visited the country of the Lotophagi, and of the Cyclops in Sicily. Polyphemus, who was the king of the Cyclops, seized Ulysses with his companions, five of whom he devoured, [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] but the prince of Ithaca intoxicated him and put out his eyes, and at last escaped from the dangerous cave where he was confined by tying himself under the belly of the sheep of the Cyclops when led to pasture. In Æolia he met with a friendly reception, and Æolus gave him, confined in bags, all the winds which could obstruct his return to Ithaca, but the curiosity of his companions to know what the bags contained, proved nearly fatal. The winds rushed with impetuosity, and all the fleet was destroyed, except the ship which carried Ulysses. From thence he was thrown upon the coasts of the Læstrygones, and of the island Æea, where the magician Circe changed all his companions into pigs for their voluptuousness. He escaped their fate by means of an herb which he had received from Mercury, and after he had obliged the magician by force of arms to restore his companions to their original shape, he yielded to her charms, and made her mother of Telegonus. He visited the infernal regions, and consulted Tiresias how to return with safety to his country, and after he had received every necessary information, he returned on earth. He passed along the coasts of the Sirens unhurt, by the directions of Circe, [*Vid. Sirenes.*] and escaped the whirlpools and shoals of Scylla, and Carybdis. On the coasts of Sicily his companions stole and killed some oxen that were sacred to Apollo, for which the god destroyed the ships, and all were drowned, except Ulysses, who saved himself on a plank, and swam to the island of Calypso, in Ogygia. There for seven years he forgot Ithaca, in the arms of the goddess by whom he had two children. The gods at last interfered, and Calypso, by order of Mercury, suffered him to depart after she had furnished him a ship, and every thing requisite for the voyage. He had almost reached the island of Corcyra, when Neptune, still mindful that his son Polyphemus had been robbed of his eyes by the perfidy of Ulysses, raised a storm and sunk his ship. Ulysses swam with difficulty to the island of the Phæacians, where the kindness of Nausicaa, and the humanity of her father, king Alcinous, entertained him for a while. He related the series of his misfortunes to the monarch, and at last by his benevolence, he was conducted in a ship to Ithaca. The Phæacians laid him on the sea shore as he was asleep, and Ulysses found himself safely restored to his country, after a long absence of 20 years. He was well informed that his palace was besieged by a number of suitors, who continually disturbed the peace of Penelope, and therefore he assumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and made himself known to his son, and his faithful shepherd Eumæus. With them he took measures to re-establish himself on his throne, he went to the palace, and was personally convinced of the virtues and of the fidelity of Penelope. Before his arrival was publicly known, all the importuning suitors were put to death, and Ulysses restored to the peace and bosom of his family. [*Vid. Laertes, Penelope, Telemachus, Eumæus.*] He lived about 16 years after his return, and was at last killed by his son Telegonus, who had landed in Ithaca, with the hopes of making himself known to his father. This unfortunate event had been foretold to him by Tiresias, who assured him that he should die by the violence of something that was to issue from the bosom of the sea. [*Vid. Telegonus.*] According to some authors, Ulysses went to consult the oracle of Apollo after his return to Ithaca, and he had the meanness to seduce Erippe, the daughter of a king of Epirus, who had treated him with great kindness. Erippe had a son by him whom she called Euryalus. When come to years of puberty, Euryalus was sent to Ithaca by his mother, but Penelope no sooner knew who he was, than she resolved to destroy him. Therefore when Ulysses returned, he put to immediate death his unknown son, on the crimination of Penelope his wife, who accused him of attempts upon her virtue. The adventures of Ulysses in his return to Ithaca from the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's Odyssey. *Homer. Il. & Od.—Virg. Æn.* 2, 3, &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. *Heroid.* 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 201, &c. — *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 17, & 22, l. 3, c. 12,

c. 12, l. 7, c. 4.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 12.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 29, v. 8.—*Parthen. Erot.* 3.—*Plut.*—*Plin.* 35.—*Tzetz. ad Lyc.*

UMBER, a lake of Umbria near the Tiber. *Propert.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 124.

UMBRA POMPEIA, a portico of Pompey at Rome. *Mart.* 5, *ep.* 10.

UMBRIA, a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the north by the Adriatic sea, east by Picenum, and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar. Some derive the word Umbria *ab imbribus* the frequent showers that were supposed to fall there, or from the shadow (*umbra*) of the Apennines which hung over it. Umbria had many cities of note. The Umbrians opposed the Romans in the infancy of their empire, but afterwards they became their allies, about the year U. C. 434. *Catull.* 40, v. 11.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Dionys. Hal.*

UMBRICUS, a soothsayer, who foretold approaching calamities to Galba. *Tacit.*

UMBRO, a river of Italy.

UNCA, a surname of Minerva.

UNCHÆ, a town of Mesopotamia.

UNDECEMVIRI, magistrates at Athens, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed. *C. Nep. in Phoc.*

UNELLI, a people of Gaul, conquered by Cæsar.

UNXIA, a surname of Juno, derived from *ungere*, to anoint, because it was usual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threshold of her husband, and from this necessary ceremony wives were called *Unxores*, and afterwards *Uxores*, from Unxia, who presided over them.

VŎCŌNIA LEX, *de testamentis*, by Q. Voconius Saxa, the tribune, A. U. C 584, enacted that no woman should be left heiress to an estate, and that no rich person should leave by his will more than the fourth part of his fortune to a woman. This step was taken to prevent the decay of the noblest and most illustrious of the families of Rome. This law was abrogated by Augustus.

VŎCŌNIUS, a Latin poet, &c. *Martial* 7, ep. 28.——A tribune who made a law.——An officer of Lucullus, in Asia.

VOCONTIA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Sil.* 3, v. 467.

VŎGĬSUS, a mountain of Belgic Gaul, which separates the Sequani from the Lingones. *Lucan.* 1, v. 397.

VOLAGINIUS, a soldier who assassinated one of his officers, &c.

VOLANA, a town of the Samnites.

VOLANDUM, a fortified place of Armenia.

VOLATERRA, an ancient town of Etruria where Persius the satyrist was born. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.—*Strab.* 5.

VOLCÆ or VOLGÆ, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. *Liv.* 21, c. 26.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

VOLOGESES, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war against the Roman emperors.

VOLSCI or VOLCI, a people of Latium, whose territories are bounded on the south by the Tyrrhene sea, north by the country of the Hernici and Marsi, west by the Latins and Rutulians, and east by Campania. Their chief cities were Antium, Circeii, Auxur, Corioli, Fregellæ, Arpinum, &c. Ancus king of Rome made war against them, and in the time of the republic they became formidable enemies, till they were at last conquered with the rest of the Latins. *Liv.* 3 & 4.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 168. *Æn.* 9, v. 505. l. 11, v. 546, &c.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4 & 5.

VOLSINIUM, a town of Etruria in Italy, destroyed, according to Pliny, 2, c. 53 by fire from heaven. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.—*Juv.* 3, v. 191.

VOLTINIA, one of the Roman tribes. *Cic.*

VOLUMNÆ FANUM, a temple in Etruria, sacred to the goddess Volumna, who presided over the will and over complaisance. *Liv.* 4, 23.

VOLUMNIA, the wife of Coriolanus.

VOLUMNUS & VOLUMNA, two deities who presided over the will. They were chiefly invoked at marriages, to preserve concord between the husband and wife. They were particularly worshipped by the Etrurians. *Liv.* 4, c. 61.

T. VOLUMNIUS, a Roman famous for his friendship towards M. Lucullus, whom M. Antony had put to death. His great lamentations were the cause that he was dragged to the triumvir, of whom he demanded to be conducted to the body of his friend, and thereto be put to death. His request was easily granted.——A mimic whom Brutus put to death.——An Etrurian who wrote tragedies in his own native language.——A consul who defeated the Samnites, and the Etrurians, &c.——A friend of M. Brutus. He was preserved when that great republican killed himself, and he wrote an account of his death and of his actions, from which Plutarch selected some remarks.

VOLUPIAS & VOLUPIA, the goddess of sensual pleasures, worshipped at Rome, where she had a temple. She was represented as a young and beautiful woman, well dressed, and elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

C. VOLUSĒNUS, a military tribune in Cæsar's army, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 3.

VOLV-

Volusianus, a Roman taken as colleague on the imperial throne, by his father Gallus. He was killed by his soldiers.

Volusius, a poet of Patavia who wrote, like Ennius, the annals of Rome in verse. *Seneca.* ep. 93.—*Catull.* 96, v. 7.——Saturninus, a governor of Rome, who died in the 93d year of his age, beloved and respected, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.*——Caius, a soldier at the siege of Cremona, &c.——One of Nero's officers.

Volux, a son of Bocchus, whom the Romans defeated. Sylla suspected his fidelity, &c.

Vomanus, a river of Picenum in Italy.

Vonones, a king of Parthia expelled by his subjects, and afterwards placed on the throne of Armenia.——Another king of Armenia.——A man made king of Parthia by Augustus.

Vopiscus, a native of Syracuse, who wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. in the reign of Diocletian. He is one of the six authors who are called *Historiæ Augustæ scriptores*, but he excells all others in the elegance of his stile, and the manner in which he relates the various actions of the emperors. He is not however without his faults. He has not the purity or perspicuity of the writers of the Augustan age.

Vorānus, a freed man of Lucatius, famous for his robberies, &c. *Horat.* 1, sat. 8, v. 39.

Vorēnus, Montanus, a man of learning banished to one of the Baleares for his malevolent reflections upon Tiberius. Ovid has celebrated him as an excellent poet. *Tacit.*

Urānia, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over astronomy. She is generally called mother of Linus, and of the god Hymenæus. She was represented as a young virgin dressed in an azure colored robe, crowned with stars, and holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical instruments placed round. *Hesiod. Theog.* 77.—*Apollod* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 161.——A surname of Venus, the same as *Celestial.* She was supposed, in that character, to preside over beauty and generation, and was called daughter of Uranus or Cœlus by the Light. *Plato. in Symp.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 14. *&c.* l. 7, c. 26, *&c.*——A town of Cyprus.

Uranii or Urii, a people of Gaul.

Uranus, or Ouranus, a deity, the same as Cœlus, the most antient of all the gods. He married Tithea, or the Earth, by whom he had Cœus, Creus, Hyperion, Mnemosyne, Cottus, Phœbe, Briareus, Thetis, Saturn, Giges, called from their mother Titans. His children conspired against him, because he confined them in the bosom of the earth, and his son Saturn mutilated him, and drove him from his throne.

Urbicua, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Uria, a town of Italy, built by a Cretan colony. *Strab.* 6

Urites, a people of Italy. *Liv.* 42, c. 48.

Uscana, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 43, c. 18

Usipetes or Usipii, a people of Germany. *Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 1, *&c.*

Ustica, a town in an island on the coast of Sicily, near Panormum. *Horat.* 1, od. 17, v. 11.

Utica, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, on the same bay as Carthage. It was founded by a Syrian colony above 287 years before Carthage. It had a large and commodious harbour, and it became the metropolis of Africa, after the destruction of Carthage in the 3d Punic war, and the Romans granted it all the lands situate between Hippo and Carthage. It is celebrated for the death of Cato, who from thence is called Uticensis, or of Utica. *Strab.* 17.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 306.—*Justin.* 18, c. 4.—*Plin.* 16, c. 40.

Vulcanalia, festivals in honor of Vulcan, brought to Rome from Prænestе. They were observed in the month of August. The streets were illuminated, fires kindled every where, and animals thrown into the flames, as a sacrifice to the deity. *Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Columell.* 11.—*Plin.* 18, c. 13.

Vulcani insula, or Vulcania, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari. *Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 422. They received it because there were there subterraneous fires, supposed to be excited by Vulcan, the god of fire.

Vulcanius, Terentianus, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the life of the three Gordians, &c.

Vulcanus, a god of the antients who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked iron and metals. He was son of Juno alone, who in this wished to imitate Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brains. According to Homer, he was son of Jupiter and Juno, and the mother was so disgusted with the deformities of her son, that she threw him into the sea as soon as born, where he remained for nine years. According to the more received opinion, Vulcan was educated in heaven with the rest of the gods, but his father kicked him down from Olympus, when

when he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been fastened by a golden chain for her insolence. He was nine days in coming from heaven upon earth, and he fell in the island of Lemnos, where, according to Lucian, the inhabitants seeing him in the air, caught him in their arms. He however broke his leg by the fall, and ever after remained lame of one foot. He fixed his residence in Lemnos, where he built himself a palace, and raised forges to work metals. The inhabitants of the island became sensible of his industry, and were taught all the useful arts which could civilize their rude manners, and render them serviceable to the good of society. The first work of Vulcan was, according to some, a throne of gold with secret springs, which he presented to his mother to avenge himself for her want of disaffection towards him. Juno no sooner sat herself on the throne than she found herself unable to move. The gods attempted to deliver her by breaking the chains which held her, but to no purpose, and Vulcan alone had the power to set her at liberty. Bacchus intoxicated him and prevailed upon him to come to Olympus, where he was reconciled to his parents. Vulcan has been celebrated by the antient poets for the ingenious works and automatical figures which he made, and many speak of two golden statues which not only seemed animated, but which walked by his side, and even assisted him in the working of metals. It is said that at the request of Jupiter he made the first woman that ever appeared on earth, well known under the name of Pandora. [*Vid Pandora.*] The Cyclops of Sicily were his ministers and attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but also arms for the gods and the most celebrated heroes. His forges were supposed to be under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, as well as in every part of the earth where there were vulcanos. The most known of the works of Vulcan which were presented to mortals are, a collar given to Hermione the wife of Cadmus, and a sceptre, which was in the possession of Agamemnon king of Argos and Mycenæ. The collar proved fatal to all those that wore it, but the sceptre, after the death of Agamemnon, was carefully preserved at Cheronea, and regarded as a divinity. The amours of Vulcan are not numerous. He demanded Minerva from Jupiter, who had promised him in marriage whatever goddess he should chuse, and when she refused his addresses he attempted to offer her violence. Minerva resisted with success, though there remained on her body some marks of Vulcan's passion, which she threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool. [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] His disappointment in his love was repaired by Jupiter who gave him one of the Graces. Venus is universally acknowledged to have been the wife of Vulcan; her infidelity is well known, as well as her amours with Mars, which were discovered by Phœbus, and exposed to the gods by her own husband. [*Vid. Alectryon.*] The worship of Vulcan was well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens, and at Rome. It was usual in the sacrifices that were offered to him to burn the whole victim and not reserve part of it as in the immolations to the rest of the gods. A calf and a boar pig were the principal victims offered to him. Vulcan was represented covered with sweat, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges. His breast was hairy, and his forehead was blackened with smoke. Some represent him lame and deformed, holding a hammer raised in the air, ready to strike; while with the other hand he turns with pincers, a thunderbolt on his anvil. He appears on some monuments with a long beard, dishevelled hair, half naked, and a small round cap on his head, while he holds a hammer and pincers in his hand. The Egyptians represented him under the figure of a monkey. Vulcan has received the names of Mulciber, Pamphanes, Clytotechnes, Pandamator, Cyllopodes, Chalcipoda, &c. all expressive of his lameness and his profession. He was father of Cupid by Venus; of Cæculus, Cecrops, Cacus, Periphetes, Cercyon, Ocrisia, &c. Cicero speaks of more than one deity of the name of Vulcan. One he calls son of Cœlus, and father of Apollo by Minerva; the second he mentions is son of the Nile, and called Phtas by the Egyptians; the third was son of Jupiter and Juno, and fixed his residence in Lemnos; and the fourth who built his forges in the Lipari islands was son of Menalius. Vulcan seems to have been admitted in heaven more for ridicule than for any other purpose. He seems to be the great cuckold of Olympus, and even his wife is represented laughing at his deformities, and mimicking his lameness to gain the smiles of her lovers. *Hesiod Theog. & in Scut. Herc.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Homer Il.* 1, v. 578 & 593. l. 15. v. 18. l. 18, v. 397, &c.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 173, &c.—*Diod.* 5.—*Paus.* 1, c. 20, l. 3, c. 17.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Varro de L. L.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

VULCĀTIUS, a Roman knight who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*—A senator in the reign of Diocletian who

who attempted to write an history of all such as had reigned at Rome, either as lawful sovereigns or by usurpation. Of his works nothing is extant but an account of Avidius Cassius, who revolted in the east during the reign of M. Aurelius, which some ascribe to Spartianus.

VULSO, a Roman consul who invaded Africa with Regulus.——Another consul. He had the provinces of Asia while in office, and triumphed over the Galatians.

VULTŬRA, or Vulturaria, a town of the Hirpini in Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, vo.

VULTUREIUS, a man who conspired against his country with Catiline.

VULTURIUS, a surname of Apollo. *Vid.* Vulturnus.

VULTURNUM, a town of Campania, afterwards called Capua, as some suppose.

VULTURNUS, a river of Campania. *Lucret.* 5, v. 664 —*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729——The god of the Tiber was also known by that name. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 5.——The wind also received the name of Vulturnus, when it blew from the side of the Vulturnus. ——A surname of Apollo on mount Lissus in Ionia, near Ephesus. The god received this name from a shepherd who raised him a temple, after he had been drawn out of a subterraneous cavern by vulturs.

VULSINUM, a town of Etruria where Sejanus was born.

UXELLODUNUM, a town of Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 8, c. 33.

UXII, a people of Armenia, conquered by Alexander. The Tigris rises in their country.

UXISAMA, an island in the western ocean.

UZITA, an inland town of Africa, destroyed by Cæsar. *Hirt. de Afric.* 41, &c.

XANTHE, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod Theog.* v. 356.

XANTHI, a people of Thrace.——The inhabitants of Xanthus in Asia. *Vid.* Xanthus.

XANTHĬCA, a festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus, the same as April. It was then usual to make a lustration of the army with great solemnity. A bitch was cut into two parts, and one half of the body placed on one side and the other part on the other side, after which the soldiers marched between, and afterwards imitated a real battle by a sham engagement.

XANTHIPPE, a daughter of Dorus. *Vid.* Xantippe.

XANTHIPPUS, a son of Melas, killed by Tydeus. *Vid.* Xantippus.

XANTHUS, or Xanthos, a river of Troas in Asia minor. It is the same as the Scamander, but according to Homer, it was called Xanthus by the gods and Scamander by men. [*Vid. Scamander.*]——A river of Lycia, antiently called Sirbes. It was sacred to Apollo, and fell into the sea near Patara. *Homer Il.* 6, v. 172.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 143.—*Mela.* 2, c. 15.——One of the horses of Achilles, who spoke to his master when chid with severity, and told him that he must soon be killed. *Homer Il.* 19. ——One of the horses given to Juno by Neptune, and afterwards to the sons of Leda.——An historian of Sardes in the reign of Darius.——A Greek historian of Lydia. *Dionys. Hal.*——A king of Lesbos. ——A king of Bœotia who made war against the Athenians. He was killed by the artifice of Melanthus. [*Vid. Apaturia.*] ——A Greek poet.——A philosopher of Samos, in whose house Æsop lived some time as servant.——A town of Lycia on the river of the same name, at the distance of about 15 miles from the sea shore. The inhabitants are celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence. Brutus laid siege to their city, and when at last they were unable longer to support themselves against the enemy, they set fire to their houses and destroyed themselves. The conqueror wished to spare them, but though he offered rewards to his soldiers, if they brought any of the Xanthians alive into his presence, only 150 were saved much against their will. *Appian.* 4.—*Plut. in Brut.*

XANTIPPE, a daughter of Dorus who married Pleuron, by whom she had Agenor, &c. *Apollod* 1, c. 7.——The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill humor and

and peevish disposition, which are become proverbial. Some suppose that the philosopher was acquainted with her moroseness and insolence before he married her, and that he took her for his wife to try his patience, and inure himself to the malevolent reflections of mankind. She continually tormented him with her impertinence, and one day not satisfied with using the most bitter invectives, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head, upon which the philosopher coolly observed, *after thunder there generally follows rain.* *Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 7. l. 11, c. 12. *Diog. in Socrat.*

Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian general who assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war. He defeated the Romans and took the celebrated Regulus prisoner. Such signal services deserved to be rewarded, but the Carthaginians looked with envious jealousy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had saved them from destruction. Some authors support that the Carthaginians ordered him to be assassinated and his body to be thrown into the sea as he was returning home; while others say that they had prepared a leaky ship to convey him to Corinth, which he artfully avoided. *Liv.* 18 & 28, c. 43. —— *Appian. de Pun.* —— An Athenian general who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale with Leotychides. A statue was erected to his honor in the citadel of Athens. He made some conquests in Thrace, and encreased the power of Athens. He was father to the celebrated Pericles by Agariste the niece of Clisthenes, who expelled the Pisistratidæ from Athens. *Paus.* 9, c. 7, l. 8, c. 52. —— A son of Pericles who disgraced his father by his disobedience, his ingratitude and extravagance. He died of the plague in the Peloponnesian war. *Plut.*

Xenagoras, an historian. *Dionys. Hal.* —— A philosopher who measured the height of mount Olympus.

Xenarchus, a comic poet. —— A peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia. He taught at Alexandria and at Rome, and was intimate with Augustus. —— A prætor of the Achæan league who wished to favor the interest of Perseus, king of Macedonia, against the Romans.

Xenares, an intimate friend of Cleomenes king of Sparta.

Xenetus, a Locrian whose daughter married Dionysius of Sicily, &c.

Xenus, a writer who composed an history of Chios.

Xeniades, a Corinthian who went to buy Diogenes the Cynic, when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do, upon which the Cynic answered, *govern freemen.* This noble answer so pleased Xeniades, that he gave the Cynic his liberty, and entrusted him with the care of the education of his children. *Diog.*

Xenius, a surname given to Jupiter, the god of hospitality.

Xenocrea, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi, from whom Hercules extorted an oracle by force. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

Xenocles, a tragic writer in the age of Euripides. He obtained four times a poetical prize in a contention in which Euripides was competitor. *Ælian.* —— A Spartan officer in the expedition which Agesilaus undertook against the Persians. —— An architect of Eleusis. —— A friend of Aratus. —— One of the friends of Cicero.

Xenocrates, an antient philosopher born in Calcedonia, and educated in the school of Plato, whose friendship he gained, and whose approbation he merited. Though of a dull and sluggish disposition, he supplied the defects of nature by unwearied attention and industry, and was at last found capable of succeeding in the school of Plato after Speusippus, about 339 years before Christ. He was remarkable as a disciplinarian, and he required that his pupils should be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care, and he even rejected some who had not that necessary qualification, saying that they had not yet found the key of philosophy. He did not only recommend himself to his pupils by precepts, but more powerfully by example, and since the wonderful change he had made upon the conduct of one of his auditors, [*Vid. Polemon.*] his company was as much shunned by the dissolute and extravagant, as it was courted by the virtuous and the benevolent. Philip of Macedon attempted to gain his confidence with money, but with no success. Alexander in this imitated his father and sent some of his friends with 50 talents for the philosopher. They were introduced, and supped with Xenocrates. The repast was small and moderate, elegant without ostentation. On the morrow, the officers of Alexander wished to pay down the 50 talents, but the philosopher asked them whether they had not perceived from the entertainment of the preceding day, that he was not in want of money. *Tell your master,* said he, *to keep his money, he has more people to maintain than I have.* Yet not to offend the monarch, he accepted a small sum about the 500th part of one talent. His character was not less conspicuous in every other particular, and he has been

cited as an instance of virtue from the following circumstance: The courtezan Lais had pledged herself to forfeit an immense sum of money, if she did not triumph over the virtue of Xenocrates. She tried every art, assumed the most captivating looks, and used the most tempting attitudes to gain the philosopher, but in vain; and she declared at last, that she had not lost her money, as she had pledged herself to conquer an human being, not a lifeless stone. Though so respected and admired, yet Xenocrates was poor, and he was dragged to prison, because he was unable to pay a small tribute to the state. He was delivered from confinement by one of his friends. His integrity was so well known, that when he appeared in the court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath. He died in his 82d or 84th year, after he had presided in the academy for above 25 years. It is said that he fell in the night with his head into a bason of water, and that he was suffocated. He had written above 60 treatises on different subjects, all now lost. He acknowledged no other deity but heaven, and the seven planets. *Diog.*—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 10, *ep.* 1, &c. *Tusc.* 5, c. 32.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Lucian.*——A physician in the age of Nero. He was not in great esteem.

Xenodamus, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, by Gnossia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.——An athlete of Anticyra. *Pauf.* 10, c. 36.

Xenodice, a daughter of Syleus, killed by Hercules.——A daughter of Minos and Pasiphae.

Xenodochus, a Messenian crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauf.* 4, c. 5.——A native of Cardia, &c.

Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, in the age of Socrates. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect which was called the Eleatic in Sicily. He supposed that god and the world were the same, and he credited the eternity of the universe. His liberal opinion about the divinity, raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished. He died very poor when about 100 years old. *Cic. quæst.* 4, c. 37, *de div.* 1, c. 3, *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 11.——A governor of Olbus, in the age of M. Antony. *Strab.* 14.——One of the ministers of Philip, who went to Annibal's camp, and made a treaty of alliance between Macedonia and Carthage.

Xenophilus, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived to his 107th year, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.——One of Alexander's generals. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A robber of whom Aratus hired some troops.

Xenophon, an Athenian, son of Gryllus, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him at the head of an army, in literary solitude, and as the prudent father of a family. He was invited by Proxenus, one of his intimate friends to accompany Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, but he refused to comply without previously consulting his venerable master, and enquiring into the propriety of such a measure. Socrates strongly opposed it, and observed that it might raise the resentment of his countrymen, as Sparta had made an alliance with the Persian monarch; but, however, before he proceeded further, he advised him to consult the oracle of Apollo. Xenophon paid due deference to the injunctions of Socrates, but as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a distant expedition, he hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince, and treated with great attention. In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon shewed that he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of young Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of above 600 leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen, and though he was often opposed by malevolence and envy, yet his persuasive eloquence and his activity convinced the Greeks that no general could extricate them from every difficulty, better than the disciple of Socrates. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the top of mountains, till he could rest secure for a while, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected, the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or 34,650 stadia, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of 15 months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philoso-

pher who planned it, had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped, and the difficulties which he surmounted. He was no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he sought new honors in following the fortune of Agesilaus in Asia. He enjoyed his confidence, he fought under his standard, and conquered with him in the Asiatic provinces, as well as at the battle of Coronæa. His fame, however, did not escape the aspersions of jealousy he was publicly banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother; and being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia. In this solitary retreat he dedicated his time to literary pursuits, and as he had acquired riches in his Asiatic expeditions, he began to adorn and variegate by the hand of art, for his pleasure and enjoyment, the country which surrounded Scillus. He built a magnificent temple to Diana, in imitation of that of Ephesus, and spent part of his time in rural employments, or in hunting in the woods and mountains. His peaceful occupations, however, were soon disturbed, a war arose between the Lacedæmonians and Elis. The sanctit of Diana's temple, and the venerable age of the philosopher, who lived in the delightful retreats of Scillus, were disregarded, and Xenophon, driven by the Elians from his favorite spot where he had composed and written for the information of posterity, and honor of his country retired to the city of Corinth. In this place he died in the 90th year of his age, about 360 years before the Christian era. The works of Xenophon are numerous: He wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus, called *the Anabasis*, and as he had no inconsiderable share in this enterprize, his descriptions must be authentic, as he was himself an eye-witness Many however have accused him of partiality. He appeared often too fond of extolling the virtues of his favorite Cyrus, and while he describes with contempt, the imprudent operations of the Persians, he does not neglect to show that he was a native of Greece His *Cyropædia*, divided into eight books, has given rise to much criticism, and while some warmly maintain that it is a faithful account of the life and the actions of Cyrus the great, and declare that it is supported by the authority of scripture; others as vehemently deny its authenticity. According to the opinions of Plato and of Cicero, the Cyropædia of Xenophon, was a moral romance, and these venerable philosophers support, that the historian did not so much write what Cyrus had been, as what every true good and virtuous monarch ought to be. His *Hellenica* were written as a continuation of the history of Thucydides, and in his *memorabilia* of Socrates, and in his *apology* he has shewn himself, as Valerius Maximus observes, a perfect master of the philosophy of that great man, and he has explained his doctrines and moral precepts with all the success of persuasive eloquence and conscious integrity. These are the most famous of his compositions, besides which there are other small tracts. His eulogium given on Agesilaus, his oeconomics, on the duties of domestic life, the dialogue intitled Hiero, in which he happily describes and compares the misery which attended the tyrant, with the felicity of a virtuous prince; a treatise on hunting, the symposium of the philosophers, on the government of Athens and Sparta, a treatise on the revenues of Attica, &c. The simplicity and the elegance of Xenophon's diction have procured him the name of Athenian muse, and the bee of Greece, and they have induced Quintilian to say, that the graces dictated his language, and that the goddess of persuasion dwelt upon his lips. His sentiments, as to the divinity and religion, were the same as those of the venerable Socrates, he supported the immortality of the soul, and exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues which ensure the happiness of mankind, with all the zeal and fervor of a christian. He has been quoted as an instance of tenderness and of resignation on providence. As he was offering a sacrifice, he was informed that Gryllus, his eldest son, had been killed at the battle of Mantinea. Upon this he tore the garland from his head, but when he was told that his son had died like a Greek, and given a mortal wound to the enemy's general, he replaced the flowers on his head, and continued the sacrifice, exclaiming that the pleasure he derived from the valor of his son, was greater than the grief which his unfortunate death occasioned. *Cic. in Orat.* 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Ælian.* V. H. 3, c. 13. l. 4, c. 5.—*Diog. in Xenoph.*—*Seneca.*——A writer in the beginning of the fourth century, known by his *Ephesica*, a Greek romance in five books.——A physician of the emperor Claudius, born in the island of Cos; and said to be descended from the Asclepiades. He enjoyed the emperor's favors, and through him the people of Cos were exempt from all taxes. He had the meanness to poison his benefactor

factor at the instigation of Agrippina. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 61 & 67.——An officer under Adrian, &c.

Xerxes 1st, succeeded his father Darius on the throne of Persia, and though but the second son of the monarch, was preferred to his elder brother Artabazanes. The causes alledged for this preference, were, that Artabazanes was son of Darius, when a private man, and that Xerxes was born, after his father had been raised on the Persian throne, of Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus. Xerxes continued the warlike preparations of his father, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. He afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs and women that attended it, amounted to no less than 5,283,220 souls. This multitude, which the fidelity of historians have not exaggerated, was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spartans, under king Leonidas. Xerxes astonished that such a handful of men should dare to oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence, but for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in attempting to execute the monarch's injunctions, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer, if a Trachinian had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and suddenly fallen upon the devoted Leonidas. The king himself nearly perished on this occasion, and it has been reported, that in the night, the desperate Spartans sought, for a while, the royal tent which they found deserted, and wandered through the Persian army, slaughtering thousands before them. The battle of Thermopylæ was the beginning of the disgrace of Xerxes; the more he advanced, it was to experience new disappointments, his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and though he burnt the deserted city of Athens, and trusted to the artful insinuations of Themistocles, yet he found his millions unable to conquer a nation that was superior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. Mortified with the ill success of his expedition, and apprehensive of imminent danger in an enemy's country, Xerxes hastened to Persia, and in 30 days he marched over all that territory which before he had passed with much pomp and parade in the space of six months. Mardonius, the best of his generals, was left behind, with an army of 300,000 men, and the rest that had survived the ravages of war, of famine and pestilence, followed their timid monarch into Thrace, where his steps were marked by the numerous birds of prey that hovered round him, and fed upon the dead carcases of the Persians. When he reached the Hellespont, Xerxes found the bridge of boats which he had erected there, totally destroyed by the storms, and he crossed the straights in a small fishing vessel. Restored to his kingdom and safety, he forgot his dangers, his losses and his defeats, and gave himself up to riot and debauchery. His indolence, and luxurious voluptousness offended his subjects, and Artabanus, the captain of his guards, conspired against him, and murdered him in his bed, in the 8th or 12th year of his reign, about 465 years before the Christian era. The personal accomplishments of Xerxes have been commended by antient authors, and Herodotus observes, that there was not one man among the millions of his army, that was equal to the monarch in comeliness or stature, or that was as worthy to preside over a great and extensive empire. The picture is finished, and the character of Xerxes completely known, when we hear Justin exclaim, that the vast armament which invaded Greece, was without a head. Xerxes has been cited as an instance of humanity. When he reviewed his millions from a stately throne in the plains of Asia, he suddenly shed a torrent of tears on the recollection that the multitude of men he saw before his eyes, in one hundred years, should be no more. His pride and insolence have been deservedly censured, he ordered chains to be thrown into the sea, and the waves to be whipped because the first bridge he had laid across the Hellespont had been destroyed by a storm. He cut a channel through mount Athos, and saw his fleet sail in a place which before was dry ground. The very rivers were dried up by his army as he advanced towards Greece, and the cities which he entered reduced to want and poverty. *Herodot.* 1, c. 183, l. 7, c. 2, &c.—*Diod.* 11.— *Strab.* 9.— *Ælian.* 3. *V. H.* 25.— *Justin.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Pauf.* 3, c. 4, l. 8, c. 46. — *Lucan.* 2, v. 672. — *Plut. in Them.* &c.—*Val. Max.*

Xerxes 2d, succeeded his father Artexerxes Longimanus on the throne of Persia, about 425 years before Christ, and was assassinated in the first year of his reign by his brother Sogdianus.——A painter of Heraclea.

Xerxes, an officer of Antiochus the great, king of Syria.

Xuthus, a son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion. He was banished from Thessaly

Thessaly by his brothers, and came to Athens, where he married Creusa, the daughter of king Erechtheus, by whom he had Achæus and Ion. He retired after the death of his father in law into Achaia, where he died. According to some, he had no children, but adopted Ion, the son whom Creusa, before her marriage had borne to Apollo. *Apollod* 1, c. 7.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1.

Xychus, a Macedonian who told Philip of his cruelty when he had put his son Demetrius to death, at the instigation of Perseus.

Xynias, a lake of Thessaly, or according to some of Bœotia.

Xynoichia, an anniversary day observed at Athens, in honor of Minerva, and in commemoration of the time in which the people of Attica left their country seats, and by advice of Theseus, all united in one body.

Zabatus, a river of Media, near which the ten thousand Greeks stopped in their return.

Zabdicene, a province of Persia.

Zabirna, a town of Libya.

Zacynthus, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to destroy Geryon. At the end of the expedition, he was entrusted with the care of Geryon's flocks, by the hero, and ordered to conduct them to Thebes. As he went on his journey, he was bit by a serpent, and some time after died. His companions carried his body away, and buried it in an island of the Ionian sea, which from that time was called Zacynthus. The island of Zacynthus is situate at the south of Cephalenia, and at the west of the Peloponnesus. It is about 60 miles in circumference. *Strab.* 2, & 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 246, l. 9, v. 24.—*Ovid. de art. am.*—*Pauf.* 4, c. 23.—*Virg. Æn*, 3, v. 270.——A son of Dardanus. *Pauf.* 8

Zagræus, a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, the same as the first Bacchus, of whom Cicero speaks. Some say that Jupiter obtained Proserpine's favors in the form of a serpent, in one of the caves of Sicily, where her mother had concealed her from his pursuits, and that from this union Zagræus was born.

Zagrus, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia.

Zaleucus, a law giver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras. He was very humane, and at the same time very austere, and he attempted to enforce his laws more by inspiring shame than dread. He had wisely decreed, that a person guilty of adultery should lose both his eyes. His philosophy was called to a trial, when he was informed that his son was an adulterer. He ordered the law to be executed, the people interfered, but Zaleucus resisted, and rather than violate his own institutions, he commanded one of his own eyes, and one of those of his son to be put out. This made such an impression upon the people, that while Zaleucus presided over the Locrians, no person was again found guilty of adultery. *Val. Max.* 1, c 2, l. 6. c. 5.—*Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 6, *ad. Attic.* 6, *ep.* 1.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 37, l. 3, c. 17, l. 13, c. 24.—*Strab.* 6.

Zama, or Zagma, a town of Numidia, celebrated for the victory which Scipio obtained there over the great Annibal. Metellus besieged it, and was obliged to retire with great loss. After Juba's death it was destroyed by the Romans *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 29.—*Sallust. de. Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Ital.* 3. v. 261.—*Strab.* 17.

Zameis, a debauched king of Assyria, son of Semiramis and Ninus, as some report. He reigned 38 years.

Zamolxis, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras. He accompanied his master to Egypt, and afterwards retired into the country of the Getæ, which had given him birth. He began to civilize his countrymen, and the more easily to gain reputation, he concealed himself for three years in

in a subterraneous cave, and afterwards made them believe, that he was just raised from the dead. Some place him before the age of Pythagoras. After death he received divine honors. *Diog.—Herodot.* 4, c. 19, &c.

ZANCLE, a town of Sicily, on the straits which separate that island from Italy. It received its name from its appearing like a scythe, which was called ζαγκλον, in the language of the country. It fell into the hands of the Samians, 497 years before the Christian era, and three years after it was recovered by Anaxilaus, the Messanian tyrant of Rhegium, who gave it the name of his native country, and called it Messana. It was founded about 1058 years before the Christian era, by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy, and peopled by Samians, Ionians, and Chalcidians. *Strab.* 6.—*Diod* 4.—*Ital.* 1, v. 662.—*Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 499. *Met.* 14, v. 5, l. 15, v. 290.—*Paus.* 4, c. 23.

ZARAX, a town of Peloponnesus.

ZARBIĒNUS, a petty monarch of Asia, who was gained to the interest of the Romans by one of the officers of Lucullus. Tigranes put him to death for his desertion, and his funeral was celebrated with great magnificence by the Roman general. *Plut in Luc.*

ZARIASPES, a Persian who attempted to revolt from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 9.

ZATHES, a river of Armenia.

ZEBĪNA, Alexander, an impostor who usurped the throne of Syria at the instigation of Ptolemy Physcon.

ZELA or ZELIA, a town of Pontus near the river Lycus.——A town of Troas at the foot of Ida.——Another in Lycia.

ZELES, a town of Spain.

ZELUS, a daughter of Pallas.

ZENO, a philosopher of Elea or Velia in Italy, who florished about 500 years before the christian era. He was the disciple, or according to some, the adopted son of Parmenides, and he was supposed to be the inventor of dialectic. His opinions about the universe, the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things, were the same as those of Xenophanes and the rest of the Eleatic philosophers. It is said that he attempted to deliver his country from the tyranny of Nearchus. His plot was discovered, and he was exposed to the most excruciating torments to reveal the name of his accomplices, but this he bore with unparalleled fortitude, and not to be at last conquered by tortures, he cut off his tongue with his teeth and spit it into the face of the tyrant. Some say that he was pounded alive in a mortar, and that in the midst of his torments he called to Nearchus, as if to reveal something of importance; the tyrant approached him, and Zeno, as if willing to whisper to him, caught his ear with his teeth and bit it off. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, c. 22. *de Nat. D.* 3, c. 33.—*Diod in Frag.*—*Val Max.* 3, c. 3.—*Diog.* 9. —— The founder of the sect of the stoics, born at Citium in the island of Cyprus. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits, but he was soon called to more elevated employments. As he was returning from Phœnicia a storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica, and he was shipwrecked near the Piræus. This moment of calamity he regarded as the beginning of his fame. He entered the house of a bookseller, and to dissipate his melancholy reflections he began to read. The book was written by Xenophon, and the merchant was so pleased and captivated by the eloquence and beauties of the philosopher, that from that time he renounced the pursuits of a busy life, and applied himself to the study of philosophy. Ten years were spent in frequenting the school of Crates, and the same number under Stilpo, Xenocrates and Polemon. Perfect in every branch of knowledge, and improved from experience as well as observation, Zeno opened a school at Athens, and soon saw himself attended by the great, the learned and the powerful. His followers were called *Stoics*, because they received the instructions of the philosopher in the portico called στοα. He was so respected during his life time that the Athenians publicly decreed him a brazen statue and a crown of gold. His life was an example of soberness and moderation, his manners were austere, and to his temperance and regularity he was indebted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, he died in the 98th year of his age, a stranger to diseases, and never incommoded by a real indisposition. He was buried in that part of the city called Ceramicus, where the Athenians raised him a monument. The founder of the stoic philosophy shone before his followers as a pure example of imitation. Virtue he perceived to be the ultimate of his researches. He wished to live in the world as if nothing was properly his own; he loved others, and his affections were extended even to his enemies. He felt a pleasure in being kind, benevolent and attentive, and he found that these sentiments of pleasure were reciprocal. He saw a connection and dependence in the system of the universe, and perceived that from thence arose the harmony of civil society, the tenderness of parents, and filial gratitude.

gratitude. In the attainment of virtue the goods of the mind were to be preferred to those of the body, and when that point was once gained nothing could equal our happiness and perfection, and the stoic could view with indifference health or sickness, riches or poverty, pain and pleasure, which could neither move nor influence the serenity of his mind. Zeno recommended resignation, he knew that the laws of the universe cannot be changed by man, and therefore he wished in prayer that his disciples should not deprecate impending calamities, but rather beseech providence to grant them fortitude to bear the severest trials with pleasure and due resignation to the will of heaven. An arbitrary command over the passions was one of the rules of stoicism, to assist our friends in the hour of calamity was our duty, but to give way to childish lamentations was unbecoming our nature. Pity therefore and anger were to be banished from the heart, propriety and decorum were to be the guides in every thing, and the external actions of men were the best indications of their inward feelings, their secret inclinations, and their character. It was the duty of the stoic to study himself, in the evening he was enjoined to review with critical accuracy the events of the day, and to regulate his future conduct with more care, and always to find an impartial witness within his own breast. Such were the leading characters of the stoic philosophy, whose followers were so illustrious, so perfect and so numerous, and whose effects were productive of such exemplary virtues in the annals of the human mind. Zeno in his maxims used to say, that with virtue men could live happy under the most pressing calamities. He said that nature had given us two ears, and only one mouth, to tell us that we ought to listen more than speak. He compared those whose actions were dissonant with their professions to the coin of Alexandria, which appeared beautiful to the eye, though made of the basest metals. He acknowledged only one god, the soul of the universe which he conceived to be the body, and therefore he believed that those two together united, the soul and the body, formed one perfect animal, which was the god of the stoics. *Cic. Acad.* 1, c. 12. *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 14. l. 2, c. 8 & 24. l. 3, c. 24. *pro Mur. de Orat.* 32, &c. *Finib.*—*Seneca.*—*Epictetus*—*Arrian.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 26.—*Diog.*——An Epicurean philosopher of Sidon, who numbered among his pupils Cicero, Pomponius Atticus, Cotta, Pompey, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 21 & 34.——A rhetorician, father to Polemon, who was made king of Pontus. The son of Polemon who was king of Armenia was also called Zeno. *Strab.* 12.—*Tac. Ann* 2, c. 56.——A native of Lepreo, crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* c. 15.——A general of Antiochus.

ZENOBIA, a queen of Iberia, wife to Rhadamistus. She accompanied her husband when he was banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, but as she was unable to follow him on account of her pregnancy she entreated him to murder her. Rhadamistus long hesitated, but fearful of her falling into the hands of his enemy, he obeyed, and threw her body into the Araxes. Her cloaths kept her up on the surface of the water, where she was found by some shepherds, and as the wound was not mortal, her life was preserved, and she was carried to Tiridates who acknowledged her as queen.——Septimia, a celebrated princess of Palmyra who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowled as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which, according to some authors, she is said to have hastened, Zenobia reigned in the east as regent of her infant children, who were honored with the title of Cæsars. She assumed the name of Augusta, and she appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herself to be stiled the queen of the east. The troubles which at that time agitated the western parts of the empire, prevented the emperor from checking the insolence and the ambition of this princess, who boasted to be sprung from the Ptolemies of Egypt. Aurelian was no sooner invested with the imperial purple than he marched into the east, determined to punish the pride of Zenobia. He well knew her valor, and he was not ignorant that in her wars against the Persians, she had distinguished herself no less than Odenatus. She was the mistress of the east, Egypt acknowledged her power, and all the provinces of Asia minor were subject to her command. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labors of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot fearless of danger. Two battles were fought, the courage of the queen gained the superiority, but an imprudent evolution of the Palmyrean cavalry ruined her cause, and while they pursued with spirit the flying enemy, the Roman infantry suddenly fell upon the main army of Zenobia, and the defeat was inevitable. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and after he had almost exhausted his stores, he proposed terms of accommodation, which were

were rejected with disdain by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory however soon vanished, and though she harrassed the Romans night and day by continual sallies from her walls, and the working of her military engines, she despaired of success when she heard that the armies which were marching to her relief from Armenia, Persia and the east, had partly been defeated and partly bribed from her allegiance. She fled from Palmyra in the night, but Aurelian, who was apprized of her escape, pursued her, and she was caught as she was crossing the river Euphrates. She was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and though the soldiers were clamorous for her death, she was reserved to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. She was treated with great humanity, and Aurelian gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she was permitted to live the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east and a warlike princess. Her children were patronized by the emperor, and married to persons of the first distinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but also for her literary talents. She was acquainted with every branch of useful learning, and spoke with fluency the language of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Latins. She composed an abridgment of the history of the oriental nations, and of Egypt, which was greatly commended by the antients. She received no less honor from the patronage she afforded to the celebrated Longinus, who was one of her favorites, and who taught her the Greek tongue. She has also been praised for her great chastity, and her constancy, though she betrayed too often her propensities to cruelty and intoxication when in the midst of her officers. She fell into the hands of Aurelian about the 272d year of the Christian era. *Aur. Vict.*—*Zos. &c.*

Zenodōrus, a sculptor in the age of Nero. He made a statue of Mercury, as also a colossus for the emperor, which was 110 feet high, and which was consecrated to the sun. The head of this colossus was some time after broken by Vespasian, who placed there the head of an Apollo surrounded with beams.

Zenodotia, a town of Parthia.

Zenodōtus, a native of Trœzene, who wrote an history of Umbria.——A grammarian in the age of Ptolemy Soter by whom he was appointed to take care of the celebrated library of Alexandria.

Zenothemis, a Greek writer. *Ælian. V. H.* 17, c. 30.

Zephyrium, a promontory of Magna Græcia towards the Ionian sea.

Zephyrus, one of the winds, son of Astreus and Aurora, the same as the Favonius of the Latins. He married a nymph called Chloris or Flora, by whom he had a son called Carpos. Zephyr was said to produce flowers and fruits by the sweetness of his breath. He had a temple at Athens, where he was represented as a young man of delicate form, with two wings on his shoulders, and with his head covered with all sorts of flowers. He was supposed to be the same as the west wind. *Hesiod. Theog.* 377—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 135, l. 2, v. 417. l. 4, v. 223 &c.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 64. l. 15, v. 700.—*Propert.* 1, el. 16, v. 34, &c.

Zephyrum, a promontory in the island of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, whence she was called Zephyria. It was in this temple that Arsinoe made an offering of her hair to the goddess of beauty.

Zerynthus, a town of Samothrace, where Venus was called Zerynthia. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 9, v. 19.

Zethes, Zetes or Zetus, a son of Boreas king of Thrace and Orithyia, who accompanied, with his brother Calais, the Argonauts to Colchis. In Bithynia the two brothers, who are represented with wings, delivered Phineus from the continual persecution of the Harpyes, and drove these monsters as far as the islands called Strophades, where at last they were stopped by Iris, who promised them that Phineus should no longer be tormented by them. They were both killed, as some say, by Hercules during the Argonautic expedition, and were changed into those winds which generally blow before the dog star appears, and are called Prodromi by the Greeks. Their sister Cleopatra married Phineus king of Bithynia. *Orpheus Arg.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 716.—*Paus.* 3, c. 18.—*Val. Flacc.*

Zetus or Zethus, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother to Amphion. The two brothers were born on mount Cithæron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of her father Nycteus. When they had attained the years of manhood, they collected a number of their friends to avenge the injuries which their mother had suffered from Lycus, the successor of Nycteus on the throne of Thebes, and his wife Dirce. Lycus was put to death, and his wife tied to the tail of a wild bull, that dragged her over rocks and precipices till she died. The crown of Thebes was seized by the two brothers, not only as the reward of this victory, but as their inheritance, and

Zethus

Grecian Measures of Length reduced to

											English paces.	feet.	in.	dec.
Dactylus or digit											0	0	0	$7554\frac{12}{16}$
4	Doron										0	0	3	$0218\frac{1}{4}$
10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Lichas									0	0	7	$5546\frac{7}{8}$
11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	Orthodoron								0	0	8	$3101\frac{9}{16}$
12	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{11}$	Spithame							0	0	9	$0656\frac{1}{4}$
16	4	$1\frac{6}{10}$	$5\frac{1}{11}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Foot						0	1	0	0875
18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{4}{5}$	$1\frac{7}{11}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Cubit (πυγμη)					0	1	1	$5984\frac{1}{8}$
20	5	2	$1\frac{9}{11}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{9}$	Pygon				0	1	3	$109\frac{1}{8}$
24	6	$2\frac{2}{5}$	$2\frac{2}{11}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	Larger Cubit (πηχυς)			0	1	6	13125
96	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$	$8\frac{8}{11}$	8	6	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{4}{5}$	4	Pace (βεγυια)		0	6	0	525
9600	2400	960	$872\frac{8}{11}$	800	600	$533\frac{1}{3}$	480	400	100	Stadium	100	4	4	5
76800	19200	7680	$6981\frac{9}{11}$	6400	4800	$4266\frac{2}{3}$	3840	3200	800	8	Milion	805	5	0

Roman

Roman Measures of Length reduced to

Digitus transversus	Uncia	Palmus minor	Pes	Palmipes	Cubitus	Gradus	Passus	Stadium	Milliare	English paces	ft.	inc.	dec.
$1\frac{1}{3}$										0	0	0	$725\frac{1}{2}$
4	3									0	0	0	967
16	12	4								0	0	2	901
20	15	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$							0	0	11	604
24	18	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$						0	1	2	505
40	30	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$					0	2	5	406
80	60	20	5	4	$3\frac{1}{3}$	2				0	4	10	01
10000	7500	2500	625	500	$416\frac{2}{3}$	250	125			0	4	10	02
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	$3333\frac{1}{3}$	2000	1000	8		120	4	4	5
										967	0	0	

The

The Grecian square measures were the *plethron* or acre, containing 1,444, as some say, or as others report 10,000, square feet; the *aroura* which was half the *plethron*. The *aroura* of the Egyptians was the square of 100 cubits.

The Roman square measure was the *jugerum*, which, like their *libra* and their *as*, was divided into twelve parts called *unciæ*, as the following table shows:

		Uncia.	Square feet.	Scruples.	Eng. roods	Sq. poles.	Square feet.
1	*As* or	12	28800	288	2	18	25,05
$\frac{11}{12}$	*Deunx*	11	26400	264	2	10	183,85
$\frac{5}{6}$	*Dextans*	10	24000	240	2	2	117,64
$\frac{3}{4}$	*Dodrans*	9	21600	216	1	34	51,42
$\frac{2}{3}$	*Pes*	8	19200	192	1	25	257,46
$\frac{7}{12}$	*Septunx*	7	16800	168	1	17	191,25
$\frac{1}{2}$	*Semis*	6	14400	144	1	09	125,03
$\frac{5}{12}$	*Quincunx*	5	12000	120	1	01	58,82
$\frac{1}{3}$	*Triens*	4	9600	96	0	32	264,85
$\frac{1}{4}$	*Quadrans*	3	7200	72	0	24	198,64
$\frac{1}{6}$	*Sextans*	2	4800	48	0	16	132,43
$\frac{1}{12}$	*Uncia*	1	2400	24	0	8	66,21

N. B. The *Actus Major* was 14400 square feet, equal to a *Semis*. The *Clima* was 3600 square feet, equal to a *Sesuncia*, or an *uncia* and a half, and the *actus minimus*, was equal to a *sextans*.

The Roman *as* or *æs*, was called so because it was made of brass.

Attic

Attic Measures of Capacity, reduced to the English Wine Measure.

Cochlarion												
2	Cheme											
2½	1½	Mystron										
5	2½	2	Conche									
10	5	4	2	Cyathus								
15	7½	6	3	1½	Oxybaphon							
60	30	24	12	6	4	Cotyle						
120	60	48	24	12	8	2	Kyllex					
720	360	288	144	72	48	12	6	Chous				
8640	4320	3456	1728	864	576	144	72	12	Metretes			

Roman

Roman Measures of capacity for things liquid, reduced to English Wine Measure.

										gals.	pts.	fol.	inch. dec.
Cyathus										0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	$217\frac{5}{12}$
4	*Cyathus*									0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	$469\frac{2}{3}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Acetabulum*								0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$704\frac{1}{4}$
12	3	2	*Quartarius*							0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	409
24	6	4	2	*Hemina*						0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	818
48	12	8	4	2	*Sextarius*					0	1	5	636
288	72	48	24	12	6	*Congius*				0	7	4	942
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	*Urna*			3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	33
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	*Amphora*		7	1	10	66
46080	11520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	*Culeus*	143	3	11	096

N. B. The *quadrantal* is the same as the *amphora*. The *Culeus*, *Congiarius*, and *Dolium* denote no certain measure. The Romans divided the *Sextarius*, like the *libra*, into 12 equal parts, called *Cyathi*, and therefore their *calices* were called *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *triantes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Attic

Attic Measures of capacity for things dry, reduced to English Corn Measure.

							pecks.	gals.	pints.	sd inch.	dec.
Cochlearion							0	0	0	0	276 $\frac{7}{16}$
1	*Cyathus*						0	0	0	2	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Oxybaphon*					0	0	0	4	144 $\frac{1}{4}$
60	6	4	*Cotyle*				0	0	0	16	579
120	12	8	2	*Xestes*			0	0	0	33	158
180	18	12	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Chanix*		0	0	1	15	736 $\frac{1}{4}$
8640	864	576	144	72	48	*Medimnus*	4	0	6	3	508

N. B. Besides this *Medimnus*, which is the *Medicus*, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to six Roman *Modii*.

Roman

Roman Measures of capacity for things dry reduced to English Corn Measure.

Lyxula	Cyathus	Acetabulum	Hemina	Sextarius	Semimadius	Modius	peck	gallon	pints	solid inch	dec.
4							0	0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	$\frac{1}{24}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$						0	0	$\frac{1}{32}$	0	$\frac{1}{16}$
24	6	4					0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
48	12	8	2				0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
384	96	64	16	8			0	1	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
768	192	128	32	16	2		1	0	0	7	68

The most antient Grecian Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

Drachma	Mina	Talentum	lb.	oz.	dwts.	grs.	dec.
100			0	0	6	2	$\frac{11}{15}$
6000	60		1	1	0	4	$\frac{11}{15}$
			65	0	12	8	$\frac{11}{15}$

Less antient Grecian and Roman Weights, reduced to English Troy Weight.

										lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	dec.
Lentes										0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	*Siliquæ*									0	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{24}$
12	3	*Obolus*								0	0	0	9	$\frac{3}{24}$
24	6	2	*Scriptulum*							0	0	0	18	$\frac{1}{14}$
72	18	6	3	*Drachma*						0	0	2	6	$\frac{0}{14}$
96	24	8	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Sextula*					0	0	3	0	$\frac{6}{7}$
144	36	12	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Sicilicus*				0	0	4	13	$\frac{2}{7}$
192	48	16	8	$2\frac{1}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Duella*			0	0	6	1	$\frac{5}{7}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	*Uncia*		0	0	18	5	$\frac{1}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	*Libra*	0	10	18	13	$\frac{5}{7}$

N. B. The Roman ounce is the English troy ounce, which was antiently divided into seven *denarii*, and eight *drachmæ*, and as they reckoned their *denarius* equal to an Attic *drachma*, the Attic weights were $\frac{1}{8}$th heavier than the correspondent weights among the Romans.

The Greeks divided their *choins* into *chalci* and smaller proportions; some into six *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into seven smaller parts, and others divided into eight *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into eight parts.

The

The greater Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

				lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
Libra				0	10	18	13	$\frac{5}{7}$
$1\frac{1}{12}$			*Mina Attica communis*	0	11	7	16	$\frac{2}{7}$
$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{7}{25}$		*Mina Attica medica*	1	2	11	10	$\frac{2}{7}$
62	60	46	*Talentum Atticum commune*	36	11	00	17	$\frac{2}{7}$

N. B. There was also another Attic talent which consisted of 80, or according to some of 100 *minæ*. It must however be remembered, that every *mina* contains 100 *drachmæ*, and every *talent* 60 *minæ*. The talents differ according to the different standard of their *minæ* and *drachmæ*, as the following table indicates:

				lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
The Mina Ægyptiaca	Consists of Attic drachmæ	$133\frac{1}{3}$	Equivalent to English troy weight	1	5	6	$22\frac{26}{43}$
Antiochica		$133\frac{1}{3}$		1	5	6	$22\frac{26}{43}$
Cleopatræ Ptolemaica		144		1	6	14	$16\frac{2}{43}$
Alexandrina Dioscoridis		160		1	8	16	$7\frac{21}{43}$
The Talentum Ægyptiacum	Consists of Attic minæ	80	Equivalent to English troy weight	86	8	16	8
Antiochicum		80		86	8	16	8
Ptolemaicum Cleop.		$86\frac{2}{3}$		93	11	11	
Alexandriæ		96		104	0	19	14
Insulanum		120		130	11	4	12
Antiochiæ		360		390	3	13	12

The

The value and proportion of the Grecian coins.

											l.	sh.	d.	q.
Lepton											0	0	0	$\frac{31}{336}$
1	*Chalcus*										0	0	0	$\frac{31}{48}$
14	2	*Dichalcus*									0	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{24}$
28	4	2	*Hemiobolus*								0	0	0	2 $\frac{7}{12}$
56	8	4	2	*Obolus*							0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
112	16	8	4	2	*Diobolus*						0	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
224	32	16	8	4	2	*Tetrobolus*					0	0	5	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
336	48	24	12	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Drachma*				0	0	7	3
672	96	48	24	12	6	3	2	*Didrachmon*			0	1	3	2
1344	112	96	48	24	12	6	4	2	*Tetradrachmon Stater*		0	2	7	0
6720	384	120	60	30	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Pentadrachmon*	0	3	2	3

N. B. The *drachma*, and the *didrachmon*, were silver, the others generally of brass. The *tridrachmon*, *triobolus*, &c. were sometimes coined. The *drachma* and the *denarius*, are here supposed to be equal, though often the former exceeded in weight.

	l.	s.	d.
The gold coin among the Greeks was the *stater aureus*, which weighed two Attic *drachmæ*, or half the *stater argenteus*, and was worth 25 Attic *drachmæ*, of silver, or in English money	0	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Or according to the proportion of gold to silver, at present,	1	0	9
The *Stater Cyzicenus* exchanged for 28 Attic *drachmæ*, or	0	18	1
The *Stater Philippi* and *Stater Alexandri* were of the same value			
The *Stater Darricus*, according to Josephus, was worth 50 Attic *drachmæ*, or	1	12	$3\frac{1}{3}$
The *Stater Cræsi* was of the same value.			

The

The value and proportion of the Roman coins.

						l.	s.	d.	q.
					Terentius	0	10	0	$\frac{775}{1000}$
2					*Semibella*	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{20}$
4	2				*Libella, or As*	0	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
10	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$			*Sestertius*	0	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	10	5	2		*Quinarius, or Victoriatus*	0	0	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	20	10	4	2	*Denarius*	0	0	7	3

N. B. The *denarius, victoriatus, sestertius*, and sometimes the *as*, were of silver, the others were of brass. The *triens, sextans, uncia, sextula*, and *dupondius*, were sometimes coined of brass.

The computation of money among the Greeks, was by drachmæ as follows:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1 *Drachma*	0	0	7	3
10 *Drachmæ*	0	6	5	2
100 *Drachmæ* equal to a *Mina*	3	4	7	
10 *Minæ*	32	5	10	

	l.	s.	d.
60 *Minæ* equal to a *Talent*	193	15	0
10 *Talents*	1937	10	0
100 *Talents*	19375	0	0

Among

Among the Romans, the computation was by Sestertii Nummi, as,

	l.	s.	d.	q.
A *Sestertius*	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 *Sestertii*	0	1	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1000 *Sestertii*, equal to one *Sestertium*	8	1	5	2
10 *Sestertia*	80	14	7	0
100 *Sestertia*	807	5	10	0

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1000 *Sestertia*, or *decies Sestertium*, (centies und.) or *decies centena millia nummûm*	8072	18	4	0
Centies vel centies H. S.	80729	3	4	0
Millies H. S.	807291	13	4	0
Millies centies H. S.	888020	16	8	0

		Was worth of Attic *drachmæ*
The Mina Syra		25
Ptolemaica		33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Antiochica		100
Euboica		100
Babylonica		116
Attica major		133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tyria		133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Æginæa		166 $\frac{2}{3}$
Rhodia		166 $\frac{2}{3}$

		Was worth of Attic *minæ*
The Talentum Syrum		15
Ptolemaicum		20
Antiochicum		60
Euboicum		60
Babylonicum		70
Atticum majus		80
Tyrium		80
Æginæum		100
Rhodium		100
Ægyptium		80

The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which generally weighed double the *denarius*. The value of it, according to the first proportion of coinage, mentioned by Pliny, was — — —

The value of coin underwent many changes during the existence of the Roman republic, and stood, as Pliny mentions it, as follows:

In the reign of Servius	The *as* weighed of brass	1 pound
A. U. C. 490		2 ounces
A. U. C. 537		1 ounce
A. U. C. 586		½ ounce

A. U. C. 485 — The *denarius* exchanged for 10 *asses*

A. U. C. 537 — The *denarius* exchanged for 16 *asses*

A. U. C. 547, a scruple of gold was worth 20 *sestertii*; coined afterwards of the pound of gold, 20 *denarii aurei*; and in Nero's reign of the pound of gold, 45 *denarii aurei*.

N. B. In the above tables of money, it is to be observed, that the silver has been reckoned at 5s. and gold at 4l. per ounce.

A talent of gold among the Jews was worth 5475l. and one of silver 342l. 3s. 9d.

The greater talent of the Romans was worth 99l. 6s. 8d. and the less 60l. or as some say 75l. and the great talent 1125l.

The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3l. 4s. 7d. It is used indifferently by antient authors for *æs*, *as*, and *mina*, and was supposed to consist of 100, or 96 *denarii*. It is to be observed, that whenever the word *pondo* is joined to numbers, it signifies the same as *libra*, but when it is used with other words, it bears the same signification as the σαθμη or ολκη of the Greeks, or the *pondus* of the Latins. The word *nummus*, when mentioned as a sum of money, was supposed to be equivalent to a *sestertius*, and though the words *sestertius* and *nummus* are often joined together, yet their signification is the same, and they intimate no more than either does separately.

We must particularly remark, that in reckoning their *sesterces*, the Romans had an art which can be rendered intelligible by the observation of these rules: If a numeral noun agreed in case, gender, and number, with the word *sestertius*, it denoted precisely as many *sestertii*, as for example, *decem sestertii* was the same number. If a numeral noun of another case was joined with the genitive plural of *sestertius*, it denoted so many thousand, as *decem sestertiûm* signifies so many thousand *sestertii*. If the adverb numeral was joined, it denoted so many hundred thousand, as *decies sestertiûm* was ten hundred thousand *sestertii*. If the numeral adverb was put by itself, the signification was not altered, therefore *decies*, *vigesies*, &c. in a sentence, imply as many hundred thousand *sestertii*, or hundred *sestertia*, as if the word *sestertiûm* was expressed.

The *denarius*, which was the chief silver coin used at Rome, received its name because it contained *denos æris*, ten *asses*.

The *as* is often expressed by an L. because it was one pound weight; and the *sestertius*, because it was equivalent to two pound and a half of brass, is frequently denoted by H. S. or by L. L. S.

The Roman *libra* contained twelve ounces of silver, and was worth about 3l. sterling.

The Roman talent was supposed to be equivalent to twenty-four *sestertia*, or nearly 193l. sterling.

BIBLIOTHECA

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

In AMPHICTYON, 38th line for *armies* read *army*.
In BIAS, 4th line, *Neleus* for *Nelus*.
In CENCHREUS, 2d line for *Perene* read *Pyrene*.
In CLYTEMNESTRA, 1ſt line, for *Tyndamus* read *Tyndarus*.
In CRĔMĔRA, 5th line, read *faſt* for *met*.
In DAMASTES, 3d line, for *Peuceſtes* read *Procruſtes*..
Three lines above DANAI, for *Leontius* read *Leontium*.
In DISCORDIA, 2d line, for *Hemeſis* read *Nemeſis*.
In HEPHÆSTION, 12th line, for *ſhe* read *he*.
In HŎMĒRUS, 43d line, dele *not*.
In LAIS, 4th line, for *native Greece* read *native country into Greece*.
In LŪCĀNUS, 38th line, for *Pharſalâ* read *Pharſalia*.
In MARIUS, laſt line but one, third column, for *we* read *are*.
In MARSI, 36th line, for *Trancus* read *Tranius*.
For NĒREĬDIS, read NĒREĬDES.
For PRIĂPUS, read PRIĀPUS.
In QUINTILIĀNUS, 20th line, for *ten* read *twelve*.

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